



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

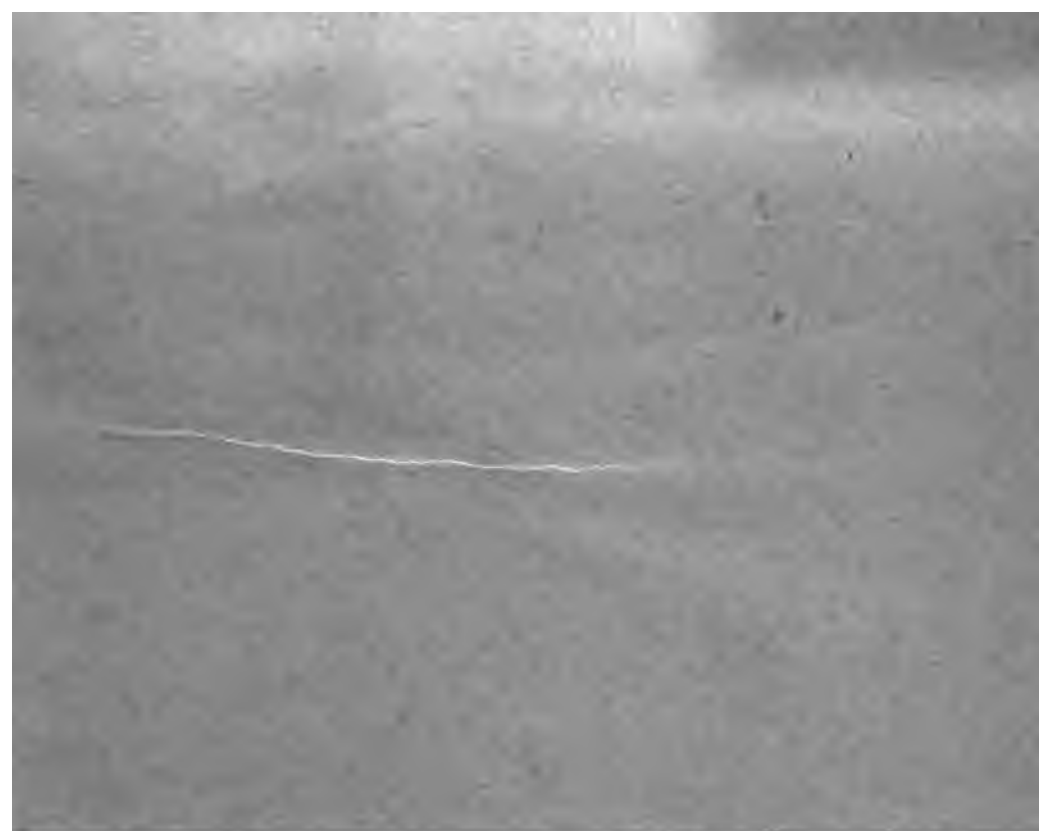
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



2
671
157/8







NOV 5 1907

8560
The Library World
AND
Book Selector.

Vol. IX.

JULY, 1906, to JUNE, 1907.

LONDON:
LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
1907.

• MARLBOROUGH.
• PEWTERESS & CO.,
• 88, OLD BAILEY,
• LONDON, E.C

GENERAL INDEX.

Vol. IX., 1906-07.

Compiled by ARNOLD G. BURT, *Librarian, Handsworth Public Libraries.*

(*Corr.*) = Correspondence. (*Rev.*) = Review.

	Page		Page
Aberdeen Public Library. Supplementary Catalogue.	91	Barry Public Library. Librarian's salary increased	248
— J. B. Thomson appointed Sub-Librarian.	249	Batley Public Library. Building, progress... ..	96
— University Catalogues.	445	— A. Errington appd. Librarian ...	383
— — Donation	453	Battersea Public Libraries. Re-organisation of school libraries... ..	13
Abergavenny Public Library opened	133	— Report	70
Aberystwyth. Welsh National Library Charter	377	Bedford General Library	203
Accession methods. Standardization; by R. Duncan	83	Belfast Public Libraries. Report ...	446
Accrington Public Library. Bulletin 93,	203	Bethnal Green Library. Appeal for funds... ..	245, 330
Acton Public Liby. Proposed branch	292	— Thirtieth anniversary	13
Acts, <i>see</i> Libraries Acts		Betting news obliteration at Workington; by J. W. C. Purves. (<i>Corr.</i>)	111
Aldred, T. Appointed Libn., Hackney	137	Beverley Public Library. Botanical class	416
American Liby. Association Bulletin	375	— Catalogue	445
Annan Public Library opened	164	— L. Huntley appointed Librarian	15
Annotation. Ewart, S. T. "For contents see book —"	158	— Opened	96, 327
— Savage, E. A. Descriptive Annotation (<i>Rev.</i>)	55	Bible:—	
Anstruther. Bequest for Public Liby.	327	Ballinger, J. etc. The Bible in Wales. (<i>Rev.</i>)	311
Appointments 15, 102, 137, 172, 208, 249, 297, 333, 383,	421	Thomson, C. The Old Covenant (<i>Rev.</i>)	312
Architects and Library plans... ..	371, 375	<i>Bibliographical Register.</i> (<i>Rev.</i>) ...	72
Ashton Public Library. Donations... ..	133	Bibliographies 29, 69, 91, 162, 189, 300,	444
Ashton-under-Lyne Public Library. Open access adopted	164	Bibliography. Brown, J. D. Manual of Practical Bibliography: Rev. by R. A. Peddie	220
Aston Manor Public Libraries. Catalogue... ..	69	— Peddie, R. A. Metallurgical bibliography	363, 411
Atherton Public Library. Catalogue	91	Birkdale Public Library. Reading-room facilities	378
— Report	126	— Report	204, 300
Babbliographers	140, 217	Birmingham Liby. Annual meeting	327
Baldwin, C. F. Library commissions year-book. (<i>Rev.</i>)	223	— Public Libraries. Books for the blind... ..	133
Ballinger, J., etc. The Bible in Wales. (<i>Rev.</i>)	311	— — Report	126
Ballyhabill, J. Coudon appd. librarian	333	Bispham. Libraries Acts adopted ...	243
Bangor Public Library. Building ...	453	Blackburn Public Library. Correction. (<i>Corr.</i>)	302
— University College Library. Donations	292	— Sunday opening	164, 416
— — Progress	10	Blackpool Public Libraries. Grant by Dr. Carnegie	416
Barkas, A. A. Appointed Local Sec. to Surrey Archæological Society	249	— Press comments	57
Barlow, H. The Book war	198		
— The Net book system	397		

	Page
Blackpool, Site difficulties	204
Blackrock Public Library. Donation promised	328
— Fund for furnishing	10
Blind. Free delivery of books in the U.S.	101
Bolton Public Libraries. Catalogues ...	378
— Central Library opened	292
— Librarian and the press	204
— Report	202
— R. Sanderson promoted	172
— Scale for salaries	97
— T. W. Wright appointed assistant ...	421
Bonner, F. H., appointed Branch Librarian, Croydon	457
Book notices. See Reviews	
<i>Book Review Digest</i> . (Rev.)	336, 375
Book Selector 17, 77, 112, 143, 178, 224, 269, 303, 346, 387, 426, 467	
Book war; by H. Barlow	198
— by W. C. B. Sayers. (Corr.)	267
Bookbinding :—	
Courtts, H. T. The Home bindery or repairing department	233
Dana, J. C. Bookbinding for libraries. (Rev.)	221
Neesham, E. W. Library book- binding. (Corr.)	73
Book production. Exhibition	379, 457
Books :—	
Barlow, H. The net book system	397
Books for librarians	220
Brown, J. D. Books for very young children	282
Importance of book selection; Editor- ial	1
Net book Conference	369
Sindall, R. W. Durability of book papers. (Corr.)	385
Stewart, J. D. Oversize books	208
Bootle Public Libraries. Holiday resorts list	10
— Lectures	163
— Recent additions	70
— Report	70
— Works delivery stations	165
Borrajio, E. M. Appointed librarian, Guildhall	248
Boston Public Library. Donation ...	243
Bournemouth Public Library. Addi- tions	378
— Local collection	164
— Report	446
Bowden. Village library	416
Bradford. Annual meeting of Library Association	81
Bray. Public Library movement	164
Bridgwater Public Library. J. H. Croker appointed Librarian	137
— Opened	134
Brighouse Public Library. Catalogue ...	91
Brighton Public Libraries. 'Blacking- out' rejected	293
— Lectures	204, 378
— Library and Museum Record 68, 162	

	Page
Brighton, Popularising methods	165
— Public luncheon to J. Minto	15
— Report	446
— Supplement to fiction list	445
Bristol. City Library. Premises sold ...	134
— Public Libraries. Central Library Catalogue	91
— — opened	10
— — Donation	416
— — Notes	293
— — Oriental literature	243
— — Report	202
British Museum Reading Room closed ...	377
Bromley Public Library. Bulletin 93, 253	
— Handbook	90
— Lectures	248, 333
— opened	11
— Report	446
Brook, H. H. Appointed Branch Librarian, Halifax... ..	172
Brooklyn Public Libraries. Books on electricity	93
— Bulletin	93, 163, 203, 301
— Report	67, 447
Brown, J. C. Appointed Librarian, Hamilton	333
Brown, J. D. Books for very young children	282
— Limitation of newspapers in Public Libraries	153
— Manual of bibliography. (Rev.)	220
— Open access lending departments ...	41
— Subject classification: (Rev.) by E. A. Savage	48
Brown, J. W. Libraries and the local press. (Corr.)	425
Brown, W. Appointed Librarian, Gainsborough	297
Brunner, Sir J. Offer of new library to Northwich	14
<i>Bulletin des bibliothèques populaires</i> . (Rev.)	96, 256, 335, 376
Bulletins 68, 70, 93, 162, 203, 253, 300, 448	
Burnley Mechanics' Institute. Death of Librarian	383
Bury Public Library. Bulletin	93
— Lecture by Librarian	297
Butcher, A. E. Appointed Librarian, Salisbury	383
Buxton Public Library. Report	71
By-the-way Notes	265, 301, 452
Camberwell Public Libraries. Local collection	57
— Livesey Library. Catalogue of additions	445
— North Library. Lectures	168
— — Supplementary list	253
Camborne Public Library. Indigence ...	11
Cambridge Public Libraries. Branch at Newtown... ..	165
— Death of Librarian	208
— W. A. Fenton apptd. Librarian	249
Cappoquin. Grant by Dr. Carnegie ...	416
Card-charging; by F. W. T. Lange. (Corr.)	177

	Page
Cardiff Public Libraries. Bibliography of Wales	70
— Branch Libraries	243
— Canton Library opened	379
— Catalogue of educational books	252
— Inspection by German deputation	328
Cardigan. Donation to Welsh Library fund	453
Carnarvon Public Library. Tablet to Alderman L. Lewis	57
Carnegie, Dr. A. Freedom of Gravesend conferred	12
— Grants to :	
Blackpool	416
Cappoquin	416
Christchurch	417
Fraserburgh	97
Fulham	293
Gravesend	244
Lismore	57
Shoreditch	294
Wakefield	171
Warrington	382
— Grants declined by :	
Haworth	12
Sleaford	206
Catalogues 67, 69, 91, 125, 160, 202, 252, 300, 445	
Cataloguing ; by E. Crawford. (Rev.)	68
Caversham Public Library	453
Chatham Public Library. Notes	293
<i>Chautauquan Magazine</i> . (Rev.)	132
Chelmsford Public Library. Appeal for local collection	328
— Report	134
Chelsea Public Libraries. Juvenile reading room	13
Cheltenham Public Library. Donation	416
Cheshunt Public Library. Building	416
Chicago. John Crerar Liby. Report 71, 447	
Children, <i>see</i> Juveniles.	
Chiswick Public Library. Branch proposed	134
Chorley Public Library. Report	447
Christchurch, New Zealand. Grant by Dr. Carnegie	417
Cirencester Public Library. Report	126
Clarke, A. L. Reform in Indexing methods	317
— Note	334
Classification :—	
Brown, J. D. Subject classification. (Rev.) by E. A. Savage	48
Jast, L. S. Classification of library economy and office papers. (Rev.) by A. K. Gill	406
— (Corr.)	466
North, M. G. Unfrequented paths in classification	437
Cleator Moor Public Library opened	204
Colchester Public Library. Donation	57
Colne Public Library. Report	417
Colombo Public Library. Removal	204
Columbia Public Library. Report	447
— Subject lists	448
Congress Library. Bibliographies 69, 93, 223, 300, 444	
— Portrait Index	372
— Report	252
Copenhagen Public Library. Bibliographical essays	379

	Page
Cork Public Library. Catalogue	300
— Report	71
Correspondence	
73, 111, 177, 266, 302, 385, 424, 466	
Coseley Public Library movement	11, 328
Costessey. Libraries Acts adopted	328
Cotgreave, A. On library indicators	402
Coudon, J. Appointed Librarian, Ballynahill	333
Coutts, H. T. The home bindery or repairing department	233
— Specialization in library work	393
Crawford, E. Cataloguing. (Rev.)	68
Croker, J. H. Appointed Librarian, Bridgwater	137
Crompton Public Liby. to be opened	243
Crowther, W. Librn., Derby. Service	208
Croydon Public Libraries. F.H. Bonner appointed Branch Librarian	457
— Lectures to juveniles	11
— Readers' Index .. 68, 92, 300, 448	
— Report	127
— Sayers, W. C. B. A library council	6
— <i>Westminster Gas</i> . on Open access	57
Dana, J. C. Bookbinding for libraries. (Rev.)	221
Darwen Public Library. Foundation-stone laid	134
— Journal	70, 162, 301, 448
— Opening of new library	454
— Resolution on betting news	243
Davies, J. G. Appointed Celtic tutor, Liverpool University	249
Derby Public Libraries. Report	204
— Service of Librarian	208
Descriptive annotation by E.A. Savage. (Rev.)	55
Dowlais Public Library opened	417
Downpatrick. Public Lib. movement	379
Dublin. Lecture by T. W. Lyster	421
— Marsh's Library	165
— Public Libraries. T. W. Lyster elected Deputy Chairman of Committee	333
— — New Branch Library	97
Dumfries Public Library. Author list	125
— Report	163
Duncan, R. Standardization of accession methods	83
Dunfermline Pub. Libraries. Finances	417
— W. M. Mackenzie appd. Librn.	172
Durability of book-papers ; by R. W. Sindall. (Corr.)	385
Dust problem in libraries	242
Eastbourne Public Libraries. Bulletin	162, 301, 448
— Catalogue of Branch Library	202
— Central Library	67
— Ladies' room to be closed	11
— Lectures	244
— Report	71
Eccles Public Library. Foundation-stone laid	134, 165
— Report	128, 447

	Page		Page
Edinburgh. Advocates' Library. Manuscripts	12, 166	Gakulo (Japan). (Rev.)	72
— Scotland's National Library	132	Gateshead. Lecture by Sub-Librarian	421
— Public Libraries. Technical libraries	244	Genealogy of the Scots novel	237
Editorial: At Bradford	81	Gentry, E. J. Appointed Libn., Morley	15
— Dust problem in Libraries	242	Germany. Village libraries	102
— Importance of book selection	1	— Women in libraries	453
— Library economics	472	Gilbert, M. Children's departments in municipal libraries	289
Educational News. (Rev.)	132	Gill, A. K. Appointed Librarian, Twickenham	208
Elgin Public Library. Donation	379	— The indicator considered as a modern library appliance	313
Ellison, J. B. Appointed cataloguing assistant Leeds Public Libraries	137	— Comments; by A. Cotgreave	402
Ellon Burgh School. Donation	244	— Review of 'Classification of library economy' by L. S. Jast	406
Erith Public Library. Accommodation for cyclists	417	Gladstone, W. G. C. Elected Hon. Librarian, Oxford Union	249
— Building	12	Glasgow. Baillie's Institution. Decreased issues	135
— Report	454	— Report	128
Errington, A. Appointed Librarian, Batley	383	— Public Libraries. Dennistoun Branch. Catalogue	202
Evesham Public Library. Local collection	166	— Govanhill Bnch. Catalogue	446
Ewart, S. T. "For contents see book —"	158	— Lecture by Librarian	333
— How to write a novel	122	— Parkhead Branch opened	97
— Our poet run mad	87	— Pollokshields Branch. Building	166
Examinations. List of passes: by L. Fairweather	356	— — opened	328
— — (Corr.)	424	— Progress	12
— Pass list, 1906	105	— Social Meeting	244
— Syllabus, 1907	384	— Staff manuscript magazine	449
Fabian Society. Books on social subjects	254	Glenalmond College Library opened	166
Facetize	157	Golding, W. Appointed Librarian, Gorneston Branch Library, Yarmouth	421
Failsworth Public Library. Design	454	Goss, C. W. F. Presentation	297
Fairweather, L. Appointed Assistant, Islington	138	Graham, T., Lewisham. Illness	172
— List of passes at L.A. examinations	356	Grand Rapids Public Library. Bulletin 68, 70, 93, 163, 203, ...	301
— — (Corr.)	424	— Catalogue of drawings	126
Falmouth Public Library. Conviction	134	— Pamphlet for juveniles	254
Fenton, W. A. Appointed Librarian, Cambridge	249	— Report	128
Fiction:—		Gravesend. Freedom presented to Dr. Carnegie	12
Genealogy of the Scots novel	237	— Public Library. Exhibition	379, 457
How to write a novel; by S. T. E.	122	— Grant by Dr. Carnegie	244
Finsbury Public Libraries. Juvenile catalogue	160	— Report	447
— Quarterly Guide	163, 448	Green, E. Apptd. Librarian, Halifax	172
— Report	128	Greenock Library. Annual meeting	329
Fochabers Public Library	417	Griffin, J. Appointed Librarian, Welshpool	383
Folkbiblioteksbladet. (Rev.) 131, 256,	376	Guildhall Library. Attendances	455
Folkestone Public Library. Donations	134	— E. M. Borrajo apptd. Librarian	248
"For contents see book —"; by S. T. Ewart	158	— C. Welch resigns Librarianship	172
Fraserburgh Public Library. Donation	244	Hackney Public Library. T. Aldred appointed Librarian	137
— Grant by Dr. Carnegie	97	Halifax Public Libraries. E. Green appointed Librarian	172
— Report	166	— H. H. Brook appointed Librarian, Akroyd Branch	172
Fulham Public Libraries. Grant by Dr. Carnegie	293	— Open access adopted	329
— North Branch opened	58	Hamilton Public Library. J. C. Brown appointed Librarian	333
Gainsborough Public Library. W. Brown appointed Librarian	297	Hammersmith Public Libraries. Defaulting guarantor	455
— Bulletin	253		

	Page
Hampstead Public Libraries. Branch	
Libraries opened	329, 380
— Shakespeare catalogue	162
Handsworth Pub. Libraries. Catalogue	445
Hanley Public Library. Report ...	300
Hanwell Public Library. Catalogue	126
Harris, Miss. Appointed Librarian	
Rotherham	249
Hartham, D. Lovely woman in the library	360
— (Corr.)	425
— Pierce, K. E. Women in libraries	440
Hartley, T. Librarian Mechanics' Institute, Burnley. Death ...	383
Haverfordwest. Owen Library ...	204
Hawarden. St. Deniol's Library.	
Building	166
— Students' residence opened	245
Hawkes, A. J. Topopularise reference libraries	433
Haworth. Carnegie grant declined...	12
Hemming, R. C., Secretary, Johannesburg Public Library. Death ...	172
Herdman, D. W. Appointed Sub-Librarian, Sunderland	334
Hereford Public Library. Catalogue	445
Hessay. Unique reading room ...	293
Heywood Public Library. Donations	205, 455
Higgs, R. W. Appointed assistant Southend Public Library...	15
Hobart Public Library. Appeal ...	417
— Book fund	244
— opened	379
— Progress	167
— Reference Room	329
Hornsey Public Libraries. Lectures	167
Hove Public Library. Building tender	293
— Report	447
How to write a novel; by S. T. E. ...	122
Hull Subscription Library. Annual meeting	245
Huntley, L. Appointed Librarian, Beverley	15
Hyde Public Library. Report ...	202
— Supplementary catalogue ...	92
Ilkley Public Library. Opening	380, 455
Importance of book selection. Editorial	1
Indexing:—	
Clarke, A. Reform in indexing methods	317
— (Note)	334
Mill, A. Reform in indexing methods	408
Indicator considered as a modern library appliance; by A. K. Gill	313
— Comments; by A. Cotgreave	402
Ipswich Public Library. Report ...	163
Ireland Tirade against libraries	205, 243, 244
Isleworth Public Library. 'Scene'	57
Islington Central Library. Building...	13
— L. Fairweather appointed assistant	138

Islington Central Library Opened ...	98
— Success	121
— West Library. W. McGill appd. Librarian	138
Japan. Public Library movement ...	455
Jast, L. S. Classification of library economy and office papers. (Rev.) by A. K. Gill	406
— (Corr.)	466
— Lecture at Bromley	248
Jedburgh Public Library. Inadequate funds	417
Johannesburg Public Library. Death of Secretary... ..	172
— Death of Sub-Librarian	297
Jones, J. Appointed Librn. Torquay Juveniles:—	334
Brown, J. D. Books for very young children	282
Gilbert, M. Children's departments in municipal libraries	289
The juvenile library; by J. B. R. ...	193
Kelso Public Library. Donation ...	245
Kendal Public Library. Brown, J. W. Libs. and the local press. (Corr.)	425
— Building	455
— Notes	330
— Report	447
Kettering Public Library. Handbook	254
— Report	448
Kilburn Public Library. Bulletin ...	448
Kimberley Public Library. Report	163
Kings Norton. Kings Heath Library opened	56, 167
— Stinchley Library opened ...	59
— C. Wells appd. District Librarian	102
Kingston Public Library. Lectures	167
Kristiania. Deichmanske Bibliothek. Juvenile catalogue... ..	202
Lacey, H. R. St. Helens. Age ...	248
Lahore. Amalgamation of libraries	293
Lambeth Palace Library. Donation...	245
— Public Libraries. Herne Hill Branch opened	58
Lange, F. W. T. Card-charging. (Corr.)	177
Launceston Public Library. Notes...	245
Leamington Public Library. Notes	418
Leeds. Institute of Science. Report	448
— Public Libraries. J. B. Ellison appointed cataloguing assistant...	137
— Notes	12
— Report	97, 129
— Travelling library	167
Leigh Public Library. Report ...	252
Leigh-on-Sea. Pub. Lib. movement	167
Lending departments, Open access; by J. D. Brown	41
Lewisham Public Libraries. Hither Green Branch	380
— Illness of Librarian	172
Leyland Public Library. Death of Librarian	61
— H. H. Smith apptd. Librarian	138
Leyton Public Libraries. Interior ...	330
— Lecture by Librarian	421

	Page		Page
Leyton Pub. Libraries. Magazine	68, 205	Limitation of newspapers in Public Libraries; by J. D. Brown	153
— Report	252	Lincoln Public Library. Special lists	301
— H. G. Steele appointed Assistant Librarians and library reports; by J. A. Seymour. (<i>Corr.</i>)	297	Linlithgow. Library to be burnt	135
Librarianship:—	75	Lismore. Grant by Dr. Carnegie	57
Coutts, H. T. Specialization in library work	393	Lister, J. W. Library Oversight	102
Philip, A. J. The profession and the press	353	Literary Societies, Library	250
Thoughts on the proposed advance in the standard of technical qualification	297	Literary Year-Book. (<i>Rev.</i>) ...	309
Libraries Acts. The new Public Libraries Bill	410	Literature, Professional. (<i>Corr.</i>)	74
— adopted at Bispham	243	Littlehampton Pub. Library. Foundation-stone laid	13
— Costessey	328	Liverpool Library. Report	455
Libraries and Librarians 10, 56, 96, 133, 164, 203, 243, 292, 327, 377, 416, 453		— Public Libraries. Sir W. Forwood elected Chairman	205
Libraries and the local press. (<i>Corr.</i>)	266, 425	— Hornby Library 168, 205,	245
Library. (<i>Rev.</i>)	94, 212	— Pictures lent to Branch Libraries	330
Library Assistant. (<i>Rev.</i>) 73, 96, 132, 255, 335, 336, 375		— University. J. G. Davies appd. Celtic tutor	249
Library Assistants' Association. Meetings	66, 140, 262	Llandrillo Public Library	168
— Programme, 1906-07	108	Llanely Public Library. Donations	293
Library Association. Annual meeting: Editorial	81	— Proposed branch library ...	455
— Programme	16	Llangollen Public Library	168
— Class list of Best Books	125	Llanidloes Public Library. Donation	98
— Examination, 1906. Pass list ...	105	Llanwit Vardre Public Library opened	98
— 1907. Syllabus	384	Local Government Officer	213
— Examinations. List of passes; by L. Fairweather	356	London. Guildhall Liby. Attendances	455
— (<i>Corr.</i>)	424	— E. M. Borrajo appointed Librarian	248
— Meetings 15, 214, 256, 337, 384, 422, 459		— C. Welch resigns Librarianship	172
— Net Books Conference	369	— University Library. Donation	58
— Record. (<i>Rev.</i>) 72, 96, 132, 213, 254, 335, 336, 375		— Opening	99
— Bristol and Western Branch. Meeting	257	— R. A. Rye appointed Assistant Librarian	102
— North-Western Branch. Meetings 62, 173, 338, 460, 461		Londonderry Public Library Movement	205, 246, 330
— Summer school	61	Loughborough Public Liby. Donation	58
Library Associations 15, 61, 105, 138, 173, 214, 256, 337, 384, 422, 459		Lovely woman in the library; by Douglas Hartham	360
Library bookbinding; by E. W. Neesham. (<i>Corr.</i>)	73	— (<i>Corr.</i>)	425, 442
Library council; by W. C. B. Sayers	6	Pierce, K. E. Women in libraries	440
Library economics: Editorial note	472	Lowestoft Public Library. Safeguards against infection	330
Library Journal. (<i>Rev.</i>) 71, 95, 130, 255, 337, 374		McGill, W. Appointed Librarian, West Library, Islington	138
Library Literary Societies	250	Mackenzie, W. M. Apptd. Librarian, Dunfermline	172
Library Plans:—		McKnight, J. Appointed Assistant-Libr., Owen's College, Manchester	208
Lister, J. W. Library Oversight ...	102	Macleod, R. D. Honours in L. A. Examinations	137
Philip, A. J. Library Planning. (<i>Corr.</i>)	74	Magazines, <i>see</i> Bulletins.	
Royal Institute of British Architects. Discussion and papers	371, 375	Malvern Public Library. Donation	135
Library Press 71, 94, 130, 212, 254, 334, 374		Manchester. Owen's College. J. McKnight appointed Assistant-Librarian	208
Library Publications 67, 90, 125, 160, 202, 252, 300, 444		— Portico Library. Centenary ...	294
Library Snowballs	450	— Public Libraries. Books for the blind	246
Library Work. (<i>Rev.</i>)	95, 256	— Quarterly Record 68, 93, 163,	301
Lichfield Public Library. Bequest ...	455	— Rylands Liby. Dante collection	14
Limerick Pub. Liby. Re-arrangement	418	— Exhibition of Bibles	380
		— Statistical Society. Lecture on libraries	330

	Page
Mansfield Public Library opened	418, 456
Maybole Public Library opened	... 246
Maynard, E. Appointed Secretary to Library Committee, Twickenham	208
Metallurgical bibliography; by R. A. Peddie	... 363, 411
Middlesbrough Public Library. Con- gestion	... 246
— Linthorpe pottery collection	... 14
— Printers' exhibition	... 418
— Privileges to juveniles	... 294
— Report	... 448
Midsummer's night's dream; by W. K. S.	... 124
Mill, A. Reform in indexing methods	408
Mill Hill School Library	... 456
Millom Public Library to be enlarged	100
Minto, J. Lecture on reading	... 333
— Public luncheon at Brighton	... 15
Montreal. University Library	... 418
Montrose Public Library. Press publish additions	... 248
— Report	... 136, 381
— Topical lists	... 58
Moors, B. R. Apptd. Librarian, Fratton Branch Library, Portsmouth	... 15
Morley Public Library. E. J. Gentry appointed Librarian	... 15
<i>Museum Gazette</i> . (Rev.)	... 130
Neesham, E. W. Library bookbinding. (<i>Corr.</i>)	... 73
Net book system; by H. Barlow	... 397
— Conference	... 369
New Jersey. Newark Public Library Report	... 129
New York Public Libraries. Books for the blind	... 92
— Hamilton Grange Branch Library	294
— Monthly list	68, 70, 93, 162, 163, 203, 253, 301
Newcastle Public Libraries. Benwell Branch site	... 133, 169, 419
— Gift	... 246
— Juvenile catalogue	... 331
Newcastle, West. Tirade against Libs.	205
Newport Public Libraries. Branch Library	... 381, 419
Newspapers. Brown, J. D. Limitation of newspapers in public libraries	153
Newsroom; by G. E. Roebuck	... 273
Newtown Public Library. Donation	294
Noonan, D. Appointed Librarian, Rathkeale	... 334
Normanton Public Library. Building	456
— W. A. Robinson appd. Librarian	421
North, M. G. Unfrequented paths in classification	... 437
North Midland Library Association. Meetings	... 138, 422
Northampton Public Library. History	169
Northern Counties Lib. Association. Meetings	... 64, 139, 422
Northwich Public Library. Sir J. Brunner offers a new pub. library	14
— Subsidence of Library	... 205, 295

	Page
Norwich Public Library. Local col- lection	... 136
— Sunday attendance	... 247
Nottingham Public Libraries. 'Black- ing out' discontinued	... 295
— Bulletin 70, 93, 163, 203, 253, 301,	448
— Facilities for Juveniles	... 419
— Juvenile Catalogue	... 161, 446
— List on British history	... 254
Obituary:—	
Hartley, T., Mechanics' Inst., Burnley	383
Hemming, R. C., Johannesburg	... 172
Pink, J., Cambridge	... 208
Smith, John, Leyland	... 61
Smith, John, Johannesburg	... 297
Ogden, E. Passes matriculation, London University	... 383
Open access; by 'Birkdaler' (<i>Corr.</i>)	76
Open access lending departments; by J. D. Brown	... 41
Our new Librarian; by Tom Kutz	... 176
Our poet run mad; by S. T. Ewart	... 87
Oversize books; by J. D. Stewart	... 208
Oxford. Merton College Library	... 100
Oxford Union. W. G. C. Gladstone elected Hon. Librarian	... 249
Paper. A note on paper	... 451
— Sindall, R. W. The durability of book papers. (<i>Corr.</i>)	... 385
Pass list. Lib. Assoc. Examinations, 1906	... 105
— Complete list; by L. Fairweather	... 356
— (<i>Corr.</i>)	... 424
Patent Office Library. Subject lists	67, 92
Paxford. Erection of reading room	... 331
Peddie, R. A. Metallurgical biblio- graphy	... 363, 411
— Review of 'Practical Bibliography' by J. D. Brown	... 220
Peel Public Library. Foundation-stone laid	... 136
Penzance Library. Annual meeting	295
Periodicals, Selection	... 249
Perth Public Library. Educational grant	... 100
— Lectures	... 247
Peterborough Public Library. Bulletin	: 03
— opened	... 15
Peterhead Public Library. Donation	136
Philip, A. J. Library planning. (<i>Corr.</i>)	74
— The profession and the press	... 353
Pierce, K. E. Women in libraries	... 440
Pink, J., Librarian, Cambridge. Death	... 208
Pittsburgh Public Libraries. Bulletin 68, 70, 93, 203, 253, 301,	448
— Catalogue	... 69, 446
— Index of Engineers' Society	... 91
— List of story books	... 69
— Report	... 129
— Story hour	... 202
Plans, see Library Plans	
Pleasley Public Library opened	... 15
Plymouth Pub. Liby. Designs	136, 331, 419

	Page		Page
Plymouth Public Library. Report ...	300	Roebuck, G. E. The newsroom ...	273
— Suggestion to meet increased expenditure ...	58	— Presentation ...	457
Popularise reference libraries; by A. J. Hawkes ...	433	Ross, J. Appointed Assistant Librarian, York ...	15
Port Elizabeth Public Library. Catalogue ...	126	— Lecture at Leeds ...	248
— Quest for rarities ...	136	Rotherham. Miss Harris appd. Libn. ...	249
— Report ...	448	Royton Public Library opened ...	295
Portrait index. (Rev.) ...	372	Rugby Public Library. Lament ...	59
Portsmouth Public Libraries. Frattton Branch opened ...	137	Runcorn Public Library. Donation ...	100
— B. R. Moors appointed Librarian ...	15	— opened ...	247
— Thefts ...	295	Rye, R. A. Appointed Assistant Libn. London University Library ...	102
Preston Public Library. Pictures for children ...	205	St. Albans Public Library. Donation ...	206
Profession and the press; by A. J. Philip ...	353	— Librarian's salary increased ...	297
Professional literature. (Corr.) ...	74	St. Andrews University Lib. Extension ...	332
Pseudonyms ...	215, 263, 343, 463	St. Bride Foundation Institute. Report ...	253
Public Libraries. (Rev.) 72, 96, 213, 334, 337, 375		St. Helens Public Library. Chairman of Committee ...	248
Public Library Exhibition ...	379, 457	— Issues ...	381
Purves, J. W. C. Betting news obliteration at Workington. (Corr.) ...	111	— Report ...	203
Quigley, M. G. The story hour and cramp. (Corr.) ...	76	— Salary of Librarian ...	248, 333
Radcliffe Public Library. Donation ...	295	St. Louis Public Library. Bulletin ...	68, 70, 163, 203, 253, 301
Ramsey Schools Library ...	456	St. Pancras Public Libraries. Central Library design ...	99
Rathkeale, D. Noonan appointed Librarian ...	334	— Dark room for photographers ...	58
Rawtenstall Pub. Library. Catalogue ...	446	— Highgate branch opened ...	169
— Delivery Stations ...	170	— Scheme ...	246, 418
— opened ...	59	Salaries. Scale at Bolton Pub. Libs. Salford. The first municipal library ...	97
— Progress ...	295	Salisbury. A. E. Butcher appointed Librarian ...	383
Reddish Public Library. Building ...	456	Sanderson, R., Bolton Pub. Libraries. Passes matriculation, London University ...	333
Reading Public Library. 'Blacking-out' rejected ...	331	— Promotion ...	172
— New books exhibited ...	456	Sault St. Marie Public Library burnt ...	381
Reference Libraries. Hawkes, A. J. To popularise reference libraries ...	433	Savage, E. A. Descriptive annotation. (Rev.) ...	55
Reports 67, 70, 126, 163, 202, 252, 300, 446		— Review of 'Subject classification' by J. D. Brown ...	48
— Seymour, J. A. Librarians and Library reports. (Corr.) ...	75	Sayers, W. C. B. The book war. (Corr.) ...	267
Research work in public libraries; by J. B. Thomson ...	320	— A library council ...	6
Reviews ...	220, 309, 372, 431, 471	— Obtains honours in cataloguing etc. ...	102
Rhyl Public Library opened ...	419	Scotland's National Library ...	132
Richmond Public Library. Comments ...	59	Seymour, J. A. Librarians and Library reports. (Corr.) ...	75
— Donations ...	206, 247	Sheffield Public Libraries. Books on loan ...	381
Ripon Public Library Movement ...	206	— Hillsborough Branch opened ...	100
Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi. (Rev.) ...	72, 94, 256	— University Library. Building ...	206
Roberts, F. M. Appointed Librarian, Whitechapel ...	421, 455	Shoreditch Public Libraries. Grant by Dr. Carnegie ...	294
Robinson, W. A. Appointed Librarian, Normanton ...	421	Shrewsbury Public Library. MS. collection ...	170
Rochdale. Pioneers' Society. Catalogue ...	161	— Report ...	206
— Public Library. Donation ...	247	Sindall, R. W. The durability of book papers. (Corr.) ...	385
— Local collection ...	206	Skipton Public Library Movement ...	171
Roebuck, G. E. Appntd. Librarian, Walthamstow ...	383	Sleaford. Carnegie grant declined ...	206
— Honours in L.A. examinations ...	137	Smith, H. H. Appointed Librarian, Leyland ...	138
		Smith, John, Librarian, Leyland. Death ...	61

	Page
Smith, John, Sub-Librarian, Johannesburg. Death	297
Society of Public Librarians. Meeting	262
<i>South African Bookbuyer</i> . (Rev.) ...	132
Southampton Public Library. Purchase of books	381
Southend Public Library. R. W. Higgs appointed assistant ...	15
— Issues	332, 420
— Notes	100
— opened	59
Southport Public Library. Book guide	171
Southwark Public Libraries. Cuming Museum opened	169
— Kent Road Branch. Designs ...	14
— Foundation-stone laid	380
— Open access inauguration	169
Sparke, A. Parish Registers	137
Specialization in library work; by H. T. Coutts	393
Springfield (Mass.) Public Library. Bulletin	449
— Report	163
Staff manuscript magazine	449
Stamford Public Library. Lectures	101, 295, 333
Standardization of accession methods; by R. Duncan	83
Steele, H. G. Appointed Assistant Librarian, Leyton	297
Stephen, G. A. Honours in L.A. Examinations	137
— Presentation	172
Stepney Public Libraries. Esperanto class	294
— Reading room for the blind ...	14
— Reference Department issues ...	99
— St. George's Library. Juvenile catalogue	160
— W. Weare apptd. Librarian	455
— Whitechapel. F. M. Roberts appointed Librarian	421, 455
— Special lists	330
Stewart, J. D. Oversize books	208
Stirling Public Library. Report ...	332, 381
Stockport Public Library. Bequest ...	296
— Report	60
Stornoway Public Library opened ...	381
Story hour and cramp; by M. G. Quigley. (Corr.)	76
Stourbridge Readers' Guild	247
Sunderland Public Libraries. Bulletin	70, 93, 101, 301, 449
— D. W. Herdman appointed Sub-librarian	334
— News room discountenanced ...	332
— A. H. Yates appointed Assistant ...	297
Surrey Archaeological Society. A. A. Barkas, Richmond, appointed Local Secretary	249
— Lecture	137
— Catalogue	70
Swansea. Art gallery rejected	456
— Public Library. Welsh collection	420

	Page
Tallow Public Library movement	206, 247
Taunton Public Library. Extension	332
— Librarian's salary increased ...	296
— Report	448
— Thanks to Librarian	107
Thomson, C. The Old Covenant. (Rev.)	312
Thomson, J. B. Appd. Sub-Librarian, Aberdeen	249
— Research work in Pub. Libraries	320
Thorne Public Library opened ...	137
Tickhill. Bequest for Public Library	207
'Times' Book war. Barlow, H. The Book war	198
— Sayers, W. C. B. The Book war. (Corr.)	267
Tipton Public Library opened ...	60
Torquay Public Library. Design ...	60
— Expenditure on books	420
— J. Jones appointed Librarian ...	334
Tramcars as travelling libraries; by Bersay Pepcroy	323
Truro Public Library. Report ...	101
Twickenham Public Library. Building	296
— A. K. Gill appointed Librarian	208
— E. Maynard appointed Secretary to Committee	208
— opened	382
— Progress	457
— Re-organisation	332
— Thanks to Librarian	420
— Threatened Surcharge	137
Tynemouth Public Library. Bulletin	163
— Juvenile catalogue	92
— Report	101
Unfrequented paths in classification; by Manor G. North	437
Victoria, B.C. Canadian books ...	382
Victoria, Melbourne Public Library. Jubilee 'Book'	90
— Rare books, etc. Catalogue ...	93
Village libraries in Germany	102
Wakefield. Grant by Dr. Carnegie ...	171
Wallasey Public Libraries. Bulletin	162, 301, 449
— Fiction borrowed, not bought ...	332
Walsall Public Library opened ...	60, 171
— Salary of Librarian increased ...	382
Walthamstow Public Library. Conviction of Librarian	296
— G. E. Roebuck apptd. Librarian	383
Wandsworth Public Libraries. Newnes' Library, Putney. New books ...	70
Warrington Public Library. Grant by Dr. Carnegie	382
— Juvenile catalogue	162
— Report	253
Washington. Congress Library. Bibliographies	69, 93, 223, 300, 444
— Portrait index	372
— Report	252
Washington, George. Personal inventory discovered	101
Waterford Public Library. Infection scare	420
Watford Public Library. Report ...	253

	Page		Page
Weare, W. Appointed Librarian. St. George's, Stepney	455	Wimbledon Public Library. Report...	71
Welch, C. Guildhall Library. Retirement	172	Winnipeg Public Library. Book purchase	248
Wells, C. Apptd. District Librarian, King's Norton	102	— Sunday opening	296
Welshpool. J. Griffin apptd. Librarian	383	<i>Wisconsin Library Bulletin. (Rev.)</i>	73, 95, 213, 301, 335, 376
West Bromwich Public Libraries. Branch	296	Woman in the Library; by D. Hart- ham	360
— Central Library. Design	457	— — (Corr.)	425, 44
West Ham. Central Library. Lecture by Librarian	421	Women in libraries; by K. E. Pierce	440
— — Report	420	Wombwell Public Library opened ...	383
— Plaistow Library. Literary and debating Society	250, 295	Woolwich Public Libraries. Donations	207
West Hartlepool Public Library. Report	163	— Eltham Branch. Loan for books	244
Westhoughton Public Library. Exhibition	382	— — opened	169
— Progress	101	Worcester Public Library. Report ...	164
Westminster Public Libraries. Excerpt from <i>Gentleman's Magazine</i> ...	135	Workington Public Library. Betting News obliteration. (Corr.) ...	111
— Report	129	— Expenses curtailed	101
— Sunday opening successful ...	99	Worthing Public Library. Building	207, 296, 420
Whitehaven Public Library opened ...	207	Wrexham Public Library. Building	297
— Report	203	— opened	333
Wigan. Pemberton Public Library. Foundation-stone laid	136	Wright, T. W. Appointed assistant, Bolton	421
— Public Library. Donations ...	137	Yarmouth. Gorleston Branch. W. Golding appointed Librarian ...	421
— — Local collection	382	— — opened	421
— — Poetical collection... ..	93	Yates, A. H. Appointed assistant, Sunderland Public Library ...	297
Willesden Green Public Library. Extension	457	York Public Library. Additions published	248
— Quarterly Record 70, 93, 253, 449		— Donation	61
Wimbledon Public Library. Open access rejected	135	— Excerpt from Report	60
		— J. Ross appointed Assistant Librarian	15

The LIBRARY WORLD

AND

BOOK SELECTOR.

Vol. IX.

JULY, 1906.

New Series, 1.

EDITORIAL.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BOOK SELECTION.

o o o

IT is fitting that a new series of this magazine should be introduced by some reflections on the whole question of book selection, both for the general public and libraries.

The total number of books printed since the invention of movable type in the middle of the 15th century, has been computed by different authorities at figures ranging from fifteen to thirty millions. To this vast kingdom there is no guide, nor even adequate classification, while it is well-known that the very largest library in the whole world, only contains about three and a half million volumes altogether. Unlike the animal and vegetable kingdoms, no complete attempt has been made to systematically arrange this vast realm of literature, and the result is that nobody can find out what has been recorded on any subject however great or small. Bibliographies of many kinds exist, some full, others restricted to particular topics or periods, but none complete, or likely to attain that state. Much of the labour of bibliographers in the past has been devoted to the industrious collection of titles of books without regard to the value of their

Vol. IX. New Series, 1. July, 1906.

subject matter, arranged in various ways, and never attaining completeness or attempting to discriminate between the good and the bad. These labours exist as monuments to the patience, erudition and ingenuity of the compilers, but are in nearly every case useless to the person who desires or requires guidance in the selection of books, or information as to the best literature on special subjects.

The selective bibliographies of "best books" which exist are much more valuable than the antiquarian productions above mentioned, and the works of Sonnenschein and others should be given full credit for their useful features. Unfortunately, all select bibliographies, whether attempting to cover a wide field or some single subject, are no sooner published than they begin to go out-of-date, and most of them are mere catalogues without any note or hint for the guidance of enquirers. It is a comparatively easy matter to assemble 10, 20, 100 or 1,000 titles of books on a particular subject, but unless these titles are explained or annotated, and the entries classified so as to render comparison easy, there is no special value about such bare lists of titles. Mankind depends absolutely upon the records of knowledge which are preserved in books, only it is taken so much for granted, that very few people ever realize what importance attaches to the care and preservation of the written and printed record. Superior persons who sneer at Public Libraries and literature generally, seem to be unable to understand that the knowledge they possess comes from books in some form, even if it is but fashions, arithmetic, horse-racing, lawn tennis, cricket, cookery or anything else. Certainly no man's knowledge was born in some obscure recess of the brain, but has to be put there, and kept there by books, because of the limitations of both memory and experience. Here then is the most important factor in human life and development, occupying quite an inferior place, and contemptuously regarded by many

silly people because, forsooth, the same medium which enshrines the recorded knowledge of fact, also finds a place for purely imaginative records like fiction and Poetry.

It is doubtless true that among the fifteen or thirty millions of books which have been printed during the past four-hundred-and-fifty years, there must be an immense proportion of useless rubbish, and also an enormous amount of repetition. The same ideas and facts have been recorded over and over again, and it is difficult to believe that there is anything left to be said. We may change the environment, period or grouping of facts, but research will prove that they have already been recorded in some previous stage of literature. In the absence of a complete comparative catalogue of the world's literature it may be difficult to prove this, but the same want makes it equally impossible to disprove it. Here then, lies the work of the bibliographer, to collect, collate, discriminate and preserve only the titles and contents of such books as really count for something. He must eliminate the useless, and the mere occasional pot-boiler, and everything that is adequately recorded elsewhere.

The bibliographer of the future must devote greater attention to the contents of books, and less to external features. He must assist to edit and select from the great mass of literature in existence, only the best, most useful and most enduring works. Instead of the librarian being a mere custodian of books, he must strive to be their expounder, and realize in some degree the requirements called for by observers like John Morley, H. G. Wells and many others, who maintain that the chief end of librarianship is not book collecting but book exploitation, or the distribution of facts about books and their contents. At the present time book selection is receiving far more attention than ever before, and librarians and committees, hitherto lost in the clash of rival systems of government, are

beginning to regard the building up of a library more from the book and less from the brick standpoint. The building is after all but the husk, and is comparatively valueless without a sound kernel. As the epidemic of building caused by the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie subsides, the question of adequately and wisely stocking these beautiful husks will become more pressing, and librarians will have to devote greater attention to book selection, and less to the mere machinery required for distribution and recording. A library to which people can resort, with confidence in its power to help them in any line of research, is a temple of knowledge which will influence public taste, judgment and feeling in a manner impossible by any other agency.

For years past the *Library World* has been urging the paramount importance of book-selection and annotation, and has attempted in a small measure to fill the enormous void which exists in this branch of librarianship and knowledge-preservation. To the ordinary citizen, book-reviews are absolutely worthless in nine cases out of ten. The average book-buyer is not anxious to know what some unknown reviewer thinks of a book, but what it contains, and how the subject is covered. It is very seldom that the scope and limitations of new books are set forth clearly and concisely in reviews. More often one finds such notices mere pegs on which to hang the reviewers' view of his own superiority and erudition, or, it may be, personal spleen, with scarcely a hint of the purpose, plan and general idea of the works noticed. Most reviewers since the days of Jeffrey and Sydney Smith seem to assume that every subscriber to the journals in which they write, have already *read* the books they review and simply thirst for *their* opinions. It is, otherwise, impossible to account for the flood of inconsequential opinions which are inflicted upon the public, for their confusion. Hardly any difference is made in the method of noticing a novel and a treatise

on pure geometry. The same idea is predominant, namely, criticism without elucidation, and praise or blame, without proper description of the works. How is it possible for anyone, even if he is a close student of a subject, to judge as to the authority and scope of a book from a review which is confined almost entirely to writing round a few minor blemishes, such as a misprint or two, and a grammatical lapse here and there? If no description is given of the contents of the book and the field it attempts to cover, such reviews are not only misleading but worthless and mischievous. Of the average book review, it has been well said by Horace Smith, that it is "A work that overlooks the productions it professes to look over, and judges of books by their authors, not of authors by their books."

With the co-operation of many publishers, an attempt will be made in this magazine to aid librarians and the general book-buyer to select books from more reliable data than are usually furnished by the ordinary review. The books described in the new series of the *Book Selector* will be annotated by experts, and nothing will be admitted which is not worth preservation in a Public Library. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining access to new foreign and American books, only British publications will be dealt with at present. By describing and annotating, month by month, the best new books as they are issued, it will be possible for any book-buyer to keep track of what is being published, and obtain reliable information in concise and easily accessible form. The field of literary criticism is so crowded that no attempt will be made to compete in this direction, but a much more useful and permanent result will be attained, by providing a well-selected catalogue of new publications, cast in a form to make it of constant use.

It is not necessary to say more in favour of the importance of book selection. No greater or more valuable function exists than that of separating from

the great stream of modern literature, the books which have more than temporary value, or which supplement and complete the sum of knowledge in particular departments. Everyone has suffered from the long reviews of books, in many cases amounting to columns, made up of extracts, comments, criticism and fine writing, which in the end fail to convey a single particle of information touching the scope and contents of the works noticed. Apart from the long-winded reviews, or rather essays, by Jeffrey, Macaulay, Carlyle, and others, which have been reprinted in book form, practically all the reviews written during the past hundred years represent dead literature, in most cases more thoroughly forgotten than the books which provoked them, and, it is therefore right, that book description should have a chance of proving its value as an aid to the building up of libraries. In this hope, the *Library World and Book Selector* enters upon a new phase of helpfulness, in which librarians and other book-buyers are earnestly urged to take an interest by their suggestions, support and contributions.



A LIBRARY COUNCIL.

By W. C. BERWICK SAYERS, *Sub-Librarian, Croydon Public Libraries.*

o o o

IT is, I understand, not an unknown thing for the large American libraries to possess luncheon rooms where the senior members of the staff meet for meals, and where they are able to entertain ~~the~~ Such an institution is in existence at the Congressional ~~Washington~~ Washington. At these gatherings the exigencies of officialism ~~are not~~ and the various members of the staff are given a capital ~~opportunity~~ of interchanging ideas upon matters connected with the ~~the~~ library. Hitherto, in England, no such opportunity has ~~been~~ members of library staffs; and it is unfortunately true ~~that~~ do not generally of their own initiative seek it. They ~~do not~~ go their own way directly the hour of departure is ~~approaching~~ discussion of matters affecting the library in which ~~is not~~ halfhearted and somewhat general discussion

they sometimes take part in at the meetings of one or other of the professional associations. This is not always the fault of the assistant. For example, how many branch librarians have complained, and justly, that their chiefs do not take them into their confidence respecting the work of the libraries or even of the particular library under their charge. It would appear that many librarians prefer to keep the whole secret of their library system in their own hands—presumably to secure more complete control over their staffs—and do work that could be done as effectively by junior officers. I know one library where the chief librarian does the typewriting himself, not because he can manipulate the machine to perfection, or has a great affection for typing, but simply from a morbid excess of the spirit indicated. Such an attitude has always seemed to me a tacit confession of weakness; a librarian in the ridiculous position of fearing that he will be outshone by his staff is a pitiable person indeed. These things are gradually altering, and it is being proved that the best results are attained by allowing every member of the staff to do whatever work he is completely capable of doing, by letting him develop his fullest abilities; and the most successful chief is a wise and enthusiastic director rather than one who attempts to do all the higher work of the library himself. On the other hand it must be admitted that there are men, who get into libraries by some misjudgement of the goddess of chance, who are utterly incapable of receiving their chief's confidence or appreciating his enthusiasm; assistants are often woefully unable to see any point of view but their own.

In the Croydon Libraries the Chief Librarian has in the last year introduced a form of meeting which is undoubtedly a novelty in library work, or in any department of municipal work. This is a "Library Council" which meets in his office on the first Wednesday morning of every month, to discuss all matters germane to the administration of the Libraries and to consider suggestions for its improvement. It consists of the Chief Librarian, Sub-librarian, and the Librarians-in-charge of the various departments and branch libraries. The Chief Librarian reserves to himself the right to nominate in addition any senior assistant who shows marked ability. Of course such a Council carries with it no executive power whatever; its function is wholly suggestive, and to some extent social, in that it promotes mutual understanding and community of interest. Suggestions of topics for discussion are invited from any member of the Council and are received up to the day week before the meeting by the Sub-librarian, who acts as secretary. He then produces an agenda and forwards it to each member. I quote an actual agenda in full:—

LIBRARY COUNCIL.

27th September, 1905.

The Library Council will meet in the Chief Librarian's office on Wednesday, 4th October, at 10.45 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Minutes of previous meeting and matters arising therefrom.
2. The renewal of vouchers ; should this be done annually?
Mr. Jast.
3. Dating books for return. Mr. Grigsby.
4. Desirability of issuing a music ticket. Mr. Bath.

The meeting occupies about two or two and a half hours. Each question is introduced by the member to whose name it is set down, and is thoroughly threshed out by his colleagues. The effect is noteworthy ; new and neglected points of view appear on almost every question, and in most cases the idea as introduced is greatly modified and enhanced. The general results of the discussion are recorded on the minutes. A copy of the minutes of the meeting summoned by the foregoing agenda will illustrate this :—

Chief Librarian's Office, 4th October, 10.45 a.m.

Present : Mr. Jast (Chair), Messrs. Sayers, Grigsby, Bath, Coutts, Peplow, and Stewart.

1. Mr. Jast explained the presence of Mr. Stewart as his own nominee. No senior assistant, other than the head of a department, would be added to the Council except under special circumstances.
2. The question of the renewal of vouchers was considered. The general opinion was that annual renewal was unnecessary, but that tickets should not be issued for indefinite periods. A time limit of three years was considered to meet the case. The position of the guarantor was discussed. It was thought that the time was not ripe to dispense with the guarantee altogether ; that the wording of the vouchers gave no indication that the guarantee was only of one year's duration. It was suggested that the guarantor was a security for the personal character of the borrower at the time of application, and that after one year the identity of the borrower was sufficiently established to render further guarantee unnecessary—at least until the end of three years. As many ratepayers do not appear on the Burgess roll, owing to too recent occupation of their houses, it was thought that if these produced either rent book, or rate receipt, or appeared in the Local Directory they should be considered ratepayers. A final decision was deferred until next meeting to give members time to crystallize their ideas on the subject.
3. Mr. Grigsby presented a detailed scheme for dating books for return. Book-labels should be endorsed with a rubber stamp calling attention to the fact that the date below was the date for return. A Wednesday afternoon should be given to stamping the Fiction in this way, and the other classes were to be stamped every morning, and as opportunity offered.

Mr. Coutts pointed out the difficulty of the number of stamps that would be required and the consequent expense. He thought the labels should be replaced by new ones, the new labels to have a gummed edge to facilitate the work of sticking in.

Mr. Sayers thought this an expensive method, and proposed a gummed strip of paper, to be stuck over the wording of the present label and printed to call attention to the return date.

It was decided that the dating for return was both desirable and practicable, but that no steps be taken in the matter at present.

4. Mr. Bath's suggestion of a Music ticket was deferred until next meeting.
5. Mr. Jast explained his idea of issuing books at the conclusion of the Library Talks to residents in the Borough other than members. He thought the privilege might be extended to selected bodies running lectures in the Town. Books bearing on the subject of the lecture should be displayed, and an assistant be present to lend the books to any who desired them, procedure being merely a reference to the local directory and the signing of name and address as an undertaking to observe the rules of the libraries as to return and damage.

It is clear from this account of the discussion that the meeting has no finality. In fact many questions are discussed again and again, and each time show new facts of interest. Therefore the record which often appears that "the question was deferred" does not imply in the least that no result has been attained. My own opinion is that the greatest benefits of these meetings are the indirect ones, the avenues of possible work they open, and the ideas to which they give rise. But they have practical results as well. Many recent and far reaching improvements in the library service have been worked out in the Library Council, and as every member is an experienced and practical man, there is little fear of any working detail or difficulty being missed.

A few months ago I explained the Council to an assistant—a capable one—in a well known north country library. He told me that such were the relations between the chief librarian and staff that a gathering of this nature was absolutely unthinkable there. It is unfortunate that this should be so.

It has always seemed to me a desirable thing that every library, where the staff is sufficiently large, should have its own staff guild or club, where the members could gather with less formality than is necessary in ordinary staff relations and talk over the difficulties of their work. Assistants enjoy and appreciate the opportunities afforded by such guilds, and the chief librarian would find that, far from the members seeking to usurp his functions as a result, he will before long possess a staff with a well developed spirit of local patriotism, and a

common fellowship in promoting the work of his institution. There are few members of large library staffs who are not proud of their library, and such meetings would only enhance that pride.

During the more than two years that I have had the honour of belonging to the Croydon staff, I have been convinced that there is no more enthusiastic, contented and loyal staff anywhere ; and I do not hesitate to attribute these desirable results to such gatherings as the Library Council, and to the way in which the Chief Librarian interests every individual member of his staff in the welfare of the institution as a whole.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Bangor.—The Welsh Department of the University College Library is making great progress under the care of Mr. T. Shankland. The gift of the entire Welsh collection of the late Mr. W. Cadwaladr Davies has greatly enriched the reference side of the collection. In addition to gifts many books have been purchased, including a large number of rare first editions of Welsh poetical pamphlets, a collection of topographical works, and parochial histories, and almost a complete collection of works relating to the parishes of Bangor, Llandegai and Llanllechid.

Blackrock: Ireland.—Sometime since Dr. Carnegie enabled the Urban Council to erect a handsome building for the Public Library but want of funds has prevented the committee from furnishing the rooms and the books are in a small room in the People's Park. Now a serious effort is to be made to raise the necessary sum (about £150) and it will not be long ere the library is in full use.

Bootle.—Ministering to the enquiring minds of those happily able to get away for a holiday, the Public Library Committee have issued a pamphlet, entitled *Where shall I spend my holidays?* which enumerates the books contained in the Central Library affording information upon places of topographical, literary and antiquarian interest within the British Isles. We also note the exhibition in the Library entrance-hall of a number of illustrated guides relating to various parts of the United Kingdom.

Bristol.—On June 20th, Lord Winterstoke opened the new Central Library built out of the bequest of £50,000, by the late Mr. Vincent Stuckey Lean. The site is admirable and the building of imposing character intended to harmonize, as far as might be, with the famous Norman Abbey Gateway. The reference library hall, where the

opening ceremony took place, is a noble apartment, and other sections reflect equal credit on Mr. Percy Adams, the architect. Lord Winterstoke, who has done much for Bristol, received a warm welcome, and the Rev. A. A. David, Head Master of Clifton College, gave a capital inaugural address. We notice, among other speakers, Mr. Peter Cowell, Chief Librarian of Liverpool, who paid a tribute of praise to the Library Association. Mr. Norris Mathews must have been highly gratified by the day's proceedings.

Bromley: Kent.—On May 28th, Dr. Carnegie opened the Public Library, built at his expense, and received the freedom of the borough. From the plans of the building published in the *District Times*, it is plain that Mr. E. Hellicar, the architect, has made the best use of the site, arranging for the supervision of the librarian, Mr. W. J. Harris and his staff, of every part open to the public. We should like to add much on the admirable arrangement of "guides" and other helps to readers in selecting the required books, but space forbids.

Camborne.—So far as we can judge from reports which reach us, Mr. Laity and the Public Library Committee, have a hard struggle to keep the library up to the requirements of a town of the size of Camborne. It is distinctly a case for help from some large-hearted benefactor.

Coseley.—This busy district might have the benefit of a Public Library, for Dr. Carnegie wants to present £3,500, but unfortunately the place is peculiarly separated into sections, and, as *The Midland News* puts it, though Coseley would very much like to secure that £3,500, the difficulty, in such a scattered district, is the exact spot on which a library should be built.

"The residents at Wednesbury Oak would be sure to object to the building being erected near the Fighting Cocks, while those at Daisy Bank would raise a storm if Woodsetton were decided upon, and to place the library at Roseville would meet with the approval of nobody except those in the immediate locality."

Croydon.—A distinctly practical feature has been inaugurated at the Public Library by the joint action of the Education and Libraries Committees. A party of twenty children is brought to the library twice a week, boys on Mondays, girls on Wednesdays. The party is conducted from one department to another, the working of each being carefully explained *en route* and the children are shown how to find books through the indications given by the classification numbers. Every phase in connection with the borrowing of books is practically taught.

On the inauguration of the lectures Mr. H. Keatley Moore, B.A., Mus. Bac., Chairman of the Libraries Committee, was conductor, but the classes will in future be led by the Chief Librarian or a senior member of the Staff.

Eastbourne.—An indignant lady ratepayer protests warmly against the action of the Town Council in proposing to close the ladies' reading-room at the Public Library, and asks whether the contemplated

step does not amount to a breach of trust. The reading-room allotted to them was in the nature of their "one ewe lamb," and now they are to be despoiled of it!

Edinburgh.—A valuable MS. belonging to the Advocates' Library has been found in the New College Library, where, unknown, it has rested for a long period. It was the discovery of certain press-marks on it which led to the recognition of the house to which it belonged, and to which it has been restored. All librarians who are fortunate enough to have MSS. in their charge should take stock occasionally.

Erith.—*The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, June 22nd, gave a good view of the serviceable building, erected from the design of Mr. W. Egerton, for the Public Library.

Glasgow.—Mr. F. T. Barrett, the Librarian, reports a vast increase in the number of people using the Mitchell and the District Libraries, a total daily average of 5,854 more than in last year. We note that Glasgow has now received £84,000 out of the £100,000 promised by Dr. Carnegie for the establishment of Public Libraries.

Gravesend.—Dr. Carnegie was presented on Friday, June 1st, with the Freedom of the Borough of Gravesend, in recognition of his gift of the new library building. The site was given by ten townsmen. This was the first occasion on which the Honorary Freedom of the Borough has been conferred on any distinguished stranger, and Dr. Carnegie's signature headed the list on the new roll. The library contains shelving for upwards of 25,000 volumes, and can accommodate at any one time some 120 readers. It is used by from 1,300 to 1,400 visitors daily.

Haworth.—By a majority of ninety-nine it has been decided by the ratepayers to decline to accept the Public Library building offered by Dr. Carnegie on the usual conditions, although the sum of £500 is available from the funds of the Mechanics' Institute. This adverse decision is the result of the fact that the town is linked with certain adjoining districts; the vote in the Haworth Ward showed a majority of 249 in favour of the scheme.

Leeds: Bramley.—It is likely that Bramley will have a library ere long as the City Council of Leeds is asked to purchase land for a site.

Leeds.—The Central Library is enriched by the addition of a large number of standard French works, mainly selected by Professor Barbier, of the University.

Leeds.—The Municipal Reference Library was last month reported to be infested with rats. The library is on the upper storey of a great pile of buildings, but, strange to say, only the library floor is selected by these unwelcome visitors. We hope by this time the plague has been removed!

Littlehampton.—The foundation-stone of the Public Library was laid in March, 1905—so our notes tell us—and now, rather long after, we have to announce the opening of the building, which took place at the end of May, the ceremony being performed by Mr. G. T. Groom who was the initiator of the movement and the means of securing Dr. Carnegie's gift of £2,500 towards the cost. The library is situated in a good position and contains accommodation for 12,000 volumes. The lending department is 30 feet by 20 feet, reference room 17 feet square, and newspaper room 33 feet by 17 feet, all well arranged for the convenience of the public and of Mr. W. H. Nagle, B.A., the Librarian, whose room is on the same floor. Mr. H. Howard, of Littlehampton, was the designer of the building.

London : Battersea.—Much attention has been given to the subject of the relations existing between the Public Libraries and the schools, and the possibility of improving them by closer co-operation between the Library Committee and the educational authorities. With this object a scheme for reorganizing the school libraries in the Borough has been prepared by the librarian, Mr. Lawrence Inkster, and is now under consideration by the Education Committee.

London : Bethnal Green.—This well-known institute, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has attained to its thirtieth birthday, and amongst the letters of congratulation received by the Committee is the following from Earl Roberts: "I note with great interest that the library can now look back on thirty years of useful work, during which it has enabled the people of the neighbourhood to enjoy the delights of reading. It has already contributed to the education of a whole generation, and I trust that it may continue to afford instruction to many generations to come."

London : Chelsea.—*The Municipal Journal*, June 22nd, contains a good picture of one of the reading rooms in the Public Library, set apart for the use of children. Under the careful supervision here exercised, these will form an important and highly appreciated addition to the use of the library.

London : Islington.—Mr. Henry T. Hare's fine classic design for the Central Library, is the subject of a double-page picture in *The Building News*, June 15th. At the recent laying of the foundation-stone by the Mayor (Ald. Henry Mills), Mr. T. F. Bryen, Chairman of the Library Committee, remarked that the site, which is as near the centre of the borough as they could hope to get, was obtained for £5,400 and at the assessor's suggestion they had a limited competition, and received designs for the building from eight architects.

"The design unanimously selected, was that by Mr. Henry T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., and he thought those who had seen the elevation, would agree with him, that they were putting up the most beautiful building Islington yet had, one which would be a credit to the Borough and to the designer. But they wanted something more than a beautiful exterior, and he thought in their Central Library they would have an equally beautiful interior."

London: Southwark.—The Branch Library at the junction of the New and Old Kent Roads is illustrated in *The Building News*, June 8th, both the first and second premiated designs being shown. The former and successful one is by Mr. Claude Batley, and the second is by Messrs. S. W. Grant & Bowden. We expect the first plan suits the peculiar form of the ground, and is no doubt excellent, but the elevation of the second is of so pleasing a character that we hope it may be adopted elsewhere.

London: Stepney.—Mr. Cawthorne's forethought in the management of the Stepney Public Libraries has done much to help those unhappy people who are not blessed with eyesight. A reading-room has been set apart for the blind in which they may quietly read the books specially printed for them, embracing poetry, biography, fiction, science, &c., in addition to the Bible. Although English libraries are recognising the claims of the blind, in the United States they have gone one better, for there the librarians send the books to the homes of the blind.

Manchester.—We extract the following interesting notes from *The Yorkshire Daily Post*, and congratulate Mr. Henry Guppy, the Librarian, on the frequent accession of valuable books to the John Rylands Library.

"The continued generosity of Mrs. Rylands has recently secured to the library about five thousand volumes of Dante literature, from the collection formed by Count Passerini, of Florence, the eminent Dante scholar. It is rich in early editions of the original text, and together with the copies of the earliest printed editions, which were formerly the property of Earl Spencer, gives to the library the distinction of possessing a collection of the "*Divina Commedia*" which is almost unrivalled. Indeed, the Rylands Library is now in regard to Dante what the Birmingham Library has for many years been to Shakespeare, and we are glad to note that a Dante catalogue is to be prepared, and that there is to be an exhibition, in which the public will have an opportunity of seeing some of the most famous editions of Dante's masterpiece.

The governors of the library have decided to publish facsimiles of several unique and rare works, which are of importance to students of literature, art, bibliography, and typography. . . . They will be known as "*The John Rylands Facsimiles*." The edition of each work will be limited to 250 copies, unless otherwise stated; 100 copies will be distributed among the principal libraries of the world, and the remainder sold at a price sufficient to cover the cost of reproduction—probably not more than a few shillings each."

Middlesbrough.—It is proposed that Mr. Baker Hudson, the Librarian, should endeavour to get together a representative collection of old Linthorpe pottery for exhibition in the Dorman Museum, which is under his charge. We understand that Mr. Metcalfe, of Middlesbrough, has many specimens of this old ware.

Northwich.—The Urban Council, meeting on June 12th, was informed that Sir John Brunner, M.P., had undertaken to build a new library upon a site to be provided by the Council. The existing library, which was Sir John's gift in Jubilee year, has been condemned owing to sinkage. It was said to have cost fifty pounds per annum to simply maintain the structure. The location for the new Public Library has now to be considered.

Pleasley.—On June 9th, Mr. F. Verney, opened the Public Library, built at a cost of over £800, towards which Dr. Carnegie contributed £400.

Peterborough.—Dr. Carnegie, on May 29th, favoured this ancient city by opening the Public Library, towards the cost of which he has contributed over £6,500. The Freedom of the City was conferred upon him, the Mayor stating that he was the first man to receive that honour at the hands of the Corporation. The casket containing the certificate was of oak, some eight centuries old, taken from the Cathedral at the time of its restoration. Dr. Carnegie said he was never so surprised as to find that he was the first Freeman in a city where there was a Cathedral 700 years old. He had received the Freedom of some forty cities, but never before had he been first on the roll. In opening the library Dr. Carnegie expressed the delight it gave him to give libraries to the English-speaking race.

Mr. Edwin J. Gentry, Senior Assistant at Lincoln Public Library, has been appointed Librarian of Morley (Yorks) Public Library, towards which Dr. Carnegie has given £6,000.

Mr. R. W. Higgs, Assistant at the St. George-in-the-East Public Library, has been appointed Principal Assistant to the new Public Library at Southend.

Mr. Huntley, of York, has been appointed Librarian of Beverley Public Library.

Mr. J. Minto, M.A., was entertained at a public luncheon under the presidency of the Mayor of Brighton, on the occasion of his leaving the position of Chief Librarian of the Borough, to take up his new duties in Edinburgh. Many well deserved compliments were paid, and the important work accomplished by Mr. Minto in his four years service was duly acknowledged.

Mr. B. R. Moors, who has been Assistant at the Central Library at Portsmouth for twelve years, has received the appointment of Librarian at the Branch Library in Fratton Road.

Mr. Ross, of the Newcastle Public Library, has been appointed Assistant Librarian at York.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE last monthly meeting of the current session was held at the London School of Economics on June 18th, when about thirty members attended, and Mr. Jas. Duff Brown (Islington) was called to the chair. After the transaction of some formal business,

Mr. Bond (St. Pancras) read a paper, which had been prepared by Mr. Willcock (Peterborough), on

LIBRARY REPORTS.

This paper was discussed at some length, and with unwonted feeling, by Messrs. Davis (Wandsworth), Snowsill (Camberwell), Baker (Woolwich), Sayers (Croydon), Coltman, Hopwood, Jast and Bond, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willcock for his interesting paper.

Mr. Brown then read a more or less confidential report at the instance of the Council of the Library Association, on the steps to be taken by Library Authorities in the organization of libraries. This was discussed by Messrs. Hulme, Snowsill, Preece (Stoke Newington), Bond, Baker, Jast, Davis and Rae (Fulham), and many suggestions were given towards the compilation of a suitable circular for the guidance of newly-constituted committees. The meeting agreed on the general principle of issuing such a circular as was proposed, and the points of difference, chiefly concerned questions of policy which could easily be avoided or reconciled. A motion regarding the British Museum charge for copying by means of photography was fully discussed, and afterwards withdrawn. On this matter we invite suggestions from our readers who may have had to pay for using cameras in public buildings. There seems to be an important principle involved in this question of charges being made for permission to copy national property, and we should be pleased to have both sides represented in the *Library World*.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—ANNUAL MEETING AT BRADFORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1906. First Morning Session.

President's Address; by Sir William H. Bailey, Manchester.

A Survey of the Public Library Movement in Bradford; by Miles E. Hartley, Deputy Librarian, Public Library, Bradford.

Brief History of the Bradford Subscription Library and the Bradford Mechanics' Institute Library; by Herbert E. Wroot, President, Bradford Scientific Association.

Village Libraries, with special reference to Yorkshire; by Joseph Daykyn, Organizing Secretary, Yorkshire Union of Institutes and Yorkshire Village Library.

First Afternoon Session.

Education.

Relation of Public Libraries to the present system of Education; by Councillor Robert Roberts, Chairman of the Education Committee, Bradford.

Libraries for Secondary Schools; by Miss A. S. Perry, B.A., Education Department, West Riding County Council, Wakefield.

WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1906. Second Morning Session.

Legislation.

Library Legislation for County Areas; by H. J. Tennant, M.P.

On the present position of London Municipal Libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency; by John McKillop, Secretary and Librarian, London School of Economics.

Evening Session.

Annual Business Meeting.

THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1906. Third Morning Session.

Cataloguing and Classification.

The Development of Classification; by Ernest A. Savage, Librarian, Public Libraries, Wallasey.

The Formation of an Advisory Board on Cataloguing and Classification; by Thomas Aldred, Deputy Librarian and Inspector of Libraries, Southwark.

Book Production.

Bookbinding in England (Lantern Lecture); by Cyril Davenport, V.D., F.S.A., British Museum.

The Leather Question; by Dr. J. Gordon Parker, Herold's Institute, Bermondsey.

Second Afternoon Session.

Education of the Librarian.

Elementary Education of the Librarian; by Henry D. Roberts, Hon. Sec. Education Committee, Library Association; Librarian, Brighton Public Library.

Advanced Education of the Librarian; by E. A. Baker, M.A., Librarian, Public Libraries, Woolwich.

The Thomas Greenwood Library at Manchester; by Ernest Axon, Reference Library, Manchester.

The Library of the Association at the London School of Economics; by E. Wyndham Hulme, Librarian, Patent Office Library, London.

An exhibit, illustrating a Model Bindery for a Library, will be arranged.

It is proposed to exhibit a selection of the Best Books this year, and it is also hoped to have on sale a volume containing complete lists of the Best Books published from January, 1905, to March, 1906.



THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

THE whole of the books in this list have been carefully selected and annotated after personal examination by experts in cataloguing and librarianship, and can therefore be commended to the favourable attention of book-buyers in general. It is intended that this list shall contain, month by month, the titles, descriptions and other particulars of all the best and most notable books published in

the United Kingdom, so that it will form a continuous and up-to-date guide to the book selector, from which choice can be made with every confidence. Publishers are invited to send particulars of new publications, so that arrangements can be made for their examination and cataloguing. The books are classified according to the system of the *Subject Classification*, and this will be found an additional aid in the work of book-selection.

Librarians and other book selectors are cordially invited to assist in the work of carrying on this department by sending particulars of any foreign or other books which have not been described. At present the "Book Selector" will be limited to English publications, but if descriptive notes, made from actual examination of foreign books, are sent, they will be inserted in classified order, and will no doubt prove interesting to many.

A—GENERALIA.

Emerson (Ralph Waldo). Works. Edited by George Sampson. 5 vols. London: George Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½". Price 3s. 6d. per vol. **A 003**

This valuable addition to "Bohn's Standard Library" supersedes the original three-volume set of Emerson in that series. The present edition is in no sense a reprint, the text having been revised and rearranged. The first volume contains the better known of Emerson's essays, and the final volume is devoted entirely to the poems.

Wells (J.). The Oxford degree ceremony. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 6½", pp. vi. + 98, *illus.* Price 1s. 6d. net. **A 185**

An exposition of the University forms and ceremonies, showing their meaning and their bearing on University history.

Joseph (H. W. B.). An Introduction to Logic. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. viii. + 564. Price 9s. 6d. net. **A 300.3**

Concerned largely with logical tradition and terminology, but avoids as far as possible technical terms. Arguments are gone into fully, the design of the author being to make the study of logic more interesting by this means.

Strong (T. B.), *Ed.* Lectures on the method of science. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. viii. + 249. Price 7s. 6d. net. **A 900**

Consists of the following lectures delivered in connection with the University Extension summer meeting held at Oxford, August, 1905: **Case** (Thomas). Scientific method as a mental operation; **Gosch** (Francis). On some aspects of the scientific method; **Sherrington** (C. S.). Physiology: its scope and method; **Weldon** (W. F. R.). Inheritance in animals and plants; **McDougall** (W.). Psycho-physical method; **Fison** (A. H.). The evolution of double stars; **Temple** (Sir Richard C.). Anthropology: the evolution of currency and coinage; **Petrie** (W. M. Flinders). Archæological evidence; **Strong** (T. B.). Scientific method as applied to history.

B-D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Pratt (Edwin A.). *British canals: is their resuscitation practicable?* London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xi + 159, *illus.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **B 232**

After an examination of the commercial usefulness of canals from their early days, the author arrives at the conclusion that canal transport in Great Britain is no longer suited to the general circumstances of the day, and recommends the desirability of increasing the usefulness of the railway system.

Jackson (T. G.). *Reason in Architecture: lectures delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts*, 1906. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xvi. + 189, *illus.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **B 450.5**

Deals with architectural construction and style, and purposes to show that present-day architecture must be accommodated to present-day needs and circumstances. The author depreciates the blind following of ancient examples, and is of the opinion that "it is the spirit rather than the letter of the great styles of the past that will be of use to us."

Northcliffe (*Lord*) and others. *Motors and motor-driving*. 4th ed. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xx. + 528, *illus.* *Bradminston Library*. Price 9s. net. **B 570**

Contains chapters on the history of the motor car, the utility of motor vehicles, the various forms of motors, some points of law affecting the owners of motor vehicles, and automobile clubs. Appended are a chart of motor-racing speeds, the existing motor laws, and a glossary of terms used in automobilism.

Norris (William). *Motor steam road wagons*. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. vii. + 172, *illus.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **B 571**

Gives information as to roads and the power required; and technical details under such headings as boilers, wheels, brakes, steering, springs, and lubrication. Has a list of regulations, and a chapter on motor *versus* horse haulage. The Liverpool trials of 1898, 1899, and 1901 are appended.

Fleming (J. A.). *The Principles of electric wave Telegraphy*. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xix. + 671, *illus.* Price 24s. net. **B 637**

The author is Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London, and this work is based on lectures delivered by him at the Society of Arts, London. Gives technical information, data, and formulæ relative to wireless telegraphy. The first part deals with electric oscillations, and the second with electric waves. The Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1904, the British Patent Specifications for improvements in electric wave telegraphy between 1896 and 1906, and a bibliography are appended.

Parr (G. D. Aspinall). *Electrical Engineering in theory and practice*. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", pp. viii. + 447, *illus.* Price 12s. net. **C 050**

The principles of magnetism and electricity, electric resistance, electro-magnetism, electro-static and electro-magnetic induction, electrical and magnetic instruments, electric incandescent and arc lamps, and the production of electro motive force. Historical matter and obsolete appliances are excluded, except in cases "where they embody important principles." References to current periodical technical literature are given, and questions for the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in the various grades of Electro-technology are appended to the chapters

Blount (Bertram). *Practical Electro-chemistry*. 2nd edition, revised and brought up to date. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", *illus.* Price 15s. net. **D 727**

An account of the electro-chemical processes used for industrial purposes. Includes chapters on the winning and refining of metals, iron and steel, electro-deposition, alkali, chlorine, electrolytic manufacture of organic compounds, and power. The author is consulting chemist to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

E-F—BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Loeb (Jacques). *The Dynamics of living matter*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xi. + 233. *Columbia University Biological series, VIII.* Price 12s. 6d. net.

E 023

Deals with the general chemistry of life phenomena, the physical constitution of living matter, physical manifestations of life, the rôle of electrolytes in the formation and preservation of living matter, the effects of heat and radiant energy upon living matter, and kindred subjects.

Müller (Hermann). *Handbook of flower pollination: based upon Hermann Müller's work, "The Fertilisation of flowers by insects," by Dr. Paul KNUTH. Translated by J. R. Ainsworth Davis. Volume 1: Introduction and literature.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. xix. + 382, *illus.* Price 21s. net.

E 120

Sketches the historical development of flower pollination, and treats of its present standpoint under various heads. Contains a 181 page bibliography of the subject generally, and gives in addition a list of zoological works, with an index of zoological names.

Seton (Ernest Thompson). *Animal heroes: being the histories of a cat, a dog, a pigeon, a lynx, two wolves, and a reindeer.* London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 362, *illus.* Price 6s. net.

F 001.4

The stories here told are founded on incidents which have occurred in actual life.

Dale (Thomas F.). *The Fox*. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " *illus.* *Fur, feather, and fin series.* Price 5s. **F 946**

The story of the animal, his natural history, education, and mind, told from his own point of view. Includes chapters on how to preserve foxes, the homes and haunts of the fox, the hunted fox, the fox as a captive, the fox as an outlaw, the fox in fable, the fox and his fur, and hunting the fox.

G-H—ETHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE.

[*Physical Training and Amusements.*]

Drybrough (T. B.). *Polo*. Revised and enlarged edition. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xvi. + 383, *illus.* Price 15s. net.

H 768

Includes chapters on polo accessories; the polo ground; club management; ponies; riding and schooling; playing the game; duties of players; umpiring and reporting; and polo in London, America, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Contains also the rules and regulations affecting the game, the principal tournaments, and a bibliography.

I—ECONOMIC BIOLOGY.

Gautier (A.). Diet and dietetics. Edited and translated by A. J. Rice-Oxley. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 552, *illus.* Price 16s. net. **I 801**

Technical. Treats of the subject under three main divisions: principles and methods; aliments; regimens. First published at Paris, 1904.

Rowntree (Joseph) and Arthur **Sherwell**. The Taxation of the liquor trade. Vol. 1: Public-houses, hotels, restaurants, theatres, railway bars, and clubs. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xxii. + 537, *diagrams.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **I 878**

The first part of a work (to be completed in three volumes) which is designed to include historical and detailed particulars of the liquor licence, and beer and and spirit duties. This volume is concerned mainly with the taxation of the publican. Statistical data are included.

Butterworth (Annie). Manual of household work and management. 2nd edition; revised and enlarged. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xv. + 200. Price 2s. 6d. **I 940**

A handbook dealing with the various departments of domestic economy, classified under chapter headings, and arranged in paragraph form to facilitate reference. The author is of the Domestic Arts Department, University College of South Wales.

J—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Beare (John J.). Greek theories of elementary Cognition: from Alcmaeon to Aristotle. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. vii + 354. Price 12s. 6d. net. **J 010**

An "historical account of the various theories, partly physiological and partly psychological, by which the Greek philosophers . . . endeavoured to explain the elementary phenomena of cognition." It is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the five senses, the second with sensation in general, and the third with *sensus communes*. English and Greek indices are appended. The author is Regius Professor of Greek in Dublin University.

Jastrow (Joseph). The Subconscious. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xi. + 549. Price 10s. net. **J 180**

A study in descriptive psychology, covering a similar field to Myers' "Human personality," but treating the subject from a different point of view.

The Arbitrator in council. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. vi. + 567. Price 10s. net. **J 292**

Deals, in conversational and essay form, with the various aspects of war and peace. Has chapters on the causes and consequences of war, modern warfare, private war and the duel, perpetual peace, a plea for arbitration, political economy of war, and Christianity and war.

Inge (William Ralph). Truth and falsehood in Religion: six lectures delivered at Cambridge, 1906. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xi + 176. Price 3s. 6d. net. **J 480.8**

Contents: Development of the religious consciousness; falsehood in religion; religion in the life of the individual; faith and fact; the religion of Christ; problems and tasks.

The author is Vicar of All Saints', Knightsbridge.

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Meyer (Hugo Richard). *Municipal ownership in Great Britain*. New York : The Macmillan Co., 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xii. + 340. Price 6s. 6d. net. **L 389**

Second of a series of four books which will "give the results of the author's examination of actual working . . . of the public regulation and the government ownership and operation of the so-called public service industries." The present volume deals with British experiments; the lack of street railways in the United Kingdom; the conditions prevailing in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, etc.; public necessity *versus* municipal gain; and municipalities *versus* the consumer, the manufacturer, and the wage-earner. Chapters on the Tramways Act, 1870, Light Railways Act, 1896, and the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, are included.

Armitage-Smith (G.) *Principles and methods of Taxation*. London : John Murray 1906. 8°, 8", pp. vii. + 195. Price 5s. **L 907**

An account of the British system of taxation, giving information as to public expenditure, the sources of Imperial revenue, theories and principles of taxation, taxes on property and income, national debts, and local taxation (including an extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on local taxation). Has a brief bibliography.

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Sonnenschein (Wm. Swan). *Five thousand words frequently misspelt*. The correct spellings, with the more common erroneous forms indicated. London : G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd. [1906], n.d. 8°, 4", pp. xvi. + 302. Price 1s. **M 019**

A useful little work on the standardization of spelling, based on the labours of Messrs. Collins, Murray, Bradley and others. It is one of Routledge's Miniature Reference Library, and gives approved spellings of Latin and French, as well as English words, and various proper names in all languages.

Power (John O'Connor). *The Making of an orator : with examples from great masterpieces of ancient and modern eloquence*. London : Methuen & Co., n.d. [1906]. 8°, 7½", pp. vii. + 303. Price 6s. **M 181**

A popular course of practice in oratory, including chapters on the uses of rhetoric, logic and debate, extempore speaking, and the occasional speaker.

Scherer (Wilhelm). *A History of German Literature*. Translated from the third German edition by Mrs. F. C. Conybeare. Edited by F. Max Müller. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xv. + 401 + 405. 2 v. Price 7s. net. **M 561.3**

The period embraced is from the earliest times to the death of Goethe (1832). Has a chronological table and a bibliography. Müller's "German Classics" forms a reading book to this work.

Müller (F. Max). *The German classics : from the fourth to the nineteenth century : with biographical notices, translations into modern German, and notes*. New edition ; revised, enlarged,

and adapted to Wilhelm Scherer's "History of German Literature," by F. Lichtenstein. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xv. + 711 + viii. + 468. 2 v. Price 14s. net.

M 861.946

Contains extracts from the principal writers of prose and poetry dealt with in Scherer's "History," and forms a reading book to that work.

Müller's original work was published in 1858.

The King's English. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. iv. + 370. Price 3s. net.

M 823

The first section is devoted to vocabulary, syntax, airs and graces, and punctuation. The second part deals with euphony, quotation, grammar, meaning, ambiguity, and style.

Prideaux (S. T.). Modern Bookbindings: their design and decoration.

London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. x. + 131, *illus.*

Price 10s. 6d. net.

M 880

Deals with English, French, and edition bindings. The illustrations are examples of the work of Zaehnsdorf, Revière, Morell, De Coverly, Fazakerly, Chivers, Oxford University Press, Douglas Cockerell, and other well-known binders.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

[*Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Essays.*]

Francis (M. E.). *Mrs. Francis Blundell.* Simple annals. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 311. Price 6s.

N 020

Short sketches of village life in Dorset, which originally appeared in "Longman's Magazine" and other periodicals.

Gissing (George). The House of cobwebs, and other stories. Prefixed, the work of George Gissing: an introductory survey, by Thomas Seccombe. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½" pp. lv. + 300. Price 6s.

N 020

Contains a bibliography of Gissing's works, arranged chronologically.

Jacberns (Raymond). Three rascals. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 208, *illus.* Price 2s. 6d.

N 020

A story for young people.

Maud (Constance Elizabeth). Felecity in France. London: William Heinemann, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 331. Price 6s.

N 020

A description of France or travel novel, by the author of "An English girl in Paris."

Wister (Owen). Lady Baltimore. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 406. Price 6s.

N 020

A tale of modern American society, in which is contrasted the vulgarity prevalent in the North with the gentility of the people in the Southern States.

The Writing on the wall, by "General Staff." London: William Heinemann, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 228. Price 3s. 6d. net.

N 020

The story of an imaginary invasion of England by the Germans, written for the purpose of showing the unpreparedness of the British Army should occasion arise, by a failure of the navy, for it to defend the country.

Saintsbury (George). *A History of English prosody: from the twelfth century to the present day.* Vol. 1: from the origins to Spenser. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xvii. + 428. Price 10s. net. **N 130**

The first of three volumes on the subject of English versification, including chapters on Chaucer and Spenser, the principal poets of the period under review.

Arnold (Matthew, 1822-88). *Dramas and prize-poems.* Edited by Laurie Magnus. London: G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd., n.d. [1906]. 8°, 6", pp. xxxii. + 156. Price 2s. 6d. [No INDEX.] **N 150**

——— *Poems.* Edited by Laurie Magnus. London: G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd., n.d. [1906]. 8°, 6", pp. xxviii. + 292. Price 2s. 6d. **N 250**

Two volumes of the "Muses' Library, neatly produced and carefully edited. They contain all Arnold's non-copyright poetical works, and his two pieces in dramatic form, "Merope" and "Empedocles on Etna."

——— *Merope*; to which is appended the *Electra* of SOPHOCLES, translated by Robert Whitelaw. Edited by J. Churton Collins. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 169. Price 3s. 6d. **N 210**

Typical examples of Greek tragedy for the student or general reader. The editor, who is Professor of English literature in the University of Birmingham, aims "to bring home to modern readers who are not Greek scholars, attic tragedy in its most perfect form, and in all its characteristics of theme, structure, sentiment, and style."—*Preface*.

O—UNIVERSAL HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, & AFRICA.

Petrie (W. M. Flinders) and **Curelly** (C. T.). *Researches in Sinai.* London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 10", pp. xxiii. + 280, *illus.*, *maps*. Price 21s. net. **O 450**

The result of an expedition in connection with the Egypt Exploration fund. The temples, tombs, and other monuments of the country are described.

P—OCEANIA AND ASIA.

Gregory (J. W.). *The Dead heart of Australia: a journey around Lake Eyre in the summer of 1901-02, with some account of the Lake Eyre Basin and the flowing wells of Central Australia.* London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xvi. + 384, *illus.*, *maps*. Price 16s. net. **P 030.33**

Records some of the results of an expedition undertaken for the study of the interior of South-Eastern Australia, in connection with the Geological School of Melbourne University. Deals mainly with the geography, geology, and natural history of the district. Appended are indexes to subjects, persons, and places, and a bibliography of the Lake Eyre Basin.

The author is Professor of Geology in the University of Glasgow.

Curzon (Lord). Lord Curzon in India: being a selection from his speeches as Viceroy and Governor-General, 1898-1905. With portrait, explanatory notes, and index. With an introduction by Sir Thomas Raleigh. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", pp. lii. + 597. Price 12s. net. **P 680**

The main purpose of this book is "to provide a key to the problems of modern Indian Government," and to give a better idea of the work which is being carried on by England in the East. It may be studied for the specimens of oratory it contains, but this aspect is subservient to its political aspect, and speeches relative to local or ephemeral interest are not included.

Hamilton (Angus). Afghanistan. London: William Heinemann, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xxi. + 562, *illus.*, *map*. Price 25s. net. **P 880.33**

A description of the country, including Bokhara, the Province of Samarkand, the districts of Tashkent and Merv, the Oxus River, the Murghab Valley, Kandahar, and Kabul. Administration and kindred subjects are dealt with. A chronological sketch of Afghan history is appended.

Q-T—EUROPE.

Sedgwick (Henry Dwight). A Short history of Italy (476-1900). London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. x. + 443, *map*. Price 8s. 6d. net. **Q 500.10**

An outline history from the fall of the Western Empire. The principal matters of interest covered by the period are the Papacy, the Renaissance, and the Risorgiments. Has a chronological table of the Popes and Emperors, a genealogy of the Medici, a table of the Kings of the two Sicilies, and a bibliography.

Hutton (Edward). The Cities of Spain. London: Methuen & Co. [1906]. 8°, 9", pp. xv. + 319, *illus*. Price 7s. 6d. net. **R 600.800**

A description of Spain, partly topographical and partly historical, including also Spanish art as exhibited in the Prado Gallery. A feature of the book are twenty-four coloured illustrations by A. Wallace Rimington.

U-V—BRITISH ISLANDS.

Anderson (Sir Robert). Sidelights on the Home Rule movement. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xiii. + 233. Price 9s. net. **U 049**

Events in the personal history of the author, who is an Irishman and in favour of the Union, connected with the subject of Home Rule during the years 1867—1889.

Bunting (Freeman). Where to live round London: Northern side. With a chapter upon the geology and subsoils, by O. A. Shrubsole. Edited by Prescott Row. London: Homeland Association, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 184, *illus.*, *geol. map*. Price 2s. 6d. net. **U 800**

A companion volume to the one published last year for the southern side of London, forming an alphabetical guide to about ninety districts north of the Thames, extending from Southend-on-Sea on the east to High Wycombe on the west, and as far northwards as Bedford, with all the chief characteristics of each locality.

Davey (Richard). *The Pageant of London.* 2 vols. London: Methuen & Co. [1906]. 8°, 9", pp. xxiv. + 429 + 649, 40 *col. illus.* Price 15s. net. **U 900.10**

Vol. 1: B.C. 40—A.D. 1500; vol. 2: A.D. 1500—1900.

This work is not, as the title suggests, merely an account of shows and pompous spectacles, but the story of London, describing the principal events that have taken place from the time of Julius Cæsar to the funeral of Queen Victoria. The illustrations, by John Fulleylove, are a feature of the book.

Morris (Joseph E.). *Dorking and Leatherhead, with their surroundings.* London: Homeland Association, Ltd., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 108, *illus., map.* Price 1s. net. **U 830**

Another volume of this excellent series of handbooks, very readable and well illustrated.

Clinch (George). *St. Paul's Cathedral, London.* London: Methuen & Co. [1906]. 8°, 6½", pp. xiv. + 231, *illus. Little guides.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **U 927**

A description of the building generally, and of its historic associations. Preceded by a brief bibliography.

Williamson (M. G.). *Edinburgh: a historical and topographical account of the city.* London: Methuen & Co. [1906.] 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 327, *illus. Ancient cities.* Price 4s. 6d. net. **Y 331**

Early history; Holyrood; the University; ecclesiastical houses; some literary men; social life and customs in olden days. An itinerary is appended.

Shore (Thomas Wm.). *Origin of the Anglo-Saxon race, a study of the settlement of England and the tribal origin of the old English people.* Edited by his sons T. W. and L. E. Shore. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xiii. + 416. Price 7s. 6d. **Y 503**

An account of the origin, admixtures, tribes, customs and general archæology of the Anglo-Saxon race throughout England.

This learned and careful historical treatise forms a fitting memorial of a librarian, antiquary and scholar, who at one time was well known in English literary and archæological circles. His facts and speculations concerning the tribal organization of the Anglo-Saxons should prove a veritable quarry for future historians.

~~Brooklyn~~ **(Hon. George C.) and Fotheringham (J. K.).** *The History of England: from Addington's Administration to the close of William IV's reign (1801-1837).* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xix. + 486, *maps.* *The Political History of England, xi.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **Y 565**

One of the series of books on the political history of England. While forming part of the larger history, this volume is, so far as the period dealt with is concerned, complete in itself and has its own index. The period embraced includes amongst other events the Peninsular war, the downfall of Napoleon, the Catholic Relief Measures, and the Reform Movement. The last chapter treats of literature and social progress.

X—BIOGRAPHY AND HERALDRY.

Plutarch. Lives. Translated by Aubrey Stewart and George Long. London: George Bell & Sons, 1906. 4 vols. 8°, 6½", pp. xxxii. + 464 + 487 + 574 + 674. Price 2s. per vol. net. **X 044**

A convenient reprint of a translation which was first published in Bohn's Standard Library. The printing and paper are both excellent as usual in the York Library, to which these volumes form a useful addition. The use of the letter K instead of C, in proper names, to which Mr. Aubrey alludes in his preface, however logical it may be, is somewhat disconcerting to readers to whom the other spelling has become familiar by long use.

Fyrie (John). Some literary eccentrics. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", pp. vi. + 296, *portraits*. Price 12s. 6d. net. **X 054**

Thomas Amory; Thomas Day; William Beckford; Walter Savage Landor; William Hazlitt; Henry Crabb Robinson; Charles Babbage; Douglas Jerrold; George Wither; James I.; Sir John Mandeville.

Bloom (J. Harvey). English Seals. London: Methuen & Co., [1906]. 8°, 9", pp. xv. + 274, *illus.* *Antiquary's books*. Price 7s. 6d. net. **X 216 U 3**

The story of seals, including the Great seal, the Royal seals, the Privy seals, the seals of the bishops and clergy, barons, knights and squires, gentlemen and merchants, religious houses, universities and corporations. Has a glossary of terms.

St. Cyres (Viscount). Francois de Fenelon. London: Methuen & Co. [1906]. 8°, 7", pp. viii. + 208, *illus.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **X 4343**

Principal contents: Youth; toleration and the protestants; education of girls; the court preceptorate; maxims of the saints; Mme. Guyon; at war with Bossuet; Télémaque; Cambrai; Burgundy and political reform.

An abridgment of the larger work published a few years ago.

Gordon (General Sir Thomas Edward). A Varied life: a record of military and civil service, of sport and of travel in India, Central Asia, and Persia, 1849-1902. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xvi. + 357, *illus., maps*. Price 15s. net. **X 4706**

Trevelyan (George Macaulay). The Poetry and philosophy of George Meredith. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xiv. + 234. Price 3s. 6d. net. **X 6378**

Meredith is portrayed as the poet, the singer of strange songs, the philosopher and moralist, and the critic of society.

Benson (A. C.). Walter Pater. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 226. *English men of letters*. Price 2s. net. **X 7117**

Early life and writings; Oxford life; Marius the Epicurean; London life; later writings; personal characteristics.

Roscoe (*Sir Henry Enfield*). The Life and experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe; written by himself. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xii. + 420, *illus., portraits*. Price 12s. net.

X 7526

A sidelight on the history of science during the last fifty years. Commencing with an account of his childhood and youth, the author goes on to deal with his early life in London, his German life as a pupil of Bunsen, his professorship of chemistry at Owen's College, his work in Manchester, and his political and home life. Chapters on technical education, original research, Pasteur and preventative medicine, and the University of London, are included.

Luce (Morton). A Handbook to the works of William Shakespeare. London: G. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 6½", pp. x. + 464. Price 6s.

X 7860

A biographical, critical, bibliographical and philosophical guide to the works of Shakespeare, giving historical introductions to each play or poem, with full material for the student of literature and general reader.

This is an excellent aid to Shakesporean study, and a book which should be found in every Public Library.

Boissier (Gaston). Tacitus, and other Roman studies. Translated by W. G. Hutchinson. London: Constable & Co., 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. vii. + 277, Price 6s. net.

X 808

Contents: Tacitus; how he became a historian; the conception of history in Tacitus; the judgment of Tacitus on the Cæsars; political opinions of Tacitus; schools of declamation at Rome; the Roman Journal; the poet martial.

The author is Professor of Latin Eloquence at the College de France.

Tolstoy (Leo). Leo Tolstoy; his life and work: autobiographical memoirs, letters, and biographical material. Compiled by Paul BIRUKOFF, and revised by L. T. [Translated] from the Russian. Vol. 1: Childhood and early manhood. London: William Heinemann, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xxv. + 364, *portraits*. Price 6s. net.

X 8192

This volume deals with Tolstoy's family origin; his childhood, boyhood, and youth (1828-1850); military service (1851-1857); and his travels and literary activity during his earlier years.



SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

o o o

IN addition to the select classified list of new and current books which appears in the BOOK SELECTOR department, it is the intention of the editor to publish a series of lists of the best books on all important subjects, arranged in the order of the Subject Classification Scheme. These lists will be confined to books in print, as a rule, and will not include foreign literature save in exceptional cases, owing to difficulties in the way of obtaining exact information. The Select Bibliographies will cover every subject of interest, and in course of time, it is hoped that a valuable series of useful lists will be collected. Librarians who are experts in any special topic are invited to communicate with the editor, with a view to arrangements being made for the compilation of select bibliographies on these subjects.

I. GARDENING.

The following list is confined entirely to works on practical gardening, and does not include works on forestry, parks, garden æsthetics, and similar topics. Neither does it include the many works which deal with garden flowers and plants from the botanical or pharmaceutical standpoints. Such works as Paxton's "Flower garden" or Maund's "Botanic Garden," for example, are omitted.

I 220—Gardening: General.

- Bailey, L. H.** Plant breeding. 293 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1897. Macmillan, 4s.
 ——— Nursery book: complete guide to the multiplication of plants. 360 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Macmillan, 4s.
Bardswell, Mrs. F. A. Book of town and window gardening. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1904. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.
Beeton, S. O. New book of garden management. 884 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Ward, Lock, 7s. 6d.
Bridgeman, T. American gardener's assistant. 12mo. *Illus.* Philadelphia: H. T. Coates & Co., \$1.
Carter. Carter's Practical gardening. 211 pp., 4to. *Illus.* Marlborough, 1s.
Cassell & Co., publishers. Cassell's Popular gardening. Edited by W. P. Wright. 2 v. 4to. *Illus.* Cassell, 30s.
Cook, E. T. Gardening for beginners. 568 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Newnes, 12s. 6d.
 ——— (*Editor*). The Century book of gardening. 610 pp., 4to. *Illus.* Newnes, 21s.
 ——— (*Editor*). Gardening made easy. 202 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Newnes, 1s.

- Curtis, A. C.** The Small garden beautiful, and how to make it so. 155 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Smith, Elder, 7s. 6d.
- Drury, W. D. (Editor).** Book of gardening. 1198 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Upcott Gill, 16s.
- Home gardening. 150 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1898. Upcott Gill, 1s.
- Open-air gardening. 422 pp., 8vo. 1901. Upcott Gill, 6s.
- Fish, D. S.** Book of the winter garden. 107 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Fiske, G. B.** Prize gardening. 8vo. 1903. Kegan Paul, 5s.
- GARDENS OLD AND NEW.** 2 v. Folio. *Illus.* Newnes, 84s.
- Glenny, G.** Gardener's every-day book of horticulture and floriculture. 316 pp., 8vo. Houlston, 5s. 6d.
- Handy book on gardening, and golden rules for gardeners. 96 pp., 8vo. 1902. Houlston, 1s.
- Manual of practical gardening: including landscape gardening. 384 pp., 8vo. Houlston, 5s. 6d.
- Haggard, H. R.** A Gardener's year. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 12s. 6d.
- Hayes, F. C.** Handy book of horticulture: an introduction to the theory and practice of gardening. 8vo. *Illus.* Murray, 2s. 6d.
- Hunn, C. E., and Bailey, L. H.** Amateur's practical garden book. 250 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.
- Jekyll, Gertrude.** Wall and water gardens. 192 pp., 8vo. 1901. Newnes, 12s. 6d.
- Home and garden: notes and thoughts, practical and and critical. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 10s. 6d.
- Wood and garden: notes and thoughts, practical and critical. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 10s. 6d.
- Latter, L. R.** School gardening for little children. 166 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Sonnenschein, 2s. 6d.
- Mawson, T. H.** Art and craft of garden making. 252 pp., 4to. *Illus.* 1901. Batsford, 25s.
- MY GARDEN COMPANION:** a handbook for amateurs. 8vo. 1902. Cable Publ. Co., 1s.
- Rogers, W. S.** Villa gardens: how to plan and plant them. 148 pp., 8vo. 1902. Grant Richards, 2s. 6d.
- Thompson, R.** Gardener's assistant. Revised by W. Watson and others. 6 v. 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Gresham Publ. Co., £2 8s.
- Ward, H. W.** My gardener: a practical handbook. 8vo. 1901. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 2s. 6d.
- Watts, E.** Modern practical gardening: how to grow vegetables, flowers, and fruit. 564 pp., 8vo. Warne, 3s. 6d.
- Weathers, John.** Practical guide to garden plants. 1192 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Longmans, 21s.
- Wells, F. M.** The Suburban garden and what to grow in it. 272 pp. 12mo. 1901. Sampson Low, 3s. 6d.

Williamson, W. British gardener: a manual of practical instruction. 418 pp., 8vo. 1901. Methuen, 10s. 6d.

Wood, Samuel. Good gardening. 8vo. *Illus.* 1889. Lockwood, 5s.

——— Modern window gardening. 8vo. *Illus.* 1884. Houlston, 2s. 6d.

Wright, J. Primer of practical horticulture. 8vo. Macmillan, 1s.

Wright, W. P. Pictorial practical gardening. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 1s. 6d.

I 220.2—Dictionaries, etc.

Bailey, L. H. Horticulturist's rule book. 312 pp., 8vo. 1899. Macmillan, 3s.

Bailey, L. H., and Miller, W. Cyclopædia of American horticulture. 4 v. 8vo. *Illus.* 1900-01. Macmillan, £4 4s.

Beeton, S. O. Dictionary of every-day gardening. 730 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Ward, Lock, 3s. 6d.

Cassell & Co., Publishers. Cassell's Dictionary of practical gardening. Edited by W. P. Wright. 2 v. 4to. *Illus.* Cassell, 30s.

GARDENING YEAR-BOOK. 8vo. *Illus.* Collingridge, 1s.

Jackson, B. D. Glossary of botanic terms. 340 pp., 8vo. 1900, Duckworth, 6s.

Loudon, J. C. Encyclopædia of gardening. Edited by Mrs. Loudon. 8vo. *Illus.* 1869. Longman, 21s.

Nicholson, G. (Editor). Dictionary of gardening. 4 v. 4to. *Illus.* Upcott Gill, £3.

——— Supplement. 2 v. £1 10s.

Sanders, T. W. Encyclopædia of gardening. 442 pp., 8vo. 1901. Collingridge, 3s. 6d.

Wright, C. H., and Dewar. Johnson's Gardener's dictionary. 1072 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Bell, 9s.

Wright, W. P. (Editor). Dictionary of practical gardening. 2 v. 8vo. 1902. Cassell, 30s.

I 223—Grafting and Budding.

Baltet, B. Art of grafting and budding. 8vo. 1882. Lockwood, 2s. 6d.

I 224—Flower Gardens: General.

Bright, H. A. The English flower garden. 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.

Burbridge, F. W. Book of the scented garden. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1905. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.

Castle, Lewis. Flower gardening for amateurs in town, suburb, and country. 8vo. *Illus.* 1888. Sonnenschein, 2s. 6d.

Cecil, Mrs. Evelyn. Children's gardens. 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 6s.

Ely, H. R. A Woman's hardy garden. 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 7s. 6d.

Glenny, G. Culture of flowers and plants. 378 pp., 8vo. Houston, 5s. 6d.

Hibberd, Shirley. Amateur's flower garden. 347 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Collingridge, 3s. 6d.

James, T. The Flower garden. 8vo. Murray, 1s.

Roberts, Harry. Book of old-fashioned flowers. (Handb. of practical gardening.) 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Lane, 2s. 6d.

Robinson, W. Alpine flowers for gardens. 8vo. *Illus.* Murray, 10s. 6d.

——— The English flower garden : an illustrated dictionary of all the plants used, and directions for their culture and arrangement. 8vo. *Illus.* Murray, 15s.

Thomson, D. Handy-book of the flower garden. 288 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1893. Blackwood, 5s.

Wood, J. Hardy perennials and old-fashioned garden flowers. 8vo. *Illus.* 1881. Upcott Gill, 5s.

Wright, J. Garden flowers and plants : for amateurs. 8vo. Macmillan, 1s.

Wright, W. P. Pictorial practical flower gardening. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 1s. 6d.

I 224.120—Floral Decoration.

Brotherston, R. P. Book of cut flowers : the preparing, arranging, and preserving of flowers for decorative purposes. 299 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Foulis, 3s. 6d.

Burbridge, F. W. Domestic floriculture, window gardening, and floral decoration : practical directions for the propagation, culture, and arrangement of plants and flowers as domestic ornaments. 8vo. *Illus.* Blackwood, 7s. 6d.

Hibberd, Shirley. Rustic adornments for homes of taste.

I 225—Fruit Gardens : General.

Balley, L. H. Principles of fruit growing. 508 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Macmillan, 5s.

Brace, Josh. Culture of fruit trees in pots. 8vo. *Illus.* Murray, 5s.

Bunyard, George. Fruit farming for profit. 8vo. Vinton, 2s. 6d.

Bunyard, George, and Thomas, Owen. The fruit garden. 8vo. Newnes, 21s.

Card, F. W. Bush-fruits. 8vo. 1898. Macmillan, 6s.

Cheal, J. Practical fruit culture. 194 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1898. Bell 2s. 6d.



- Downing, C.** Fruits and fruit trees of America: the culture and management of fruit trees generally. 8vo. *Illus.* Kegan Paul, 25s.
- Du Breuil, A.** Scientific and profitable culture of fruit trees. Translated by G. Glenny, from the French. 8vo. *Illus.* 1883. Lockwood, 3s. 6d.
- Elliott, F. R.** Handbook for fruit growers. 144 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.
- FRUIT GROWERS' YEAR BOOK: an illustrated directory of fruit growers. Cable Publ. Co., 1s.
- Glenny, G.** Culture of fruit and vegetables. 380 pp., 8vo. 1878. Houlston, 5s. 6d.
- Hogg, Robert.** The Fruit manual: descriptions, synonyms, classification. 8vo. 1885. *Journal of Horticulture*, 16s.
- Simpson, J.** Quick fruit culture: new methods for gardens great and small. 147 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Sheffield: Pawson & Brailsford, 7s. 6d.
- Thomas, J. J.** American fruit culturist. 758 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.
- Thomson, D.** Handy book of fruit culture under glass. 321 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1881. Blackwood, 7s. 6d.
- Waugh, F. A.** Stone fruit harvesting and marketing. 8vo. 1902. Kegan Paul, 5s.
- Whitehead, Charles.** Hints on fruit farming. 8vo. *Illus.* Vinton, 1s.
- Wickson, E. J.** California fruits and how to grow them. 477 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.
- Wright, S. T.** Fruit culture for amateurs. 244 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1898. Upcott Gill, 3s. 6d.
- Wright, W. P.** Pictorial practical fruit growing. 150 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Cassell, 1s. 6d.

1226—Market and Kitchen Gardens: General.

- Cuthill, James.** Market gardening: methods of growing for London market. 8vo. 1894. Drane, 1s.
- Hibberd, Shirley.** Amateur's kitchen garden, frame ground, and forcing pit. 306 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1893. Collingridge, 3s. 6d.
- Profitable gardening: fruit and vegetable culture. 328 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1898. Collingridge, 3s. 6d.
- Shaw, C. W.** Kitchen and market gardening. 8vo. 1889. Lockwood, 3s. 6d.

1227—Vegetables: General.

- Bailey, L. H.** The Principles of vegetable gardening. 8vo. Macmillan, 4s. 6d.
- Dean, A.** Vegetable culture: for amateurs, cottagers, and allotment holders. Edited by J. Wright. 8vo. Macmillan, 1s.

- Robinson, W.** The Vegetable garden: illustrations, descriptions, and culture of the garden vegetables of cold and temperate climates. 782 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Murray, 15s.
- Sanders, T. W.** (*Editor*). Asparagus, beans, peas, etc., for profit. 8vo. 1903. Collingridge, 1s.
- (*Editor*). Mushrooms, cucumbers, salads, tomatoes, etc., for profit. 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. Collingridge, 1s.
- Vegetables for profit. 4 v. 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. Collingridge, 4s.
- Udale, James.** Hints on vegetable farming. 8vo. *Illus.* Vinton, 1s.
- Wickson, E. J.** California vegetables in garden and field. 336 pp., 8vo. Gay & Bird, 10s.
- Wright, W. P.** Pictorial practical vegetable growing 152 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Cassell, 1s.
- Wythes, G.** Book of vegetables: with chapters on history and cookery. 118 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Wythes, George, and Roberts, Harry.** Book of rarer vegetables. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1904. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.

I 229—Landscape Gardening.

- Bailey, L. H.** Garden-making: suggestions for the utilization of home grounds. 417 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Macmillan, 4s.
- Elliott, F. R.** Handbook for practical landscape gardening. 8vo. *Illus.* 1885. Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d.
- Jönsson-Rose, N.** Lawns and gardens: how to beautify the home lot, pleasure ground, and garden. 414 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1897. Putnam, 15s.
- Kemp, E.** Landscape gardening. 8vo. Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d.
- Milner, H. E.** The Art and practice of landscape gardening. 4to. *Illus.* 1890. Simpkin, 31s. 6d.
- Parsons, Samuel.** How to plan the home grounds. 8vo. 1899. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.
- Parsons, S.** Landscape gardening. 330 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1895. Putnam, 15s.
- Sanders, T. W.** Garden and grounds: how to lay out and arrange. 36 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Dawbarn & Ward, 6d.
- Thonger, Charles.** Book of garden design. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1905. (Handbooks for practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Thonger, Charles.** Book of Garden furniture. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1905. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Waugh, F. A.** Landscape gardening. 152 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.

I 230—Formal Gardens.

Blomfield, Reginald. The Formal garden in England. 250 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 7s. 6d.

Triggs, H. J. Formal gardens in England and Scotland: planning and arrangement: architectural and ornamental features. Fol. *Illus.* 1902. Batsford, £4 4s.

I 231—Topiary Work.

Curtis, C. H., and Gibson, W. Book of Topiary. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1904. (Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.

I 242—Conservatories and Greenhouses.

Bailey, L. H. Forcing book: a manual of the cultivation of vegetables in glass houses. 266 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Macmillan, 4s.

Baines, Thomas. Greenhouse and stove plants, flowering and fine leaved: with full details of the propagation and cultivation of 500 families of plants. 8vo. Murray, 12s.

Collins, Charles. Greenhouse and window plants. Edited by J. Wright. 8vo. Macmillan, 1s.

Fawkes, F. A. Horticultural buildings: construction, heating, interior fittings, etc. 300 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Batsford, 1s.

Hibberd, Shirley. Amateur's greenhouse and conservatory. 300 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Collingridge, 3s. 6d.

May, W. J. Greenhouse management for amateurs. 380 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1888. Upcott Gill, 5s.

Ravenscroft, B. C. Greenhouse construction and heating: the various kinds of greenhouses, stove houses, forcing houses, pits and frames, boilers, pipes, and heating apparatus. 224 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Upcott Gill, 3s. 6d.

Sanders, T. W. Amateur's greenhouse: construction, heating, and management. 398 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Collingridge, 5s.

Taft, L. R. Greenhouse construction. 210 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d.

——— Greenhouse management: for florists and flower growers. 382 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1900. Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d.

Tallach, J. C. Book of the greenhouse: with special reference to the little town greenhouse. 114 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.

Wood, S. Forcing garden: early fruits, flowers, and vegetables. 8vo. 1881. Lockwood, 3s. 6d.

Wright, W. P. Pictorial greenhouse management: greenhouses, conservatories, and other glass structures: describing the culture and principal varieties of greenhouse and stove plants. 160 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Cassell, 1s. 6d.

*SPECIAL FLOWERS:—***E 105—Bulbs.**

- Allen, C. L.** Bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants. 12mo. *Illus.* 1893.
New York: Orange Judd Co., \$2.
- Arnott, S.** Book of bulbs. (Handb. of practical gardening.) 130 pp.,
8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Wright, W. P.** Pictorial practical bulb growing. 8vo. *Illus.*
Cassell, 1s. 6d.

E 154—Shrubs.

- Cook, E. T.** Trees and shrubs for English gardens. 482 pp., 8vo.
1902. Newnes, 12s. 6d.
- Davis, L. D.** Ornamental shrubs. 338 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1899.
Putnam, 15s.
- Gordon, George.** Book of shrubs. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1903.
(Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Weathers, J.** Beautiful flowering trees and shrubs. 162 pp. 8vo.
1903. Simpkin, 6s.
- Wright, W. P.** Pictorial practical tree and shrub culture. 8vo. *Illus.*
Cassell, 1s. 6d.

E 162—Climbing Plants.

- Arnott, S.** Book of Climbing plants and wall shrubs. 136 pp., 8vo.
Illus. 1902. (Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 174—Wild Flowers; Wild Garden.

- FitzHerbert, S. W.** Book of the wild garden. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.*
1903. (Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Robinson, W.** The Wild garden. 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. Murray,
10s. 6d.

E 285—Ferns.

- Druery, C. T.** Book of British ferns. 8vo. *Illus.* Newnes, 3s. 6d.
- Schneider, G.** Book of choice ferns for the garden, conservatory, &c.
3 vols. 4to. 1894. Upcott Gill, 63s.

E 396—Lilies.

- Goldring, W.** Book of the lily. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1903.
(Handbook of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.
- Jekyll, Gertrude.** Lilies for English gardens: for amateurs. 8vo.
1901. Newnes, 8s. 6d.

E 403—Narcissus.

- Bourne, S. E.** Book of the daffodil. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1903.
(Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 411—Iris.

- Lynch, R. I.** Book of the iris. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1904.
(Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 427—Orchids.

- Boyle, Frederick.** Culture of greenhouse orchids: old system and new. 244 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Chapman, 8s.
Castle, Lewis. Orchids: their structure, history and culture. 8vo. *Illus.* 1889. *Journal of Horticulture* Office. 1s.
Sanders, T. W. Sanders' Orchid guide: best known species, cultivation, temperatures, etc. 331 pp., 8vo. 1902. Wesley, 10s. 6d.
Watson, W. Orchids: their culture and management. 572 pp., 8vo., *Illus.* 1903. Upcott Gill, 25s.
White, W. H. Book of orchids. 134 pp. 8vo. *Illus.* 1902.
(Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.
Williams, B. S. Orchid-grower's manual. 8vo. *Illus.* 1885. Simpkin, 15s.

E 507—Carnations.

- Brotherston, C. P., and Smith, M. R.** Book of the carnation. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1905. (Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.
National Carnation Society. Carnation manual. 8vo. 1892. Cassell, 3s. 6d.
Weguelin, H. W. Carnations, picotees, and pinks. 104 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1905. Collingridge, 2s. 6d.
Wright, W. P. Pictorial practical carnation growing. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 1s. 6d.

E 600—Roses.

- Ellwanger, H. B.** The Rose: its cultivation, history, family, characteristics, &c. 12mo. Heinemann, 5s.
Foster-Melliar, A. The Book of the rose. 354 pp., 8vo., *Illus.* 1902. Macmillan, 6s.
Hibberd, Shirley. Amateur's rose book. 297 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1898. Collingridge, 3s. 6d.
Hoffmann, Julius. Amateur gardener's rose book. Translated by John Weathers. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 7s. 6d.
Hole, S. R., Dean. Book about roses. 8vo. *Illus.* E. Arnold, 3s. 6d.
Jekyll, Gertrude, and Mawley, Edward. Roses for English gardens. 8vo. *Illus.* Newnes, 12s. 6d.
Prior, W. D. Roses and their culture. 180 pp., 8vo. 1892. Routledge, 3s. 6d.
Sanders, T. W. (Editor). Roses and their cultivation. 158 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1904. Collingridge, 2s. 6d.

Weathers, J. Beautiful roses for garden and greenhouse. 160 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. Simpkin, 6s.

Wright, W. P. Pictorial practical rose growing. 8vo. Cassell, 1s. 6d.

E 750—Violets; Pansies.

Cook, E. T., (Editor). Sweet violets and pansies; by experts. 8vo. Newnes, 3s. 6d.

E 765—Cactuses.

Watson, W. Cactus culture for amateurs, 270 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1899. Upcott Gill, 5s.

E 958—Dahlias.

Dean, R., and Others. The Dahlia: its history and cultivation. 8vo. Macmillan, 1s. 6d.

E 960—Chrysanthemums.

Barnes, R. Chrysanthemums: a manual for exhibitors and growers 112 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Maclaren & Sons, 2s.

Wright, W. P. Pictorial practical chrysanthemum culture. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 1s. 6d.

SPECIAL FRUITS:—

E 470—Figs.

Eisen, G. The Fig: its history, culture, curing: with a descriptive catalogue of known varieties of figs. 318 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Wesley, 5s.

E 590—Apples.

Thomas, H. H. Book of the apple: with chapters on history, cooking, and the preparation of cider. 124 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. (Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 591—Pears.

Bartrum, L. Book of pears and plums. 108 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. (Handbooks of practical gardening). Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 593—Pomology.

Budd, J. L. Systematic pomology. 490 pp., 12mo. New York: Wiley, \$1.50.

Hogg, Robert. The Apple and pear as vintage fruits. Edited by H. G. Bull. 8vo. Hereford: Jakeman & Carver, 7s. 6d.

E 598—Strawberries.

Beckett, Edwin. Book of the strawberry: with chapters on the raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, wineberry, and allied fruits. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 603—Plums.

Waugh, F. A. Plums and plum culture. 371 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. Gay & Bird, 7s. 6d.

E 606—Peaches.

- Ward, H. W.** Book of the peach: a practical handbook on the cultivation of the peach under glass and out of doors. 128 pp., 8vo. 1903. W. Scott, 2s. 6d.

E 707—Grapes.

- Du Breuil, A.** Vineyard culture improved and cheapened, Translated by E. and C. Parker. 144 pp., 12mo. Cincinnati: R. Clarke, \$2.
- Fuller, A. S.** Grape culturist: the cultivation of the native grape, 8vo. Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d.
- Husmann, G.** American grape growing and wine making. 12mo. *Illus.* Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d.
- Thomson, W.** Practical treatise on the cultivation of the grape vine. 106 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1890. Blackwood, 5s.
- Ward, H. W.** Book of the grape. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.

SPECIAL VEGETABLES:—**E 152—Herbs.**

- Northcote, Lady Rosalind.** Book of herbs. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane 2s. 6d.

E 390—Asparagus.

- Barnes, J., and Robinson, W.** Asparagus culture. 84 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* Routledge, 1s.
- Hexamer, F. M.** Asparagus: its culture for home use and for market. 8vo. Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.
- Hlott, Charles.** Book of asparagus: with sections on salsafy, scorzonera, and seakale. 120 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1901. (Handbooks of practical gardening.) Lane, 2s. 6d.

E 550-1—Cabbages; Cauliflowers.

- Allen, C. L.** Cabbage, Cauliflower, and allied vegetables. 8vo. 1903. Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.

E 887—Potatoes.

- Malden, W. J.** The Potatoe in field and garden. 217 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* "Mark Lane Express," 1s. 6d.
- Pink, J.** Potatoes and how to grow them. 8vo. Lockwood, 2s.
- Warner, H.** Potatoe-culture on an improved method of cultivation, 8vo. 1892. Simpkin, 1s.

Miscellaneous Gardening Topics.**Pests, Manures, etc.**

- Grant, J.** Underground watering of plants and gardens. 77 pp., 16mo. 1902. Ward, Lock, 1s.

- Lodeman, E. G.** Spraying of plants. 400 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1899. Macmillan, 4s. **I 003**
- Cousins, H. H.** The Chemistry of the garden: for amateurs and young gardeners. 8vo. Macmillan, 1s. **I 007**
- Dyer, Bernard, and Shrivell, F. W. E.** Manuring of market garden crops. 8vo. *Illus.* 1903. Vinton, 1s. **I 007**
- Frank, A. B.** Manual of agricultural botany. Translated by J. W. Paterson. 199 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1898. Blackwood, 3s. 6d. **I 000.441**
- Griffiths, A. B.** Special manures for garden crops. 128 pp., 8vo. 1900. Collingridge, 2s. **I 007**
- Henslow, G.** Poisonous plants in field and garden. 190 pp., 8vo. 1901. S.P.C.K., 2s. 6d. **E 100.538**
- Allen, Phoebe.** Garden pests. 240 pp., 8vo. 1903. Gardner, 3s. 6d. **I 020**
- Massee, G.** Text-book of plant diseases caused by cryptogamic parasites. 450 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1899. Duckworth, 5s. **I 020**
- Miall, L. C.** Injurious and useful insects. 256 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Bell, 3s. 6d. **I 020**
- Percival, J.** Agricultural botany: theoretical and practical. 818 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. Duckworth, 7s. 6d. **I 000.441**
- Saunders, W.** Insects injurious to fruits. 8vo. *Illus.* Lippincott, 10s. 6d. **I 020**
- Smith, J. B.** Economic entomology: for farmer and fruit grower. 480 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1896. Lippincott, 12s. **I 020**
- Somerville, W.** Farm and garden insects. 125 pp., 8vo., *Illus.* 1897. Macmillan, 1s. **I 020**
- Weed, C. M.** Fungi and fungicides: fungous diseases of cultivated plants. 228 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1896. Kegan Paul, 5s. **I 020**
- Weed, C. M.** Insects and insecticides: pests and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pp., 8vo. *Illus.* 1899. Kegan Paul, 7s. 6d. **I 020**



OPEN ACCESS LENDING DEPARTMENTS.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Islington Public Libraries.*

o o o

WHEN the open access method of lending books was first introduced on safe-guarded lines at Clerkenwell, over twelve years ago, a considerable amount of dolorous prophecy was set free, which sometimes formed rather depressing reading for those responsible for the experiment. As time went on, it became clear that many of the prophets based their vaticinations on imperfect knowledge of the actual arrangements in use, and it was then only a simple matter of allowing complete play to one's sense of humour, while the comedy of errors proceeded. One imaginative prophet pictured the time when painstaking librarians would be supplanted by a uniformed janitor, who would assume the functions of librarian, by the easy process of supervising the filtration of readers through a turnstile, like sheep through a hurdle. Another equally resourceful Quidnunc saw in his mind's eye, all the riff-raff of London, filing through the little Clerkenwell wicket, like a Cup-tie crowd at the Crystal Palace, without introduction, guarantee, or slightest degree of responsibility. Probably it was only a humorist, and not a prophet, who foresaw the introduction of weighing machines at both entrance and exit wickets, as a means of preventing wholesale thefts. These, and many other absurd misconceptions of the actual mechanical arrangements employed to overcome various anticipated difficulties, formed a considerable proportion of the prophetic utterances which advertised the open access system in its early days.

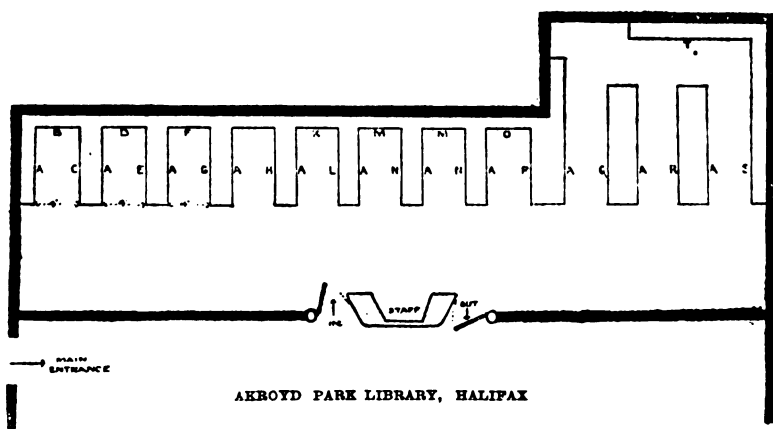
It is doubtful if those who have not seen the system in actual use, can realize what has been done to overcome, point by point, the difficulties created by the practice of admitting readers to the bookshelves of a public library. The first arrangements were necessarily crude, and most of them were the outcome of an endeavour to anticipate all kinds of abuses and needs. Elaboration was the order of the day, and some of the notions introduced, were undoubtedly inspired by an inherited belief in the general ignorance and incapability of the public at large. Time has gradually corrected that little misunderstanding, and it is beginning to dawn upon some minds, that the Public is not such an unmitigated "hass" as statesmen, newspapers and librarians imagine. A general broadening of view, and the teachings of long continued experience, have tended to modify the original mistakes connected with the application of open access methods to popular lending libraries, and it may interest many readers of this periodical, to have an account of some recent developments in planning and arrangement.

James Nasmyth, the engineer, said that it was always possible to overcome by mechanical means, almost any physical difficulty ; and it is the recognition of this truth, which has produced most of the methods in vogue in the more recent open access libraries. Practically all the difficulties hitherto encountered, have been physical ones, and gradually they are being provided for. Rapid service has been secured by means of various methods of charging, whereby at the exit, or charging side of the counter, one assistant can issue easily from 300 to 400 volumes per hour. At the entrance, or discharging side, owing to the settlement of fines, and the delay in fishing cards from the issue trays, a longer time is taken up in the process of receiving returned books, but even here, means have been devised whereby great speed can be obtained in discharging books, by the provision of double wickets, and other methods. These, and various merely mechanical aspects of open access lending arrangements, are illustrated fully in the series of plans described below, and it will suffice if attention is drawn to the leading characteristics of each, as the illustrations speak for themselves.

In both American and British open-access systems in recent years, an undue stress seems to have been laid on oversight, and the result can be seen in many plans, where the uneconomical radiation of book-cases has been adopted. At libraries like Lambeth (Herne Hill Branch), Islington (North), Bromley, Montrose, Kettering, and elsewhere, this fanning-out of book-cases has been introduced, not always with the very best effects. In the June *Library World*, on page 326, an illustration of one of the Sunderland branches shows this idea of oversight by radiation carried out to extreme limits. Space and convenience are sacrificed in the lending department to a very considerable extent, and undoubtedly this Sunderland plan is not one to be slavishly followed. As a matter of fact, the very best oversight which can be secured is that obtained by readers over each other, and for this reason it is desirable to throw open the whole of the stock of a lending library to readers, and not restrict open access to the non-fictional classes. The idea of relying for oversight upon the eyes of one busy assistant, who is expected to watch a whole floor, and also carry on current work, has never commended itself to me. I doubt, indeed, if a janitor, revolving like a lighthouse lamp at some central point, and flashing searching glances up gangways, and between book-cases, as he turned, would act in the slightest degree as a check on disorder, and abuses of the library. There is little to prevent a determined book thief, or mutilator, or expectorator, or talker, or other undesirable lounge, from accomplishing his purpose, while the revolving argus is pointing in an opposite direction. This idea of a regular and automatic supervision of rooms originated in the brain-pan of some architect, who, by a feeble imitation of the British Museum reading room, sought to gain a competition, by beguiling the library committee with visions of savings to be effected in staff by the wonderful plan of radiating oversight from a central point ! Every librarian of experience knows, perfectly well, that close supervision is absolutely unnecessary in the case of at least 98 per cent. of the

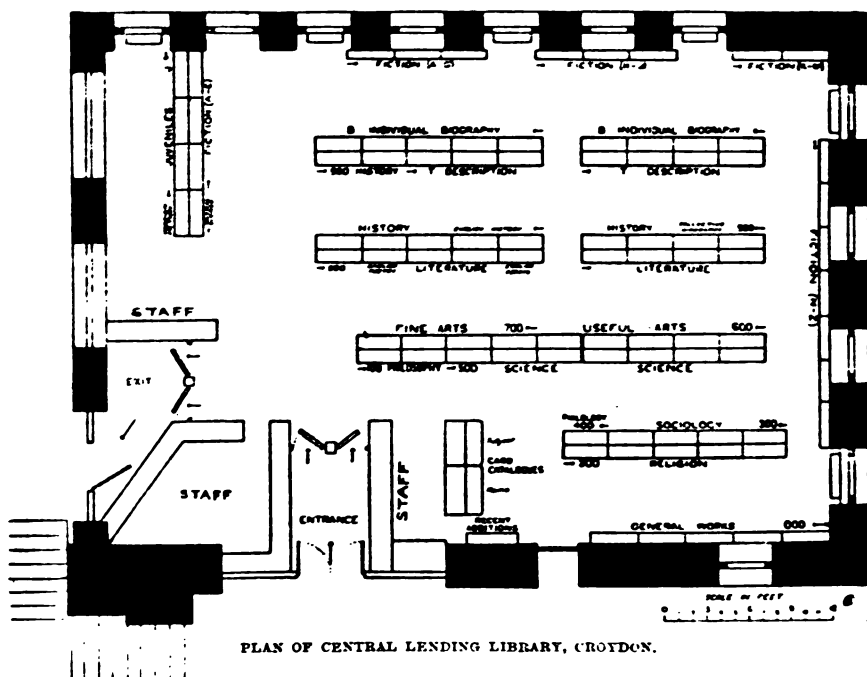
frequenters of Public Libraries, and it has always seemed to me to savour of an insult, to the great majority of well-behaved citizens, to plan *their* libraries like prisons, for the pitiful purpose of occasionally spotting a wrongdoer. In the Islington plan below, radiation was adopted to secure good lighting, and also because it suited the shape of the room; but generally speaking, save in libraries with plenty of space, like Lambeth, it is a mistake to apply the fan arrangement to a square or oblong room. The loss of space at the angles is often great, and the additional oversight secured is not necessary for the safe and convenient working of the library.

The details of arrangement and accompanying plans which follow, will give a good idea of the methods now in vogue, both in specially designed and adapted buildings. To deal with the adapted buildings first. The Akroyd Park Branch at Halifax, has been designed to get as much shelf space as possible in a somewhat awkwardly-shaped



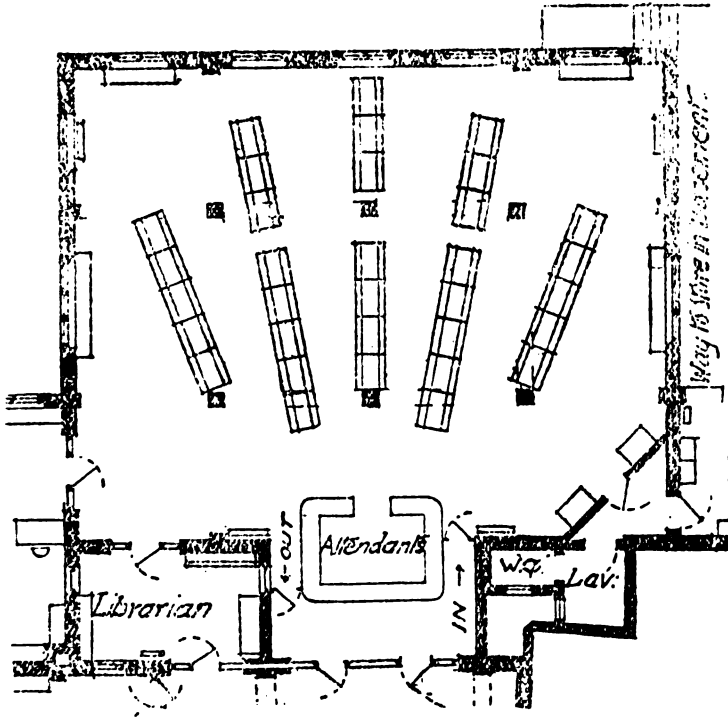
room. The books are arranged so that one tier of fiction faces one of non-fiction, and in this way a fair distribution of borrowers is secured. Incidentally, the authorities, perhaps, cultivate the hope that absent-minded borrowers may take treatises on history or science in mistake for novels! The counter is centrally placed and the plan seems a workable one for a small library, although a series of alcoves, which must limit the free circulation of readers, is not an ideal arrangement. The plan of arranging the books all round the walls, without alcoves, has been adopted at the North Library, Fulham, where a good example of this arrangement, devised by the late Franklin Barrett, can be seen. The lending library is in a wide gallery surrounding a reading room, and the general effect is remarkably good.

The arrangement of bookshelves in ranks without radiation, and the placing of the counters without regard to oversight, is well-illustrated in the Croydon plan, which also affords a striking example of double entrance and exit wickets. Here, also, the distribution of novel readers all round the walls may be seen. In many respects the Croydon plan is an ideal one, but a great improvement would be the transfer of the juvenile books to a separate room.

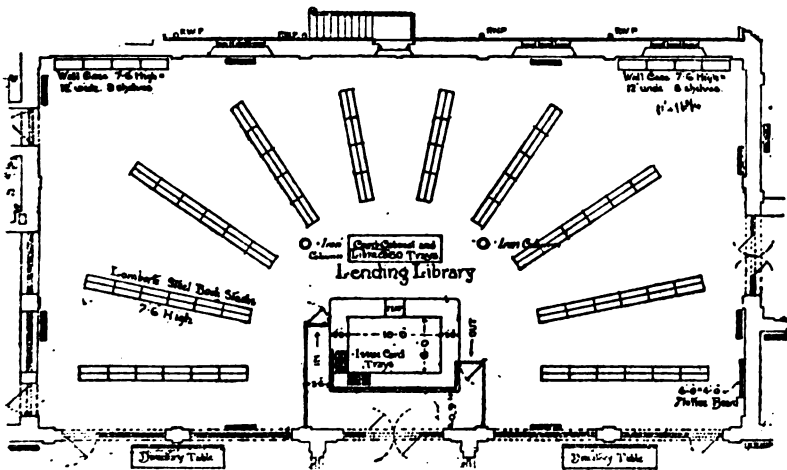


The Bromley plan aims at radiation, with a small amount of wall storage and the counter is well arranged for oversight and business (see next page).

A somewhat similar plan, but on a much larger scale, showing radiation applied to a square room, is that of the Herne Hill Library at Lambeth. Here, with ample space, and a commodious and well-planned counter, is exemplified the application of standard iron cases to the plan of radiation, and the effect is excellent, as the room is one of the largest of the kind. The fiction is arranged in sequence with the other classes, according to the Decimal system of classification, and the walls are only used for a few special cases (see next page).

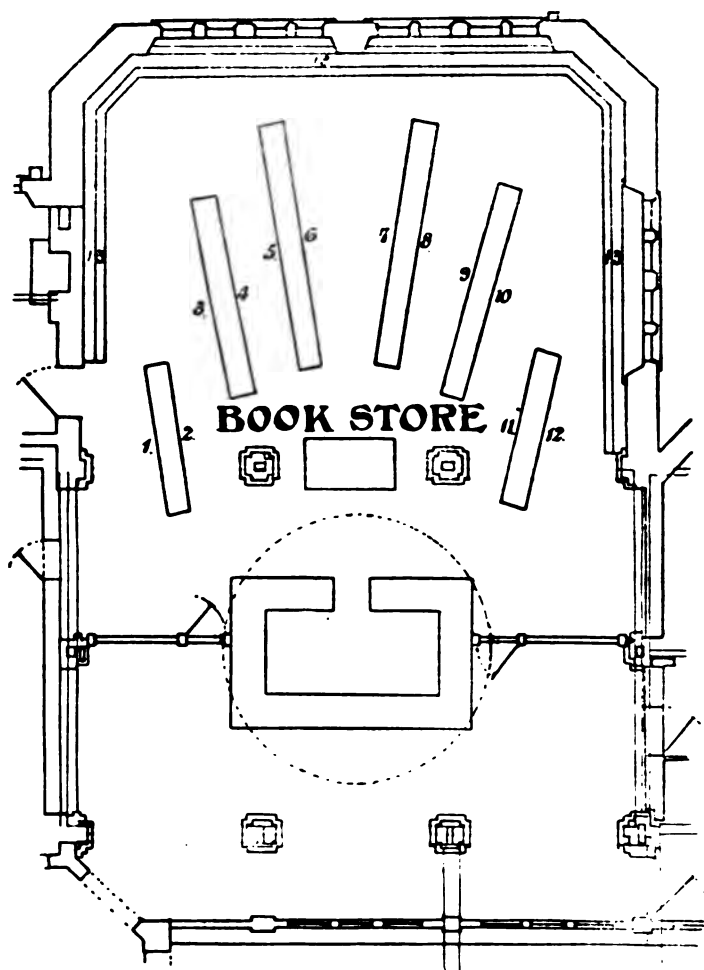


LENDING LIBRARY, BROMLEY (KENT).



HERNE HILL LIBRARY (LAMBETH).

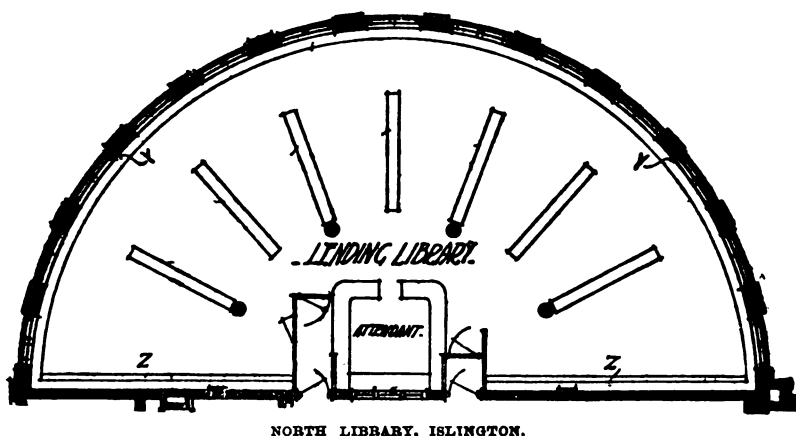
The Montrose plan shows radiation plus wall shelving in an oblong room, and a considerable amount of space in front and all round the counter. This plan is interesting as showing the first open access ending library, on safeguarded lines, to be opened in Scotland.



LENDING LIBRARY, MONTROSE.

The last plan, that of the North Library, Islington, shows the system of radiation adapted to a room specially designed for the purpose. The circular wall shelves store all the adult fiction, poetry, drama and essays, while the straight walls have ledged bookcases, for large sized books on one side of the counter, and music on the other. The

children's books are in a miniature open access library, in the Juvenile Department. The entrance is provided with double wickets and the exit with one wicket, so that the staff can handle the largest number of borrowers, without delay. The entrance wicket, at the end of the passage has been wrongly drawn in the plan. It should open into the room and not into the gangway.



NORTH LIBRARY, ISLINGTON.

These plans fully illustrate the broad general lines on which safeguarded open access libraries are now being arranged in different parts of Great Britain, and they indicate a common gravitation towards uniformity in several respects. The plan of distributing Fiction round the walls so as to prevent overcrowding in alcoves or alleys is a common feature in most libraries, while in all, a small barrier or enclosure with automatically closing wickets is the rule. In a later paper it may be interesting to illustrate and describe some of these counters or enclosures, and to show how their arrangement and working affects the success of the open access method. Meanwhile, it is hoped that the plans submitted will prove worth a little study and help to clear away some misconceptions which exist as to the general planning of libraries on safeguarded open access lines.



THE SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION.*

By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, *Chief Librarian, Wallasey Public Libraries.*

o o o

THE skeleton of the new "Subject classification," by Mr. Jas. Duff Brown, is as follows:—

A	Generalia.	
B-D	Physical science.	Matter and force.
E-F	Biological science.	}
G-H	Ethnology and medicine.	
I	Economic biology.	}
J-K	Philosophy and religion.	
L	Social and political science.	}
M	Language and literature.	
N	Literary forms.	}
O-W	History, geography.	
X	Biography.	

"Physical science" progresses in this wise:—

Physics, dynamics.
 Mechanical engineering.
 Civil engineering.
 Architecture, building.
 Railways, vehicles.
 Transport, shipbuilding.
 Naval and military science.
 Electricity, pure and applied science.
 Optics, " " "
 Heat, " " "
 Acoustics, " " "
 Music.

There was a time when it would have shocked me to find Music sandwiched between Gas engines and Astronomy; or the whole of Mechanical engineering between Physics and Electricity; or Metallurgy and Mining engineering between Mineralogy and Chemistry. But anyone employing classification continually must recognize sooner or later the unwisdom of separating such inseparable subjects as Chemistry and the Chemic arts, or Mineralogy, Metallurgy, and the Metal trades, if we are to assign books to a constant place. That, in brief, is the author's aim. He set out to make a "one-place," or constant place, classification.

The constant place, or single position for books on a subject, is only attainable by making the sciences and arts spring from their

* Brown, Jas. Duff. Subject classification: with tables, indexes, etc., for the sub-division of subjects. 423 pp. 1906. 10-in. x 6½-in. 15s. net. Library Supply Co., London.

natural source. By arranging the Physical sciences in the order given above, Mr. Brown has achieved, in that particular class, the result he desired. What I wish to show first is that, whenever Mr. Brown has allowed his line of communication with his base to be broken, his constant place is in peril.

Mr. Brown makes all the mechanical arts spring from the physical sciences; it follows that all the biological arts should spring from the biological sciences. And if it is not inconvenient for engineering students to find books in several places, under Mechanics, Electricity, Optics, and Heat, it is not inconvenient for farmers and gardeners to find their books in their natural or logical places. "As a matter of practical convenience," writes Mr. Brown, "rather than logical necessity, it was thought better to keep composite subjects like Agriculture, Clothing, Foods, etc.—involving questions of origin, use, and manufacture—all in one place, close to the main classes from which they are derived, rather than distribute them more closely at Botany and Zoology." But I might paraphrase that argument as follows: "As a matter of practical convenience, etc., etc., it is better to keep composite subjects like Mechanical engineering, Electrical engineering, Heat engineering, Mining engineering in one place, close to the main classes from which they are derived, rather than distribute them more closely at Mechanics, Electricity, Heat, etc." Both arguments are analogous; both have excuses of convenience of equal validity. Yet I disagree with Mr. Brown's argument of convenience, and my own paraphrase of it. Mr. Brown, in short, recedes from the position he himself has taken up, and in one particular instance he (1) makes a "constant place" impossible, and (2) neglects the convenience of readers by departing from a natural order.

The subject classification gives the following order:—

- I 000 Agriculture and Farming.
- 002 Soils.
- 013 Crops.
- 050 Live stock.
- 060 Dairy farming.
- 100 Veterinary medicine.
- 200 Milling (grains).
- 220 Gardening.
- 250 Forestry.

These subjects are divorced from Botany and Zoology by some hundreds of divisions. The result is inevitable. Crops treated generally go in "Crops" I 013, treated singly they go in E 346. Live stock (cattle, sheep, etc.) treated generally go in I 050; treated singly in F 800, etc. Man's medicine is next door to him; a horse's is two or three streets away. Man's anatomy, his development and physical culture are treated together; the natural history of plants is separated from their culture. Surely a better order, and a more convenient order, would be:—

Botany.
 Gardening.
 Forestry.
 Agriculture.
 Soils.
 Crops.
 Milling.
 Zoology.
 Systematic.
 Domestic animals.
 Veterinary medicine.
 Dairy farming.

The extraordinary thing is, the Subject Classification retains the principle in certain parts of Zoology. Thus :

F 345 Bees.
 F 346 Apiculture.
 F 384 Bombycina (Silkworms).
 F 385 Silk culture.
 F 621 Domestic fowls.
 F 622 Poultry farming.

Another departure from the principle of continuous progress from a base makes a constant place impossible. Had Mr. Brown applied his principle consistently, it follows that, apart from literary forms (periodicals, essays, and whatever is not a specific subject), there could not be a class, General works. If any subject is so included, it implies either one of two things: (1) that the compiler has failed to find the natural place for the subject in his scheme, or (2) that he has broken the natural or logical order for the sake of convenience, either apparent or real. Mr. Brown argues, however, that Education, Logic, Mathematics, and the Graphic and plastic arts "qualify or pervade every branch of science, industry, or human study"—therefore the place of these subjects is in class A, Generalia, and so he classifies them. This is a peculiar point of view—a point of view which permits us to put Biology, Mechanics, Literature, and Bibliography in Generalia, seeing that these subjects are as pervasive as Education. And the immediate result of taking up such a standpoint is the breaking of the scheme's basic order, which, instead of being—

Generalia (*i.e.*, forms of miscellany).
 Matter and force.
 Life.
 Mind.
 Record.

becomes

Generalia + *Mind* + *Record*.
 Matter and force.
 Life.
Mind.
Record.

This inconsistency would be unimportant were practical convenience served by it. But convenience, as well as naturalness, suffers by the change; for undoubtedly Education and Logic should go with Psychology—not because they are parts of psychology, but because they are allied topics, naturally arising out of the study of psychology. Thus, the sequence of subjects might be:

Psychology	Nature of mind.	} Operations of mind.
[Logic]	Qualitative reasoning.	
[Mathematics]	Quantitative „	
[Education]	Intellectual training.	
Ethics	Moral „	

Most classifications preserve the relation between Psychology, Logic, and Ethics; but only a classification aiming to make the sciences spring from their sources would adopt the order I have given above. Mr. Brown's scheme, with this identical aim, neither preserves the old order, nor adopts the order consistent with its aim. The result is to be expected. All those books on the border line between Psychology and Education are without a "constant place." Infant psychology, big subject as it is, has no clear, definite place at all.

Again, where is the place of the Graphic and Plastic arts? Under this head Mr. Brown includes Drawing, Painting, Decoration, Industrial decoration, (including housepainting [which is neither a Graphic, nor a Plastic art], signs and sign painting, mosaic, burnishing) Etching, Engraving, Lithography, Photography, Sculpture, etc.

It will be a profitable exercise to cast about for the proper place of this large class in the scheme—and there *must* be a proper place somewhere, because, as I said, the principle of making the sciences spring from their sources absolutely forbids us to put a specific subject in Generalia. Good reasons may be urged for removing the class intact (1) to Aesthetics, or (2) to Architecture; to the first place on the ground that what is common to almost all these arts is æsthetics, an appreciation of the beautiful, a desire to create something beautiful, or to the second place, because nearly all the arts mentioned are intended either for the external or internal embellishment of buildings and homes. However, I should not approve either position; to put the G. and P. arts after Architecture would be distinctly inconvenient, to put them after Aesthetics would inevitably lead to the inclusion of literary art and architecture. Remains then to divide the G. and P. arts. And, indeed, I think I could convince Mr. Brown that the natural and the convenient disposition of the class is to remove Decoration, Industrial Decoration, and Sculpture to Architecture, where they go best; and to put Drawing, Painting, Etching, Engraving, Lithography, &c., in Record, under the general head Pictorial Record, which should precede the Literary and Historical Records. Mr. Brown, by using the heading "Pictorial Record" after his approved heading, G. and P. arts, seems to suggest this position; internal evidence proves that he has wished to include the pictorial arts in

Record, but that the desire to keep Decoration and Picture-making together has induced him to hurl both these arts into the lumber room, Generalia. If Mr. Brown is inclined to quarrel with me for dividing his G. and P. arts, I can retort by reminding him of his own treatment of engineering.

One more point and I have done with what I do not agree with. The treatment of historical periods is radically unsound. For every ruler of the more important states, a separate number is provided, so that we get such anomalies as nine heads for United States history from 1865-1901, and one head for English history during the same period. (Mr. Brown is Yankee-doodling, and we Britishers won't stand it.) Similar want of proportion is to be found throughout the classification of History. Mr. Brown, we may suppose, has divided by heads of state throughout for the sake of consistency, but it is not consistency to fail to recognize the difference between elected (and therefore temporary) rulers and hereditary (or life) rulers. The tendency of modern historical method is to ignore reigns and presidencies, and write upon main currents, movements, events. Classification should tend in the same direction.

One simple way of testing a classification is to think of some of the books we have been unable to "place" in other classifications. Under this test the Subject classification comes out exceedingly well indeed. Very many books are written upon philosophy and religion together--the S. C. provides a head for them. Combined heads are also provided for Eurasia, Mediæval history and geography, and Modern history and geography. "Historical collaterals," providing separate heads for Coronations, Pageants, Processions, Revolutions, and so forth, is a useful division; so also are such heads as "Wonders of the world," and "Adventures—Great deeds," "Union of the Anglo-Saxon race," which will fit many books of popular interest. Other unusual heads are—

R 000	France, history
189	Pretenders to Crown
190	Legitimate
191	Orléanist
192	Imperial

Books descriptive of natural features are seldom properly provided for, but the S. C. has separate heads for all the principal rivers (the Aisne, the Loire, the Danube, the Rhône, the Rhine, the Mississippi, the Amazon, etc.) mountain ranges (the Rockies, Alps, Andes, Pyrenees, etc.) and lakes (Michigan, Tanganyika, etc.). The compiler has evidently taken the greatest pains to provide suitable headings for large numbers of books which in previous schemes have gone "hither, thither and nowhere very well." The principal towns of the world also receive headings. In the case of the United Kingdom, all cities, county boroughs, and boroughs receive separate heads. (Surely popula-

tion should be the basis: why should trumpety little boroughs like Hedon [1,010 people] receive heads, whilst urban districts like East Ham, [96,000] go without?) And the same minuteness is a feature of the whole classification.

The possibilities of subdivision are enormous. Altogether about 10,000 heads have been provided, each with a number neither longer nor shorter than A 131. But apart from these class divisions are the Categorical divisions. "In the absence of a more expressive port-manteau word, "categorical" is used to denote a table of forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, etc., which apply more or less to every subject or subdivision of a subject. It was thought unwise to load the Classification Tables themselves with repetitions of such categories, or to provide numbers for the same forms and phases over and over again . . . A complete list of such qualifying factors was therefore drawn up and separately indexed, and each category or subdivisional word was numbered after a point, so that a distinction should be made between any main number, original and additional, and the number which qualified it. Thus London in General, as a subject, preserves its own letter and number—U 900, and it is subdivided by means of the categorical numbers in this manner:—

U 900	London, General
U 900.1	—— Bibliography
U 900.2	—— Dictionaries
U 900.6	—— Societies
U 900.7	—— Periodicals
U 900.8	—— Collections
U 900.10	—— History "

The Categorical tables comprise 975 very useful forms and phases, and as a certain number apply to all class divisions, it will be seen how closely books may be classed.

In addition to the classes and the categories are the alphabetical and chronological symbols. So that a book on the massage of the Eyelids, published in 1895, may be "placed" and described by this number:—

G 812.539rd or $\frac{G\ 812}{.539rd}$

G 812 = Class No. for Eyelids; .539 = categorial number for massage; rd = 1895, date of publication.

As if subdivision to this extent were not sufficient any new or other subject, unrepresented in the tables, either as a general covering head, or special topic, may be included at any point by treating the existing numbers as decimals, and adding units from 0 to 9 as found necessary. Thus, suppose places are specially wanted for bodies named Christadelphians, Christian Strugglers, Christian Travelers, Christian Worshippers, and it is necessary to insert them between K 951 and K 952, they can be added thus:—

K 951	Catholic Apostolic Church
K 9510	Christadelphians
K 9511	Christian Strugglers
K 9512	Christian Travellers
K 9513	Christian Worshippers
K 952	Christian Endeavour Society

In this way the scheme may be expanded *ad infinitum*, or rather to an extent limited only by the length of the number the classifier chooses to employ.

The scheme also includes a table for the alphabetical subdivision of subjects, and the arrangement of individual biography, fiction, poetry, and other alphabetical classes. The Poems of Browning would be classed

N150

3434

In the case of prose fiction the numbers for the under mentioned authors are as follows :—

Daudet, Ernest	3787
Davidson	37872
Davis, Rebecca H.	37875
Davis, Richard H.	37876
Dawe, W. C.	37882
Dawson, A. J.	37885

In the case of Prose Fiction, it is suggested the class mark be not used. This system of alphabeting is identical with Cutter's system, save that a figure has been substituted for the initial letter. In both cases the decimal convention allows of infinite intercalation, but, of course, the use of the initial letter would lead to confusion in the case of this, the S. C. system.

An appendix to the scheme is the "Table for arranging an author's works." Lower case letters are used to mark these sub-divisions. Thus a paraphrase of Browning's Poems would be numbered

N 150

3434 i

Both this table, and the alphabetical table, may be used in connection with any classification.

Other appendices are—Mr. R. K. Dent's "Table for arranging the works of a particular Author," which consists of an example of a rational method of classifying Shakespeareana; Mr. L. S. Jast contributes a "Classification of library economy, administration, and office papers," running to nearly 1,000 heads, comprising anything from pen-wipers to the librarian. It is very useful: the arrangement of subjects seems excellent, and the notation simple.

The index to the S. C. itself is thoroughly done. It is very full, occupying 171 of the 423 pp. in this book. Each entry refers to the one and only place to which material is to go. The simplicity of the

index and its extent, are strong inducements to librarians to apply the scheme to their libraries.

This scheme, as the reader is now in a position to judge, is a big one, and has involved an enormous expenditure of time, and much hard thinking. Even those who are not in a position to apply it, will find it invaluable as a work of reference. The time has come when any book which helps us to determine what is right in classification, and what is wrong, is a tool to be welcomed and employed. A scheme of classification which is suggestive and fresh in idea, is startling to those of us, who, from classifying on traditional lines for many years, have become too conservative, and it forces us to consider again and again, the relations of the sciences to each other, in the search for what is true. Mr. Brown's classification is just such a scheme; we may not like it as a whole, but it shakes our faith in other schemes; and the more it is discussed, the greater will be its service to librarianship, and the nearer we shall be to the arrangement of books on perfectly true and natural lines.



DESCRIPTIVE ANNOTATION.

o o o

AFTER a sufficient interval, the professional literature of librarianship has been enriched by a much-needed manual on one of its most important departments. Effective book selection and catalogue annotation are the most valuable features of modern library work and bibliography, and the publication now before us* is a most admirable guide to the higher development of cataloguing. In this well-written and concise manual Mr. Savage has incorporated everything necessary for those annotators who prefer to use critical evaluation as a principal means of book discrimination. A special chapter on evaluation has been contributed by Mr. E. A. Baker, the champion in England of critical annotation, and from this anyone may gather all that is necessary about the main points of the system. The systematic application of descriptive annotations to catalogue entries of books with obscure or incomplete titles was first introduced in England by the authorities of Clerkenwell (now Finsbury) Public Library nearly thirteen years ago. Since then the practice has spread in every direction, till one may hope to see it almost universal. In this, as in every other improvement in library methods, the initiative has been taken by the smaller towns, and the great towns are still almost exactly as they were when organized, from thirty to fifty years ago. In connexion with this matter of annotation, for example, one finds comparatively little places like Clerkenwell, Peterborough, Hampstead and Bromley leading

* Manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogues, by Ernest A. Savage, with chapter on evaluation and historical note by Ernest A. Baker, M.A. London: Library Supply Co., 1906. 8°, 7", pp. viii. + 156. Price 5s. net.

the way, while great centres of population, which lead in political and other matters, still employ many obsolete, if not primitive, methods. In the United States the very reverse is found. It is the large cities which initiate, and the small towns which copy. This no doubt accounts for the slow progress of practical annotation, although the want of an adequate manual may also have retarded matters. If any fault can be found with Mr. Savage's excellent work, it can only be on account of over-elaboration. There is, here and there, a tendency towards repetition and over-minuteness of statement as regards comparatively trifling points.

Apart from this blemish, if it is one, the whole style and workmanship of the book is admirable, and the book must take its place as one of the cataloguer's most indispensable tools. We have tested Mr. Savage's book thoroughly, and have failed to detect the omission of a single point necessary for complete book description. Every item which annotators have from time to time insisted upon—scope of work, authority of work, period, contents, standpoint, qualifications of author, &c.—has been carefully and exhaustively dealt with in the form of both theory and rule. The result is a highly satisfactory and perfect code of rules for annotation, which should prove suggestive, helpful and valuable to everybody who uses the book. We congratulate both Messrs. Savage and Baker for the skilful and moderate manner in which they have presented their respective cases, and a word of praise may also be added for the literary ability displayed throughout this most interesting, unconventional and practical manual.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

○ ○ ○

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Birmingham: King's Heath.—This branch of the Public Library, opened recently, was built through Dr. Carnegie's liberality. We learn from *The Builder* that the building,

"which has cost upwards of £3,000, has been built to the design of Mr. A. G. Latham, of Birmingham. It has been carried out in the classic Renaissance style, and the whole of the front and a portion of the side facing the station have been carried out in white Hollington stone, and the other frontages are of red brick with stone dressing. A bold entrance with vestibule, having wrought-iron gates, is provided, facing the main road. From thence swing doors lead to the reading and news-room, and the lending and reference departments. The reading-room has a circular, panelled ceiling, and, in addition to accommodation at the tables for forty-two readers, there is a recess with wall slopes and independent newspaper stands. In the centre of the building is the lending department, in which shelves are provided for 11,000 volumes. The borrowers' space, which forms the corridor to the reference room, is 11-ft. wide, and is furnished with a polished oak counter for service of books, and there is a seat for the use of persons waiting. The reference room is at the rear of the building, as far removed as possible from the noise of traffic, and is provided with shelves for over 4,000 volumes."

Blackpool.—The Public Library Committee is issuing a new catalogue, prepared by Mr. Rowland Hill, the Librarian, with his usual care. *The Blackpool Gazette*, however, says:—

"The same necessity does not now exist for such a list of books, since the introduction of the open access system, the success of which has attracted many librarians to Blackpool, and has led to its adoption elsewhere. It is worth noting that not more than four books have been lost in the three years since the open-access was adopted locally."

Carnarvon.—To commemorate the generosity and public spirit of the late Alderman Lewis Lewis, the Carnarvon Town Council have resolved to place a tablet on the Public Library building, which the deceased Alderman founded in 1884. The Mayor has generously aided the scheme.

Colchester.—Mr. Rickword, the Librarian, has had a windfall through the kindness of Miss Macandrew, who has presented some 200 volumes of standard literature, including some rare historical books, part of the library of the late Mr. W. Macandrew, who was a well known traveller and a linguist, an antiquary and an historical student.

Croydon.—*The Westminster Gazette* says:—

"At the Croydon Libraries the 'open access' system, to which so many English librarians object so strenuously, has been in vogue for years, and if there were any soundness in the common assertion that the system leads to the theft of books, the losses would have been considerable. Croydon experience tends to disprove the contention. Last year the borrowings from the libraries amounted to nearly 450,000, and the books consulted at the reference libraries, numbered close upon 50,000 more. Yet the total 'losses' from all causes were exactly two volumes!"

We note that Mr. H. Keatley Moore, Chairman of the Public Libraries Committee, appeals for help towards a collection of books for the use of the blind.

Isleworth.—There has been a little scene in the Public Library, owing to the extraordinary action of a clergyman who, objecting to the presence of a certain publication, deliberately tore the offending journal in half and threw it into the grate.

Japan.—The name of General Kodama, who died on July 23rd, was familiar to most English readers during the war between Japan and Russia, but probably few are aware that he was the founder of a Public Library at Tokwiyama.

Lismore: Ireland.—The Public Library Committee hope to be in a position to receive Dr. Carnegie's offered donation of £3,000 for the erection of a central and small branch libraries.

London: Camberwell.—*The Westminster Gazette* says:—

"The Camberwell Central Library, in Peckham Road, contains a good collection of works dealing with the history and topography of the district. It also owns a representative series of engravings, prints, and photographs of old houses of distinctive and more than local interest; and Mr. W. G. Snowsill, the Chief Librarian, in order to supply what he regards as a want, has for some time been collecting material for a volume of brief biographical and other facts concerning the many notable men and women who were natives of, or have been intimately associated with the great South London borough."

London : Fulham.—The new Public Library for North Fulham was opened by the Mayor of Fulham (Councillor W. R. Saver) on July 12th. Dr. Carnegie's contribution to the cost of the building amounted to £4,790.

London : Herne Hill.—The new Public Library, appertaining to the great borough of Lambeth, was opened by Lady Durning-Lawrence on July 9th in the presence of the Bishop of Woolwich, the Mayor of Lambeth (Alderman F. A. Powell) and many notables, to the great pleasure of Mr. Burgoyne, the Chief Librarian. Lady Durning-Lawrence's charming opening address was followed by speeches cordially received; Mr. G. S. Bowles, M.P., Ald. George Howlett, Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P., Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Sir George Barham (Mayor of Hampstead) and others, being the speakers. Hearty thanks were accorded to Councillor Thwaite for his manifold services as chairman of the Libraries Committee. The building, admirably designed by Messrs. H. Wakeford & Sons, has been completed and furnished in a most satisfactory manner.

London : St. Pancras.—It is reported that the Borough Council is asked to provide a dark-room for the use of amateur photographers, in the new Public Library. This is a department which has already been provided at North Islington, Croydon and elsewhere.

London : University College.—The Mocatta Library has been inaugurated and the splendid collection of 4,600 books and documents, especially bearing on the traditions of the Jewish race, formed by the late Frederic David Mocatta, was formally accepted on July 11th by Lord Reay on behalf of University College; the presentation being made by Professor Gollancz on behalf of the Jewish Historical Society. Sir Isidore Spielman handed Lord Reay £2,500, the present amount of the endowment fund.

Loughborough.—Mr. Joseph Griggs has generously given £100 for the purchase of books to be added to the Public Library, desiring that £10 per annum be expended till the fund is exhausted.

Montrose.—The *Dundee Evening Telegraph* recently gave a view of the interior of the open-access library at Montrose, and spoke highly of the methods adopted by Mr. James Christison, the Librarian, in

“taking account of notable birthdays by posting up each day in the hall the names of authors whose natal day falls to be celebrated, along with a list of their outstanding works. An equally happy idea is the compilation of a list of ‘Books which have Influenced Me,’ as given in various autobiographies. The example of helpfulness and courtesy shown by the head librarian is diligently followed by his assistants, and Montrose is fortunate in thus possessing a library which is not a book prison but a centre of sweetness and light.”

Plymouth.—A correspondent in the local press suggests a novel way to meet the extra necessary rate involved by the new Public Library, which he considers would be more than met by the erection of Turkish Baths, the profit from which, he considers, would be a valuable asset!

Rawtenstall.—The Public Library built by a grant from Dr. Carnegie, was opened on July 7th. The cost of the building and furniture was £6,000.

Richmond, Surrey.—

"The first established in the area of Greater London under the Acts of 1855 and 1877, the Richmond Public Library, since its opening in 1881, has enjoyed remarkable progress. The event of the past twelve months, as recorded in the librarian's report, has been the addition of the new reference department, 'away from the noise and bustle of the news-room,' to quote a feeling phrase by that enthusiastic official. Here there is seating accommodation for about fifty readers, who have the choice of some 2,000 volumes. The open-access system has been found to work admirably. Another commendable feature of the Richmond Public Library, which faces the historic Green, is the representative collection of newspaper and magazine cuttings relating to Richmond, Petersham, Ham, and other neighbouring localities, all rich in ancient associations.—*Westminster Gazette*.

Rugby.—Mr. J. W. Kenning, the Librarian of the Public Library writes to the local press on the facilities for reading afforded by the reference room, and laments the smallness of the number of those who take advantage of their opportunities for using that quiet, light and comfortable apartment, for reading the more sober magazines, journals and books. We have heard the complaint elsewhere, but the number of people who do avail themselves of such facilities is on the increase. We may mention that only the other day a military man, interested in a particular engineering question, told the writer he had sought *everywhere* for a certain book. On being asked whether he had tried the Public Library at G——, where he has long resided, he said—no! Forthwith he went there, his first visit, and found the volume in the reference library.

Salford.—An interesting communication has been sent by an apparently well informed correspondent to the *Manchester Evening News*, claiming that Salford was the first Municipal Free Library. He states that the first Public Libraries Act received the royal assent in August 1850, and had been framed largely upon the experience and example of Salford.

Southend.—On July 24th Sir Horace Brooks Marshall opened the Public Library, towards the cost of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave £9,374. The library, which is built of red brick and stone, from designs by Mr. H. T. Hare, is situated in a prominent part of the town. The lower floor of the building includes the lending library, news-room, reference library, and staff rooms, while on the first floor are accommodated the magazines, ladies' and librarians rooms. An indicator is used for fiction, open access being allowed for other books.

Stirchley.—Early last month the Public Library, which has cost £3,000, was opened. Mr. J. P. Osborne, of Birmingham, designed the building. There is a central hall, to the left of which is the magazine and newspaper room; on the right are the reference and lending departments. The accommodation on the first floor includes a large room which can be used for meetings and lectures.

Stockport.—The reading of the annual report should present some cause for reflection on the part of those who complain of being compelled to pay rates to provide novels for girls to read. The experience of the Stockport Library for the twelve months under review has endorsed the contention that light reading is a stepping-stone to more substantial fare. Whilst the increase on the previous year has been 29 per cent. in the issues of Theological and Philosophical works, 28 per cent. in Political and Economic books, 9 per cent. in Art & Science, and 8 per cent. in History and Biography not to mention Poetry which has increased by 5 per cent, the extra demand for Fiction is so small as to represent a mere decimal, to be exact not quite .7 per cent.

Tipton.—The Public Library buildings, designed by Mr. G. H. Wenyon, form a remarkably striking group and are internally well fitted for library purposes. The library is on the ground floor, and the public apartments are entered through folding doors from a large central hall. The lending department is fitted with a counter, behind which there are shelves for 7,500 volumes, and there is space for increasing this number to 12,000. The counter is fitted with an indicator. The newsroom is very spacious, and has sloping racks round the walls, a large table in the centre providing further accommodation for thirty readers. Of the magazine room one part is solely for the use of ladies, being divided into two by a richly designed screen. Mr. W. W. Doughty, the Chairman of the Library Committee, on June 6th, declared the building open, in the name of "God, the great architect of the universe." Dr. Carnegie's gifts to Tipton are £3,500 to this Central Library and £1,500 for a branch at Toll End. In telling of the munificence of the British-American benefactor we are apt, may be, to forget the donors of the land and others, whose services should be not less chronicled; in this case the site was given by Mr. W. H. Anderson—a generous and suitable gift to Tipton.

Torquay.—*The Building News*, July 13th, had an illustration of the attractive, new Public Library, from designs of Mr. Thomas Davison, 28, Great Ormond Street, London.

Walsall.—The new Public Library in Lichfield Street was opened by Ald. Walter Hughes, on July 24th. Dr Carnegie contributed £8,000 for the erection, and the building is likely to prove of great value to the town. The structure is of imposing elevation, and the interior arrangement has been well considered by the architect, Mr. J. S. Gibson, of London.

Mr. A. Morgan, the Librarian, has not only books in his care, but a number of valuable pictures presented by wealthy townsmen, to form the nucleus of an Art Gallery.

York.—Mr. A. H. Furnish, the Public Librarian, wisely observes in his last report.

"My ideal is a library so helpful to all classes of the citizens, that whenever they wish to know anything about anything worth knowing, they will instinctively turn to the Public Library."

York.—The Public Library Committee have, says *The Yorkshire Daily Observer*,

"Received a gift of £100 from Mrs. W. W. Morrell, to be expended upon books for the juvenile section of the library, in memory of her late husband, who was managing director of the York City and County Bank, and for many years took a deep interest in the library."

Mr. John Smith, the Librarian of the Leyland Public Library at Hindley, has passed away at the age of 72, after spending some nineteen years in the position. Before coming to Hindley, Mr. Smith for over twenty years, was at the Wigan Mechanics Institution.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION : NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE ninth meeting of the Summer School of Librarianship was held, by kind permission of the Liverpool Libraries Committee, at the Public Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1906. Eighteen students attended from the following libraries:—Bebington, Blackburn, Bootle, Chester, Darwen, Eccles, Great Crosby, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, St. Helens, Warrington, Waterloo, Wigan, and Haigh Hall, and Owen's College.

The students were welcomed at the opening lecture by Sir William Forwood, Chairman of the Liverpool Libraries Committee, and the chair was taken at the other lectures by Mr. Cowell, save on Thursday afternoon, when Councillor Abbott, President of the Branch, presided. The following lectures were delivered:—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13TH.

- 11.0 a.m. Lecture: "Library Administration and Children's Libraries," by P. Cowell (*Chief Librarian, Liverpool*).
- 2.0 p.m. Lecture: "Early Printing," with illustrations, by E. Gordon Duff, M.A.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14TH.

- 11.0 a.m. Lecture: "Local Collections," with illustrations by William May (*Liverpool Public Library*).
- 2.0 p.m. A Practical Lesson in Bookbinding, by J. Haines (*Teacher to the Liverpool Technical School*).

FRIDAY, JUNE 15TH.

- 11.0 a.m. Lecture: "The Planning of Public Libraries," with illustrations, by G. H. Parry (*Liverpool Public Library*).

In addition to the lectures, the students were enabled to see exhibitions of beautiful bindings from the Hornby collection (Wednesday afternoon); specimens of early bindings from the collection of Mr. Gordon Duff (Thursday afternoon); and by special arrangement, to pay a visit to the linotype works of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* (Friday morning). The afternoon of Friday, June 15th, was devoted to a drive to five branches of the Liverpool Libraries, viz., Toxteth, Wavertree, Carnegie (West Derby), Rawdon Reading Room, and Kirkdale, each branch being described by the librarian-in-charge. The students returned to the Central Library to partake of tea, provided by the Libraries Committee, after which votes of thanks to the Committee, to Mr. Cowell, and his staff, to the lecturers, and to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. James Hutt) were unanimously passed.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Branch was held at the Public Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool, on Thursday, June, 21st, 1906, when the following members were present, viz., the President (Councillor T. C. Abbott), Councillor F. Cook (Vice-Chairman, Chorley Library Committee), Councillor Ralph Yates (Chairman, Darwen Library Committee), Messrs. John Shepherd (Birkenhead), F. H. Mills (Southport), John Haines (Liverpool), John McLean (Horwich) Thos. Formby (Liverpool), Chas. Madeley (Warrington), John W. Singleton (Accrington), W. R. Credland (Manchester), James Hutt, M.A. (Liverpool), Miss Lydia M. Bartlett (Great Crosby), Miss Kate Fearnside (Waterloo), Messrs. J. Pomfret (Darwen), R. Ashton (Blackburn), and Edward McKnight (Chorley), Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Cowell, the Chief Librarian, received the members at the Central Library in the afternoon. Several members sent letters of apology for absence, amongst them being Sir William Bailey (President-elect of the Library Association), Mr. C. W. Sutton, M.A., Mr. C. H. Hunt, and Mr. Alfred Lancaster.

At 3.30 the visitors made a tour round the Liverpool library system, in carriages kindly provided by the committee. The branch libraries visited were Toxteth, Wavertree, Carnegie, Anfield, and Kirkdale, and they provided much interest and satisfaction. The details of planning, the structure of the buildings, and points in administration were carefully noted and admired, and Mr. Cowell received many congratulations on the result of his efforts, which have made the Liverpool branch system of exceptional value. The new Carnegie Library proved very attractive. It is of an elegant appearance from the outside, and stands in its own grounds. The interior is light and cheerful, and well furnished. One noted with especial pleasure the accommodation provided for the staff, in the shape of a separate room and a cooking kitchen. On returning to the Central Library, tea was provided by the Libraries Committee, and then followed a business meeting, which was of a formal character. The President (Councillor Abbott) was in the chair. Letters were received, acknowledging expressions of sympathy, from the families of the late Mr. J. P. Edmond and Mr. G. Lamb



Campbell, J.P. A communication was read from the Publications Committee of the L.A., inviting members to send from time to time notes of interest on their own libraries, or notes on library practice, bibliography, or suitable notes of any kind, for publication in the *L.A. Record*.

The President then moved a vote of thanks to the Liverpool Libraries Committee, and Mr. Cowell for the arrangements made for the Summer School on June 13th, 14th, and 15th and the Branch meeting that day, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Abbott said the meeting was a unique one. They had looked forward to the visit to the branches which had been invested with so many architectural and other valuable features, and were glad to meet in Liverpool, and pleased to meet Mr. Cowell. There was no man more highly esteemed in library circles, and in the Library Association his opinions were respected. They were glad, too, to meet under the auspices of the Liverpool Libraries Committee. He hoped the Library Association would benefit by that meeting, and that the many distinguished men in Liverpool who had rendered great service to the Public Libraries would be induced to join the Library Association. He moved that the warmest thanks be given to the Liverpool Committee and to Mr. Cowell for all the help they had given them.

Mr. Ralph Yates, Chairman of the Darwen Committee, seconded. He said it was the first Branch meeting he had attended, and he hoped to be present at future gatherings. He was much interested in libraries, and as long as he remained in public life he would render all the service he could to the library movement. He looked forward to an increasing status to libraries and librarians. The library movement was entering on a new phase, and he looked forward to the time when it would be co-ordinated with every form of instruction. He thought those meetings were of great value. As chairman of a committee that was spending £10,000 on a new library, he had been interested in the admirable planning of the Liverpool branch libraries.

Mr. Charles Madeley (Warrington) briefly supported the resolution. It was a great privilege to come to Liverpool, and learn many admirable lessons. Liverpool liberally displayed its advantages, and dispensed hearty hospitality. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cowell said he received the compliment with great pleasure and some satisfaction. He had worked in the Liverpool libraries over fifty years, and when he looked back on that short apprenticeship—and it did look short—he could not help being struck with the great developments that had taken place. In his early days they had to find out things for themselves. In these days young men could find out by visits to other libraries what was being done and what had been done. He was glad they were pleased with the branches, because the work done by a man was the best testimony to him. He was very pleased to have the Summer School in the previous week. It was very pleasant to see young men and maidens picking up the crumbs of information

that were to be found. He would convey their thanks to his Committee, and on behalf of the Committee he thanked them.

It was announced that the Council had accepted an invitation to hold the next General Meeting at Southport, on October 18th, 1906. A vote of thanks to the President closed the meeting.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Northern Counties Library Association held their quarterly meeting, on 18th June at Harrogate, the new Carnegie Library in Victoria Avenue being the scene of the business proceedings. Here a hearty welcome was extended to the visitors by the Mayor (Dr. Neville Williams), Alderman D. S. Ward (Chairman of the Public Library Committee), and Alderman Milling, and was acknowledged by the President of the Association, Mr. Butler Wood, of Bradford, who was supported by the following, among other members:—Mr. T. W. Hand (Leeds Public Library), Mr. A. H. Furnish (York), Mr. Baker Hudson (Middlesbrough), and Mr. B. R. Hill (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Vice-Presidents: Mr. G. W. Buyers (Harrogate), Mr. Arthur Tait (Leeds Institute), Mr. W. J. Arrowsmith (Darlington), Mr. Charlton Deas (Sunderland), members of the Council; Alderman Toothill (Bradford), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. W. Wilson and Mr. W. Graham (Gateshead), Mr. J. Walton, Hon. Treasurer (Newcastle), and Mr. H. E. Johnston, Hon. Secretary (Gateshead); also the following delegates:—Messrs J. W. Walker, D. Thackray, D. Sharphouse, and G. W. Strother (Leeds), T. Bewlay (York), I. Briggs and W. E. Hurford (Newcastle), T. Fry (Saltaire), and J. D. Robinson (Gateshead).

The Mayor of Harrogate, commenting on the uses of a Public Library, expressed the opinion that the ordinary daily newspaper was of no advantage to those who frequented the institution. Every man could buy a paper who wanted it; the money could be more profitably spent on books.

Alderman Ward paid a tribute to Mr. F. Mudd for the initiative he had taken in getting Mr. Carnegie's help for Harrogate and Alderman Milling, in adding his greetings, observed that one of the most serious things authorities had to face to-day was the education of the working classes.

"The Public Library an Indispensable Factor in our Educational System" was the first subject discussed, being introduced by Mr. Arthur Tait, Secretary of the Leeds Institute. At the outset, Mr. Tait spoke of the rapid educational strides America was making in every direction, including its Public Libraries, while, said he, "we are playing at shuttlecock with the education question."

In conclusion, he moved:—That this meeting ask the Council of the Library Association to consider the desirability of taking action to secure Government grants for Public Libraries, in order to place them in a position to meet the growing demands which the development of every type of school in recent years has created.

Mr. T. W. Hand (Leeds) seconded the resolution. He feared that in the public mind the library was regarded as a sort of luxury, and not as an educational factor, such as Mr. Tait had shown it to be in America and France. Considering what a popular outcry there was against increased rates, the simplest plan was to seek Government aid. It seemed an anomaly that a Corporation should be limited to a penny rate for library purposes—for the brain, in fact—and allowed to spend almost as much as they liked in parks and baths and so forth.

Alderman Ward thought the Government ought to endorse the sentiments of Mr. Tait's paper.

Alderman Toothill (Bradford) considered it would be many a year before Government lent the money required. And, indeed, he did not think the libraries were badly "done by." "You can't expect a lot of racket about libraries," he said. What he would like to see was some system whereby young people could be instructed through the medium of lectures at the libraries on what to read and how best to read. That would be a great stride forward in the library movement.

Alderman Milling hoped that we were not going to model our education on the American plan. He maintained that education in America was not properly directed—it did not teach honour and righteousness, the fear of God, and doing right for right's sake. What it taught was the uplifting of the Almighty dollar.

The President was afraid that even if the Government made a grant there would be local authorities economical enough not to have a rate for library purposes, and so the expenditure would not be increased.

The resolution was carried by a large majority, three voting against.

Mr. G. W. Byers (Harrogate) in some notes on the planning and furnishing of small libraries, laid stress on the importance of providing a juvenile department wherever possible. He objected to a separate room for ladies, contending that the presence of ladies in the reading-room would tend to improvement in the conduct of all frequenting the room. In the selection of a site, care should be taken to have light on three sides, and if it was impossible to place all the departments on the ground floor, only the department least used should be approached by stairs. The windows should be made to open, and should be opened; and an electric plant was essential.

This paper was followed by one from Mr. W. H. Gibson (Newcastle) on "The Revision of Stock." He advocated the clearance of what he termed obsolete books of scientific and historical interest and works on sociology, as well as novels and old volumes of magazines—a kind of weeding-out, in order to bring about the survival of the fittest.

Mr. T. W. Hand, however, thought such a revision would need very great caution, especially in the case of reference libraries. Indeed, in that case they should be very careful about casting out any book. Macaulay, in writing his history, had found the smallest trifle of use in old works which he consulted, and the same might be said of modern students of any subject.

At the close of the conference, there was an adjournment to the Winter Gardens for tea. Here a vote of thanks to the Harrogate Corporation was passed. An excursion to Knaresborough and a visit to the Kursaal filled up the remaining time before members dispersed.

Mr. Baker Hudson, of Middlesbrough, was nominated by the Council of the Association for the presidency next year.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE tenth annual meeting of this body took place on Wednesday, 20th June. By the kind permission of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, a visit was made to the British Museum. At 2.30 o'clock p.m., a party of upwards of sixty members were cordially received by Messrs. Miller and Wilson, Mr. G. K. Fortescue having written expressing his regret that he was unable to be present to welcome the Association. Mr. A. W. Pollard gave a very interesting and instructive demonstration of the early printed books; and Mr. Cyril Davenport described the historical bindings. The visitors then passed through the cataloguing rooms, where various members of the staff explained the methods of cataloguing in use. The next room visited was a private one, in which many bibliographical rarities were stored, including four of the first folios of Shakespeare. Mr. Jenner kindly explained many of these curiosities. A visit was then made to the reading room, and thence through the iron galleries, where the methods of accessioning were very minutely described. The party, after having spent a very interesting and pleasant afternoon, adjourned to St. Bride's Institute for tea.

After this repast, at 6.15, a business meeting followed. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. E. Roebuck read a paper on the "L.A.A.: Its Past and Future," in which he detailed the work of the Association, and gave many ideals and suggestions for the improvement of the work. This was followed by a brilliant discussion, in which Messrs. Sayers, Young, Coutts, Stephen, Stewart, and others participated. Mr. Walter Powell, Sub-Librarian of the Birmingham Public Libraries then read a paper on "Library Politics," in which he pleaded for a universal code of library methods, classification, cataloguing, rules and regulations, etc., but could himself not see a possible solution. A discussion followed by Messrs. Coutts, Sayers, Bullen, Poulter, and others.

After the ballot for the Committee had been declared, a silver tea and coffee set, subscribed for by the Committee and a few friends, was then presented to Mr. Roebuck, the retiring Hon. Sec., by the retiring Chairman, Mr. W. Geo. Chambers. Mr. Roebuck has held the office of secretary for the last five years, and great was the regret when it became known that he would resign at the end of the year. Then followed the retirement of the officers for the past year—Mr. Chambers, Chairman, and Mr. Roebuck, Hon. Secretary; and the induction of the new officers, Messrs. W. B. Thorne (Chairman), and W. C. Berwick Sayers (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Hogg proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, which was seconded by Mr. Sayers. After several motions respecting the L.A. examinations were discussed and finally referred to Committee, the meeting concluded.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

CATALOGUES.

Eastbourne Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Lending Library. 8vo., 352 pages. 1906. Price ninepence.

This catalogue is arranged in two parts: first, an author-list, and the second a classified catalogue. The latter is arranged according to the Dewey classification, and the abridged tables of that scheme are printed at the beginning of each main class. A subject index is provided, and the first part of the catalogue serves the purpose of an author index. This catalogue is a very good specimen of a brief subject-catalogue, and is well and consistently compiled. It is not altogether free from errors, but these are of minor character, and probably have occurred in proof.

Patent Office Library, London. Subject list of works on Aerial Navigation and Meteorology, in the library of the Patent Office. 63 pages. 1905. Price sixpence.

Subject list of works on Heat and Heat Engines [excluding marine engineering], in the library of the Patent Office. 199 pages. 1905. Price sixpence.

The special subject lists issued by the Patent Office have come to be recognized as extremely useful and practical technical bibliographies. These two latest additions to the list are well up to the usual standard. The arrangement is the same as in previous lists: an alphabetical series of subject headings—with a “key” at the end—under which the entries are arranged in chronological order.

REPORT.

Brooklyn: eighth report 1905. The substantial pamphlet of the Brooklyn report is with us once more, and is, if anything, more interesting than previous ones. The stock at present is 476,969 volumes, and the circulation for the past year 2,579,068 volumes, an increase of 483,944 over last year. Six new branches have been opened during the year, bringing the total up to twenty-five. The most interesting parts of the report are, naturally, the special reports of the heads of the various departments upon their work. From the children's department there has been an issue for the year of 949,591 volumes, and this in spite of the fact that the public schools are well provided with libraries of their own. Two notes on this department are worth bringing together: “approximately 22,000 volumes have been supplied during 1905 for the children's departments”; “all books added to the Children's Department are read by the Superintendent before acceptance.” Either the number of duplicates must be enormous, or the Superintendent must have a bad time of it! There is one

sentence in the report of the Superintendent of the Cataloguing Department which is really a delicious example of the gentle art of officiating on one's own trumpet. After talking about the qualities necessary in the staff of the department—quick mind, sound common sense, broad view and good judgment, solid educational training, natural aptitude, technical training, &c., &c.,—she proceeds: "The head of such a department must possess these requirements in an even greater degree, with an executive ability and knowledge of human nature above the ordinary." The report, which we cannot hope to summarize in the limits of this column is illustrated with a number of photographs.

BULLETINS.

Brighton: *Library and Museum Record*, April, 1906. This number contains, in addition to the classified list of new books, a reading list on Strikes and Trade Unions.

Pittsburgh: *Monthly Bulletin*, March, 1906. This number opens with a reading list on the nine operas to be presented in Pittsburgh, March 26-31. There is also an annotated list of additions extending to over forty pages.

Croydon: *Reader's Index*, May-June, 1906. The special feature is a bibliographical article "On Surrey Hills," by Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers.

Grand Rapids: *Bulletin*, March, 1906. Contains a broadly classified list of additions and a few library notes.

Leyton: *Library Magazine*, April, 1906. Contains a dictionary list of additions, a continuation of an "Index to the biographical history of the county of Essex," and a two-page note on "An Essex hymn-writer."

Manchester: *Quarterly Record*. Contains a carefully compiled classified list of additions with occasional annotations.

New York: *Monthly list of additions*, April, 1906. A classified list of additions, and a "list of books on plumbing, gas fitting, heating and ventilation."

St. Louis: *Monthly Bulletin*, April, 1906. An annotated list of additions, and a supplementary list of "books on agriculture and botany."

GENERAL.

Crawford, Esther. Cataloguing: suggestions for the small Public Library. 45 pp., 8½". Chicago: Library Bureau, 1906.

A revised and enlarged re-issue of Miss Crawford's practical and suggestive little handbook, originally published in 1900. The subject is treated in a comprehensive manner—we think, perhaps too comprehensively for the size of the publication—from the point of view of the unpractised librarians of average small Public Libraries, and the system adopted throughout is the card catalogue. A brief summary of

cataloguing rules is given, and a series of twenty-one sample cards illustrating the rules. A number of valuable mechanical and economical hints are given, and go far to increase the value of the handbook.

Pittsburgh : Carnegie Library. A List of good stories to tell to children under twelve years of age. With a brief account of the story hour conducted by the Children's Department. 31 pp. Pittsburgh, 1906.

The stories are arranged first by their nature—as Bible stories, Myths, Fairy tales, &c.—and then by their titles, with references following. As :

Town Mouse and the Country Mouse.

In *Æsop. Fables* ; ed. by Joseph Jacobs, p. 15-17.

In Norton. *Heart of Oak books*, v. 2, p. 26, &c.

CATALOGUES.

Aston Manor Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Lending Department of the Aston Manor Public Library : arranged on the dictionary plan. 458 pp., 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Aston Manor, 1906. Price (paper) sixpence ; (cloth) one shilling.

An example of an ordinary dictionary catalogue with entries cut down. There are no annotations, but contents have been set out in some cases, and a few sub-titles also appear. Under large headings a roughly classified arrangement has been adopted. The periods covered by historical works have been roughly indicated, and, so far as it goes, the production is a good specimen of a dictionary catalogue.

Pittsburgh : Carnegie Library. Classified catalogue, part 7: Fiction, with a supplement to October, 1905. Pages 1723-2067+97. Pittsburgh, 1906. Price 25 cents.

An author and title catalogue, arranged according to language. The general style is the same as that of parts previously noted. It is annotated in an irregular, haphazard manner, and gives the impression that the compiler has only annotated the books he—or she—has read.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Library of Congress, U.S. List of works relating to government regulation of insurance : United States and foreign countries. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief Bibliographer. 46 pp. Washington : Government Printing Office, 1906.

A bibliography on the general lines of the Library of Congress. This one, however, is annotated, and is supplied with author and subject indexes—items which add immensely to the practical value of the list.

Library of Congress Publications, Spring, 1906.

A striking record of the publishing activity of the Government Library of the United States. The list is classified, and gives full particulars and prices, and extends to 31 pages.

Surrey Archæological Society. Catalogue of books, deeds, maps, &c., in the library of the Surrey Archæological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford. Compiled by F. H. Elsley, librarian and curator, under the direction of the library committee. 64 pp., 9". Guildford : Billing & Sons, Ltd., 1906.

Arranged under authors and subjects in one sequence. There are occasional annotations. This catalogue forms a valuable addition to the bibliography of the County of Surrey, and all interested should secure it.

Cardiff Public Library. Bibliography of Wales. No. 22, May, 1906.

Includes the latter part of 1905 and the beginning of the present year.

BULLETINS.

Bootle Public Library. *Mainly about books.* June, 1906. A little pamphlet of notes on recent additions.

Darwen Public Library. *Public Library Journal*, June, 1906. A classified and occasionally annotated list of additions, and a few general notes.

Grand Rapids Public Library. *Bulletin*, May, 1906. Several pages of notes, including an abridgment of a paper by Herbert Putnam on "How to use a public library," and a classified list of additions.

Pittsburgh : Carnegie Library. *Monthly Bulletin*, May, 1906. Annotated list of additions, a note on the training school for children's librarians, and a list of "Stories about Dragons."

Wandsworth : Newnes Public Library, Putney. *Our New Books*, May, 1906. Contains a very well annotated list of additions.

Willesden Green Public Library. *Quarterly Record and Guide to Readers*, May, 1906. Library notes, list of additions, and a reading list on Gardening.

Also bulletins from **Nottingham, New York, St. Louis, and Sunderland.**

REPORTS.

Battersea Public Libraries, nineteenth annual report, 1905-06. Stock 54,300 volumes ; borrowers 14,464 ; volumes issued 408,572. A scheme for the establishment of a system of school libraries is under consideration. The new building in Plough Road, which will comprise a museum, a gymnasium, baths, and rooms for purposes of recreation, is almost completed.

Bootle Public Library, nineteenth report, 1906. Stock 28,072 volumes ; borrowers 4,278 ; volumes issued 146,176. The Library's magazine stopped publication, owing to want of support, in December, and since then its place has been taken by the pamphlet noted among "Bulletins" above.

Buxton Public Library, seventeenth report, 1906. Stock 7,557 volumes; borrowers 3,434; volumes issued 37,860. Betting news has been blocked out from the newspapers, and satisfactory results are reported.

Chicago: John Crerar Library, eleventh report, 1905. Stock 145,000 volumes; volumes issued 250,000. The year has been a very successful one, and has shown a steady growth in all departments. The report gives some interesting particulars regarding the routine work, but it is impossible to quote them here.

Cork Public Library, thirteenth report, 1905-06. Stock 10,645 volumes; borrowers 4,032; volumes issued 108,276. The library has been moved into its new building, and this has resulted in increased public interest.

Eastbourne Public Libraries, tenth report, 1905-06. Stock 10,679 volumes; volumes issued 90,732. A course of four lectures has been given, of which "the majority have been favoured with crowded audiences."

Wimbledon Public Library, nineteenth report, 1905-06. Stock 16,060 volumes; borrowers 3,521; volumes issued 120,359. "The committee considered the question of supplying books for blind readers. They were only able to obtain the names of three persons likely to make use of books in the Braille type, and as the works are costly, it was resolved to purchase two copies of the 'Braille Weekly' for a time."



THE LIBRARY PRESS.

o o o

THAT modern life in all its phases is becoming based upon books, forms the subject of a long paper by Mr. E. A. Birge in the May issue of the *Library Journal*. "Ever since the beginnings of human society men have based their actions on the teachings of experience. Part of these teachings each individual has directly derived from his environment, and he has supplemented and enlarged them by means of those coming from the remembered experience of others, often belonging to an older generation. Later in history there were added those teachings derived from books—from the recorded experience of others." Mr. Birge proceeds to illustrate this by drawing attention to the part now played by books in school life, in technical education, and in the library. He also discusses the extent to which the library enters into the life of the community, and its relative influence over men and women. A very interesting summary of an account of library conditions in France by Professor Langlois is supplied by Mr. J. I. Wyer. Other short items contained in the number are "Libraries of historical societies," "Destruction of San Francisco and other California libraries," and "A national library for the blind."

The *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* appears in a slightly altered format in its seventeenth volume of which the numbers for January and February-April are before us. The January number is occupied by a bibliography of the violin and of violinists, contributed by Prof. Arnaldo Bonaventura, and by notices of new books. In the February-April issue there are a number of valuable items, including a bibliography of Carlo Gozzi by Cesare Levi, and an account of "Del mods de compome Pazzurro oltramariano" by C. M. Sotto.

Mr. Harry Farr's paper on "The libraries and the counties" appears in the May *Library Association Record*. Mr. Farr points out that very little has been done towards extending the benefits of the Libraries Acts to rural districts, although the Acts have been in operation for over fifty years, and have been adopted by nearly every urban district of importance. "At the present moment the position is this. Any parish may adopt the Public Libraries Acts, and a certain number have done so; but the amount produced by the rate of a single parish is so small as to be insufficient to maintain a library, or even a reading-room, unless additional support in the shape of gifts of land, buildings and subscriptions towards the annual expenses can be obtained. Though generous help has been freely given in many places, yet the fact remains that the effects of the adoption of the Acts by parishes can only be isolated and local, and will not help towards that systematic organization which is the only means of attaining the object desired." The writer suggests, as a solution, that the County Councils shall take in hand the work of organizing the libraries, and points out the necessity of doing this before the independent authorities become too numerous. The number also contains a paper by Mr. F. J. Burgoyne, on "Library Planning."

The first three numbers—January to March—of the tenth volume of the *Gakuto* have come to hand. It includes a "monthly bulletin of international bibliography" consisting of a classified list of books published in various countries and imported to Tokyo. This occupies about twenty pages, and is printed in the typography of the various countries. The remaining fifty or sixty pages are occupied by articles printed in Japanese. Among other articles in the numbers before us are "The ancient Kanazawa Library," "Bibliography of lost or half-forgotten books," "Bibliography of mathematics," and "Bibliotheca Formosa."

The third issue (Winter, 1905-06) of the *Bibliographical Register* contains, in addition to a number of short notes and queries, a letter from John Baskerville to the French King's printer, a note on "Robert Young, Printer," a list of books and their prices in England and Ireland, published in 1620, and a note on the Greek type of the Eton Chrysostom.

Some methods of popularizing the library are dealt with by Mr. P. B. Wright in an article entitled "Reaching the people," in the May *Public Libraries*. The methods he includes are bulletins, newspapers, work with children, special lists, and travelling libraries. He

also touches on details such as telephones, and hints at the gentle art of insidious advertisement. Mr. C. W. Andrews contributes a paper on "Books as merchandise," in which he discusses the depreciation of library stocks, and attempts to arrive at a method of determining the market value of collections of books. Mr. James H. Canfield indicates a new field for the energy of the American young lady assistant in the application of library methods to all sorts of business and commercial concerns.

The June number of the *Library Assistant* contains two papers on branch libraries by Messrs. F. Dallimore and S. A. Hatcher, and the Eleventh Annual Report of the Association.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for May-June is principally occupied by a useful article on "The choice of books in travelling libraries," by Miss K. I. MacDonald. There are also many short notes.



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.

SIR,—Respecting the article in your last issue, by Mr. Singleton, the subject of which was binding books (fiction of course) from the publisher's sheets, I am pleased that someone has at last taken the bull by the horns and brought the matter forward, as it is one that can profitably be discussed.

Mr. Singleton asks the question "is it advisable in the interests of economy to buy large numbers of books ready bound from the sheets, at the present rate," and his answer is in the negative.

To my mind, there is certainly one instance where books should be procured in such a manner, this being in the case of the initial stock of a library about to open, yet anyone examining a stock of books procured in this way will at once be convinced of the truth of the writer's statement respecting the paper, printing, &c., of many books. It certainly is a moot point whether additions should be procured bound from the sheets, although it is advisable to put them into circulation in a binding, other than cloth, that will stand the wear and tear to which works of fiction are usually subjected. One economic method is to purchase these additions in the first instance from some of the second-hand booksellers, or subscription libraries, and have them forwarded direct to be bound.

Let us take the average price of twenty volumes procured in this way as 1s. 9d. These could be rebound in half-pigskin, at a cost of 1s. 5d. each, which makes the total cost per volume 3s. 2d. As probably most of these would be recent publications costing 5s. 5d., if

supplied by the binder, a saving of 2s. 3d. per volume is effected, and rebinding a volume after it has been in case-binding is not as disastrous as some enterprising binders suggest.

Another thing, what proof have we that those binders who supply books from the sheets, do not procure *some* of their volumes in this way and rebind them? Things like that are difficult of detection, and I have seen some very doubtful specimens myself. This remark especially applies to a library commencing with an initial stock of books bound from the sheets, for are there not many volumes which would be difficult to procure from the publishers in that form?

As Mr. Singleton suggests, it would also be interesting to know, why we pay for a binding we have never had.

ERNEST W. NEESHAM.

Public Library, Gainsborough.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE.

SIR,—From time to time notes have appeared in the *Library World* complaining of the lack of support accorded to professional literature. Perhaps it is that we consider these publications appeal only to the profession, and therefore we feel diffident in spending library funds for our personal wants. In the endeavour to find reasons to justify placing this class of literature on the library shelves, I was considerably surprised to count the numerous trades and professions to whom indexing, cataloguing, and classification appeal. The manufacturer and tradesman must arrange, classify and index his stock, file and index his correspondence, index business records, which includes matters relating to costs, purchases, customers, &c. The doctor must record and index data concerning his patients, file and index his notes on special cases. The medical officer must have a complete system of indexing and classification in dealing with records as to births, deaths, diseases, sanitation, outworkers premises, &c. Clerks in banks, business houses, estate offices, engineering businesses, &c., must have an elementary knowledge of indexing. Professional indexers of magazines, newspapers, book town records, &c., must be a fairly numerous body. It seems to me therefore that these publications are entitled to a place in the lending library, as well as on the Librarian's own bookshelf.

"LIBRARIAN."

LIBRARY PLANNING.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request for opinions on the "ideal" library plan in your June number:—It is unfortunate that no scale is given, but if the tables are 8-ft. (and if they are not, then they are less than 3-ft. wide) then the staff room is only 6-ft. 6 ins. from wall to wall; allowing 3-ft. for the staff table gives 21-ins. for the chairs, &c., on each side; the store room is, on the same scale, 4-ft. 6-ins. in width; allowing

18-in. for shelves against either wall this gives 18-ins. for working. It is not fair to criticise the reading room accommodation after Mr. Deas' paper at the Conference last year, but it would be difficult to find a plan showing so much waste space. Although the radiating cases are only 3-ft. apart at the inner circle there is a waste space of 7-ft. 6-ins. by 8-ft. 6-ins., in the corner next the store room, and other spaces similar, though smaller, in other parts of the lending library. This waste space is one of the most difficult problems of the radiating book-stack plan—a plan which I think has been in use upwards of half-a-century. Another point is that, although this is ostensibly an open access library, it contains a hall 13-ft. 6-ins. by 14-ft. 6-ins. With regard to the reading room measurements, if the tables are 3-ft. wide (if they are more, then the length is greater than is convenient) there is only 3-ft. between them, giving an allowance of 18-ins. for each chair, while the minimum allowance for comfort is 2-ft. without passage way. The fact also appears to have been overlooked that the entrance door to the readers' room is only 2-ft. wide, and the doors elsewhere only 18-ins. and a foot in width. One bookcase in the lending library is 5-ft. long and another 16-ft., and, besides, the plan is drawn on a site very seldom obtained in real library life, having light on three sides. One need say nothing about the "rooms" behind the ladies' room, they are obviously lavatory accommodation, but they have neither light nor ventilation, and as they are only about 2-ft. wide, the door shows something about a foot. If the scale I have chosen is not correct, then the waste is greater, and the length of the long bookcase more abnormal, and the size of the hall more conspicuous. Even if the plan should be said to have been drawn without regard to scale, simple comparison will confirm my remarks. Oversight at the price of absolutely limited accommodation in the lending library may be too dear.

ALEX. J. PHILIP

*Public Library,
Gravesend, Kent.*

LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARY REPORTS.

SIR,—I send every year to Public Libraries from 100 to 125 copies of the Annual Report of this library.

I receive in return an average of 60 Reports which, by the way, are always thankfully acknowledged. These 60 Reports do not seem to me a fair equivalent, and with your kind insertion of this letter, I may perhaps elicit from the other 50 or so gentlemen if they wish to receive my report in future.

Should they do so, the receipt of a copy of their last report will be sufficient intimation.

JAMES A. SEYMOUR.

*Kilburn Public Library,
Salisbury Road, West Kilburn, N.W., 29th May, 1906.*

OPEN ACCESS.

SIR,—From some of your remarks I have gathered that you do not, personally, care a rap whether libraries adopt open access or any other system. That is where we differ, and I fancy if you saw the working of Birkdale Public Library you would go the whole animal and back up ratepayers who claim free access to their own property! Open access has been adopted for all non-fictional literature and partially so for fiction. This has proved such a success that Mr. Edward Wood, our Librarian, is now practically convincing his committee, previously unsettled by circulars of happenings in Timbuctoo, that open access throughout is well worthy of adoption. He is decidedly in favour of open access, having during the last seven years carefully tested it, beginning with a few books on the counter, then a few shelves, then a small room, and now having a nearly complete open access library, has no doubt as to the decision of his committee with regard to full and free access. I don't believe in half measures myself.

BIRKDALER.

[We have never said we are indifferent to the question of open access or any other matter of importance in library administration, but we respectfully decline the role of special pleaders on either side of this particular question.—*Ed.*]

THE STORY HOUR AND CRAMP.

SIR,—In the May number of the *Library World* you quote from the Grand Rapids, U.S., Public Library thirty-fourth report, 1904-05. You will note that a few comments are made on the "Story Hour." Permit me to say that the remarks made are not to the point, and that they convey a wrong impression.

The "Story Hour" lasts usually twenty minutes, and never longer than thirty minutes. The children sit on the floor in oriental fashion, and they do not experience any discomfort from the position. It is barely possible that English boys and girls do not know how to sit on the floor and must needs be taught. Children come to the library of their own accord from all over the City for the "Story Hour"—it not being necessary to "rope them in" as you say.

From your remarks, I would conclude that English schools are not remarkable for their discipline. At all events, no difficulty is experienced here in holding the absolute attention of the children who come to the "Story Hour."

As to "cramp"—It may be that those who rarely use certain muscles of the body are unable to assume the position which the children take so easily.

MAY G. QUIGLEY,
Children's Librarian.

*Ryerson Public Library,
Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21st, 1906.*

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

A—GENERALIA.

Frantz (Henri). Delacroix. London: George Newnes, Ltd. [1906]. 8°, 9½", pp. xxiii. + 48. *Newnes' Art Library*. Price 3s. 6d. net. **A 680**

A French painter of the nineteenth century. Contains a 12-page letterpress description of Delacroix and his work, followed by 48 photographic reproductions of his pictures.

Harrison (T. Erat) and W. G. Paulson **Townsend**. Some terms commonly used in ornamental design: their application defined and explained. London: B. T. Batsford, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xvi. + 111, *illus.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **A 681.88**

I—ECONOMIC BIOLOGY & DOMESTIC ARTS.

Heape (Walter). The Breeding industry: its value to the country, and its needs. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 154. Price 2s. 6d. net. **I 053**

The purpose of this book is to bring about a closer relationship between the work of the practical breeder and that of the scientific biologist. A chapter on the Board of Agriculture and the breeding industry is included.

Cook (E. T.), *Ed.* Gardening made easy. London: George Newnes, Ltd., 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 202, *illus.* *Paper covers*. Price 1s. net. **I 220**

A book for the beginner, dealing with the various aspects of gardening, including the greenhouse, and flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens.

Phillpotts (Eden). My Garden. London: George Newnes, Ltd., 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. x. + 207, *illus.* *Country Life Library*. Price 12s. 6d. net. **I 220**

Noetzli (E.). Practical drapery cutting: a handbook on cutting and fixing curtains, draperies, etc., with descriptions and practical notes, for the use of upholsters, cutters, and apprentices. London: B. T. Batsford, 1906. 4°, 11¾", pp. viii. + 128, *illus.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **I 341**

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Harvey (W. Alexander). *The Model village and its cottages*: Bournville. London: B. T. Batsford, 1906. 8°, 10", pp. xi + 68, *illus.* Price 8s. 6d. net. **L 067**

Descriptions and notes of model cottages, with views and plans of actual examples. In many cases the accommodation, dimensions, materials, and cost are given.

Danson (John Towne). *Economic and statistical studies, 1840-1890*—With a brief memoir by his daughter, Mary Norman Hill, and an introduction by E. C. K. Gonner. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 282, *illus.* Price 21s. net. **L 810**

Gives variations in the prices of twenty-two of the principal commodities during the years 1851 to 1890; and contains two pamphlets, the first showing the economic condition of the Colonies at the middle of the century, and the second dealing statistically with the condition of the country, 1839-1847.

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Sloman (Arthur). *A Grammar of classical Latin*: for use in schools and colleges. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 479. Price 6s. **M 423.877**

In five parts: phonology, accidence, syntax, prosody, etymology. Has a genealogical table of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages. The Roman calendar, money, interest, and weights and measures are appended, and a list of Latin authors from B.C. 254 to A.D. 410.

Clarke (G. H.) and **Murray** (C. J.). *A Grammar of the German language*. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. viii. + 404. Price 6s. net. **M 564.877**

N—LITERARY FORMS.

[*Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Essays, etc.*]

Harrison (Mrs. Burton). *Latter-day sweethearts*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. 318. Price 6s. **N 020**
A society novel. The scene is laid chiefly in the Riviera.

Lyons (Albert E.). *Mister Bill: a man*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. 319. Price 6s. **N 020**
A story of every-day life.

Nesbit (E.). *Man and maid*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**
A story illustrating various phases in the psychology of love.

Neuman (B. Paul). *The Spoils of victory*. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. 367. Price 6s. **N 020**
An historical novel.

Saltus (Edgar). *Vanity Square: a story of Fifth Avenue life*. London: Lippincott Co., 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. 304. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

O-W—HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY.

Aubin (Eugène). Morocco of to-day. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xiv. + 399, 2 *maps*. Price 6s net.

O 325.33

A description of the country as seen by the author, 1902-03. The places visited include Mogador, Saffi, Abda, Marakech, Goundafi, Glaoui, Mazagan, Tangier, and Fez. Chapters deal with government and administration, family life and society, and the Jews of Morocco. Has a glossary.

Foreman (John). The Philippine Islands: a political, ethnographical, social, and commercial history of the Philippine Archipelago: embracing the whole period of Spanish rule, with an account of the succeeding American Insular Government. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 10½", pp. xxii. + 688, *illus.*, *maps*. Price 25s. net.

P 270.10

The latter portion of the work deals with the War of Independence, the career and personality of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, the American Government, religious difficulties, trade and agriculture since the American advent, the coming "Philippine Assembly," and labour, education, and other questions.

Johnston (Sir Harry). Liberia. With appendix on the flora of Liberia, by Dr. Otto Stapf. 2 v. London: Hutchinson & Co., 1906. 8°, 9¾", pp. xxviii. + xvi. + 1183, *illus.*, *maps*. Price 42s. net.

O 870

Liberia is a Negro State in West Africa, and is interesting as an experiment of negro self-government. Treats of history, commerce, geography, climate, and rainfall, geology and minerals, flora, fauna, anthropology, folklore, and languages, and gives information respecting the slave trade. Vocabularies of West African languages are appended.

Taylor (Charles M.). Vacation days in Hawaii and Japan. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 361, *illus.* Price

P 300.33

The places dealt with include Honolulu, the volcano of Kilauea, Yokohama, Tokyo, and the temples of Nikko, Kyoto, Kobe, and Osaka. Local customs and scenery are described.

Acton (*Lord*), *planned by*. The Cambridge modern history. Edited by A. W. Ward and others. V. 9: Napoleon. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xxviii. + 946. Price 16s. net.

R 106

From the constitution of the Consulate, 1799, to the death of Napoleon, 1821. Has a general bibliography and sectional lists of books under such headings as "France under the Consulate and the Empire," "the command of the sea," "the Continental system." A chronological table of leading events, 1774-1821, is appended.

Okey (Thomas). The Story of Paris. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 1906. 8°, 7", pp. xv. + 439, *illus., maps. Mediæval towns.* Price 4s. 6d. net. **R 600.10**

The first part deals with history, and the second with description. Re-cast from "Paris and its story," by the same author.

Zimmerman (Jeremiah). Spain and her people. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 350, *illus.* Price 8s. 6d. net. **R 600.33**

Opens with a series of sketches of the sights of Spain—the Alhambra, Grenada, Seville, Cordova, Madrid, the Escorial, Segovia, Barcelona, Saragossa and Toledo. Then follow chapters on Spanish life and character, the Inquisition, the expulsion of the Jews, and the Moors in Spain. The final chapters deal with the causes of Spain's decline, and with her prospects in the future.

Conway (Sir Martin). No Man's Land: a history of Spitzbergen, from its discovery in 1596 to the beginning of the scientific exploration of the country. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xii. + 377, *illus., maps.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **S 084.10**

Gives an account of the various expeditions to 1838. Has a list of the principal voyages to Spitzbergen, 1847-1900, a chapter on cartography, and a bibliography.

Vanderlip (Washington B.) and **Hulbert** (H. B.). In search of a Siberian Klondike. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xv. + 315, *illus.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **S 289.33**

The story of Vanderlip's travels in Kamchatka, with descriptions of the country and its inhabitants.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Jackson (B. Daydon). George Bentham [1800-84]. London: J. M. Dent & Co, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 292, *port. English men of science.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **X 3306**

The life of Bentham as a man and botanist. Has a bibliography of his works.

Hollams (Sir John). Jottings of an old solicitor. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 254. Price 8s. net. **X 4963**

An autobiography, with legal reminiscences during the last half-century.

Thorpe (T. E.). Joseph Priestley [1733-1804]. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 228, *illus. English men of science.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **X 7282**

Scientist and theologian. Includes an account of the Birmingham riots of 1791.

EDITORIAL.

AT BRADFORD.

o o o

ANOTHER Annual Meeting has come and gone. It was scarcely to be expected that the meeting at Bradford would be a record in the number of members attending, seeing that it is only three years ago since the Association met in the neighbouring city of Leeds, and that Bradford cannot boast either the historical associations or the architectural and scenic setting of many other towns. For the most part therefore the members who did attend, attended because they were interested in the serious rather than the entertainment or excursion side of the gathering, which was so far perhaps to the advantage of the meetings and discussions. Nevertheless, the actual number of those present—about two hundred—was quite satisfactory, and none, we are assured, even if the local functions were the main or an equal element of attraction, could possibly have regretted their visit to the metropolis of the worsted trade. Fortunately the weather was all that could be desired, and under the bright sunshine Bradford looked its best, many members, who expected doubtless to find a grey, depressing city of factories, being pleasingly disappointed with the fine views and width of open and green country quite close at hand.

The programme of papers was varied, and on the whole not hackneyed; which, considering the difficulty of finding new subjects for consideration at these meetings, is to the distinct credit of the Publications Committee and the Council. What criticism we have to make must be directed to the arrangement of the papers, which was faulty. In the first morning session there was only one paper read, that by Mr. Joseph Daykin on "Village Libraries," with the consequence that the session was over by noon. On the other hand, the succeeding sessions, with one exception, were overcrowded, the most unfortunate result being the curtailment of the important discussion on the "Leather Question." It is true that the loquacity of speakers at the Mayor's luncheon was immediately responsible for this, by seriously delaying the opening of the afternoon's proceedings, but a little more judgment in "spacing out" the papers would have minimised the dislocation of the first day's programme which ensued. The Council once more announced a time-limit of five minutes on all speeches, and once more everybody talked away in serene oblivion of any limit whatever. The limit is unquestionably the right and proper thing—though it might perhaps be extended to ten minutes—but unless the Council can get a chairman to obey it himself, and impose it rigorously on anybody and everybody else, we would suggest that it would be as well in future to say nothing about a limit.

With such a President as Sir William Bailey no meetings could be dull. They might—and did—occasionally get a little mixed, but the good humour of the President reflected itself in the audience and infused everything. Even Mr. G. T. Shaw's (usual) remarks about the editing of the *Record* at the business meeting, and his general "hit round" in opening the discussion on education, were received with indulgent smiles. Good humour reigned supreme.

One of the most satisfactory features of this, as of other recent meetings, was the way in which the audiences kept up throughout the sessions. It shows that most of the members take the Conference seriously, and are there to get all the practical value out of it that they can. Whatever may have been the case in the old days, no one can justly accuse the present annual meetings of being unduly gay or frivolous. It is becoming a question, indeed, whether many librarians do not work harder in Conference week than at any other time during the year.

The discussions—such as there was time for—were at least up to the average in quality. The one of most general and immediate interest was that on leather; not perhaps because there was much really to "discuss," but because of the several expert views which were expressed, and the wide importance and practical bearing of the whole subject. We, ourselves, are rather of opinion that there are compensations in the fact that modern books will not last very long, and we shudder to think of imperishable leather and imperishable paper—but the "paper question" is still to be faced—preserving the productions of an age when not to have written a book is to be distinguished, to the perplexity of future librarians. May it not be that in the wonderful justice of nature books have the leather and the paper they deserve?

The best *discussion*, properly so-called, was that on classification, and nothing could better indicate the new spirit which is informing the Association when a discussion on so technical and difficult a subject as this should be of such high quality and attract so good an audience. A few years ago and such an audience and such a discussion on such a subject would have been impossible.

The meeting was marked by the valedictory of Mr. H. D. Roberts, on laying down the post he has held so long as Honorary Secretary of the Education Committee, and by the trumpet call of his successor. It is well to have an ideal, but the ideal should have some clear relation to present conditions, or its discussion becomes a merely academic affair which "touches us not." Mr. Baker's scheme for the future education of the librarian is a glorification of the scholar at the expense of the technically qualified man. The subject is too wide to be treated incidentally here, but it appears to us to be premature to talk as if it were necessary for the successful librarian to be a scholar.

It is still too evident that few of the writers of papers know that the two distinguishing characteristics of the proper Conference paper are snap and brevity. Snap it is not always possible to give, but brevity the most prosaic writer can achieve. A long paper infringes on the time which should be given to discussing it, and as a time-limit on speeches seems impossible—though other congresses have it and enforce it—why not set a limit to papers? Here, again, we suppose we shall be told it is impracticable to do this. What touchy, unpractical, and “difficult” folk we librarians are!



STANDARDIZATION IN ACCESSION METHODS.

By ROBERT DUNCAN.

o o o

THE subject of accessioning is one of those debatable points in library economy which we find cropping up every few months with a regularity worthy of the rent collector. Mr. Neesham is the latest to present to the profession a description of new methods and advice on the general business of accessioning, but he has added spice to the subject by proposing standardization of methods. The subject is one which, in view of our present freedom from “the paralyzing hand of uniformity,” and consequent diversity of methods, can hardly be too much dealt with. But, unfortunately enough, most librarians appear to think otherwise, although few seem to be satisfied with, or even to consider, anyone’s system but their own! The natural result of which is that there are in Britain nearly as many systems of accessioning as there are library establishments. Very few libraries have methods of accessioning exactly alike; it is a point on which everyone tries to be original. But not being an advocate of uniformity or standardization in practices bibliothecal, I always feel interested in reading descriptions of new methods, and most systems have something to commend about them. No doubt there are library practices, such as methods of accessioning, which could be standardized with a resulting economy (as standard methods usually tell for economy), but one fears to contemplate the eventuality of our having standardization *throughout*. Were our libraries altogether under the hand of uniformity where would the pleasures be which presently attend the debates at our annual conferences and visits to other libraries? It seems to me the only subjects of practical interest we would have left to think over would be the rate limitation and librarians’ (not to mention assistants’) salaries. These subjects, like the poor, are always with us.

While confessing to a liking for the present diversity of methods in our libraries, I believe that methods of accessioning might be standardized with some advantage; indeed, there seems little sound reason why differences of practice should obtain in such a comparatively mechanical process as accessioning. And there would be small difficulty in outlining accession methods which would be suitable for all kinds of Public Libraries, but it is not the intention of the writer to attempt any such thing here. Mr. Neesham's recent article was an attempt in that direction, and this present paper will be more a consideration of the system proposed in that paper than descriptive of pet methods. The article was for the most part a description of accession registers, as used, presumably, at Gainsborough, but its title would have made one expect wider treatment of the subject. The large claim made by Mr. Neesham for his methods invited criticism of them, so no objection can be taken if the methods proposed are examined.

Owing to the present diversity of methods, the question as to what registers are required in accession-work can hardly be settled arbitrarily, but must be decided according to the size of each library. With uniform methods, we would of course, have the same registers in all libraries, which, to some librarians, would mean needless complication of methods in small libraries. But as the small library of the present will be, *perhaps*, as large as the British Museum, in the dim and distant future, it is well that an advanced system should be adopted for all libraries, though they be small from the very start. Methods can be too elementary, but seldom too advanced. Mr. Neesham's system must be characterized as elementary. He would limit his registers to two in number, *viz.*, a stock-book, and an accessions book. Complementary to these, there would be a withdrawals book and perhaps a shelf register on cards. No accessions routine, nor rough accessions book, nor donations book—these being regarded as quite dispensable. They might be so, but it should be remembered, as has been said earlier, that elementary accession methods, which perhaps could give satisfaction in a library of 5,000 volumes, cannot be guaranteed to give satisfaction in a larger library, for, naturally, the smaller the library, the more elementary the administration required for its governance and conversely, the larger the library, the more complicated the administration. It is not always so, of course; but usually it is. And far better, we argue, is it for the small library to adopt advanced methods, than the large library to adopt elementary methods. The small library would likely enough find Mr. Neesham's registers sufficient, but they would not do for the same library when it had attained to the dignity of being called a large library. Other registers, besides the two he recommends, are required, as those two would not give certain necessary information readily. If there is one register which could be done without in some libraries, it is the accession number book, but libraries in which changing is done by accessions numbers really require such a book. So much, then, for number of registers required in the work; now for some details.

The stock-book which Mr. Neesham has described is a very ordinary one. It lacks in one or two respects, however; for instance, there are no columns in it for publisher or place of publication of works inventoried. No stock-book should omit to give one or other of these particulars, and as the large majority of British books are published in London, I would suggest that publisher be given, a closer description than that of locality. As said, there is no striking difference between Mr. Neesham's proposed ruling and most ordinary stock-book rulings, and indeed, excepting the omission noted and one or two minor points, even to compare it with Mr. Brown's makes one involuntarily think of the rhyme:—

"Strange what a difference should be,
"Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

There is one suggestion I would make which should apply to all kinds of stock-books, and it is that every fifth line should be ruled in red as a guide to the eye when searching for information relative to a book. The great advantage of this can best be appreciated by those who have adopted the suggestion.

The need for such a register as an accessions routine or rough accessions book is self-evident in a library which has big book bills, and it is of considerable use in a small library too. It could not easily be dispensed with in all libraries, as our author thinks. By it we find, on a page or two, exactly how much has been spent on books in any week, month, quarter or year, and also, by deduction, the present condition of the book fund. The stock-book would certainly give us all this information, but there would be too much trouble involved in the search through it—in a large library at all events. The book bills if kept in a strict chronological order and annotated would, as I think the late Mr. C. A. Cuttersomewhere suggested, serve the purpose satisfactorily enough, but it is much handier to have a special book, which need only be the briefest of inventories; Mr. Brown's ruling is an excellent one. It should be entered up immediately on receipt of books and invoices. In an excellent article on Glasgow methods of accessioning, read by Mr. Pitt at the Newcastle Meeting of the Library Association, it is explained that in that city each district library has a rough accessions book for the purpose indicated above.

A rough accessions or accessions routine book is an excellent register to have in a library, and had Mr. Neesham included it in his proposed standard methods, he could have omitted dates of accession from his stock-book and thereby saved two columns, besides having the benefit of its advantages as stated *ut supra*.

Mr. Neesham would do away with the donations book by entering all donations in the stock-book only. In a small library this would do well enough, but in all large Public Libraries for statistical purposes alone the donations book is a necessity. The Mitchell Library is a pertinent example; regarding its stock Mr. Barrett has written—"of

the total number of books and pamphlets, considerably more than a third have been presented or bought with money bequeathed for the purpose." And the Mitchell Library is not peculiar in that respect, as the reports of all our large Public Libraries indicate.

All libraries which are classified and charged by accession numbers as those at Glasgow (Mitchell), Clerkenwell, Darwen, and Peterborough will find great use for such a register as the accessions number book as described by Mr. Brown in his excellent "Manual of Library Economy." The difficulty of discovering a classification with a brief and simple notation, which could be used in charging, has hitherto forced many librarians to charge by accession numbers whatever their personal predilection might be. The Glasgow system of numbering, by which books (excepting those belonging to the form classes, which are given special notations) are classified to the third figure of Dewey and then distinguished in their groups by the application of group numbers, is certainly admirable in every respect and worthy of being copied by libraries classifying on the Decimal system. But the progress in the past of the Adjustable Classification, and the advent of the Subject Classification, the users of which schemes are recommended, I believe, to charge by accession numbers, make the need for such a register as the accessions number book, a real one in all libraries which are systematically arranged by these, or other schemes, when charging is by accession numbers. Probably Mr. Neesham's accessions book is meant to correspond to Mr. Brown's accessions number book, but they differ in one or two important particulars. The accessions number book is practically a short stock-book, whereas Mr. Neesham's accessions book has little or no connection with the stock-book. The system which he recommends necessitates that each book added to the library receives two numbers, first the stock-book number, which is the *real* accession number, then the accessions book number which is obviously the charging number. So each register has to have an extra column for the numbers of books as entered in the other register—so as to get "a reference each way." Had the accessions book been like Mr. Brown's—an abbreviated stock-book—this need not have been. The one could have been an abbreviated form of the other, with no inconvenience resulting. Libraries which use the abbreviated form—the accessions number book—are able to keep the stock book locked away in a place of safety, as it should be, but by Mr. Neesham's methods, both his registers would require to be constantly to hand. The system I am supporting, would tell for economy in time also, as the accessions number book could always be written off the stock-book.

These then are a few points in Mr. Neesham's scheme which I believe would militate against its ever becoming standardized. But a consideration of his prime suggestions has convinced me of its absolute practicableness, and that it deserved to be discussed by librarians. Our American *confrères* have attained a tolerable degree of uniformity as regards this business through the agency of the American Library Bureau, which was originally organized with a view to bringing

American libraries to adopt uniform methods. The Bureau is, according to Mr. J. C. Dana's "Library Primer," advised by the A.L.A. as to the supplies best suited to librarians' requirements, and it certainly fills a very important position in American librarianship. The idea of having such a Bureau in connection with the A.L.A. was a good one, and, doubtless, much of the success of Transatlantic institutions has been due to the resulting ease with which librarians were able to get good supplies—and advice also! There is every likelihood that did our own Association take up this work of advising an English company on the same lines much good would be done, and then we might hope for standardization in methods and registers! At all events, the proposal submitted by Mr. Neesham is one well worthy of being discussed.



OUR POET RUN MAD.

By S. T. EWART.

o o o

JUST as a dog, before it attains perfect doghood, has to pass through the distemper, so every human being, before reaching manhood, has to pass through a stage of poesy. And as the virulence of the distemper varies with individual dogs, so with poesy and human beings. Some find themselves in a woeful plight, and spend their waking hours pouring forth sonnets to the dimple on my lady's chin, or odes to the ankles of Amaryllis. Others are less violently smitten. Personally, I glory in the fact that I passed through my attack with an unbounded cynicism—for then I was young enough to be cynical—and that I have not needed to burn more than seven hundred effusions.

At an early stage of my indisposition I was smitten with the idea that the Muse had waved her wand over me, not that I might—like the mountain and the mouse—bring forth some little thing of my own, but that I might devote my inspired genius to perfecting the famous poems of the world. This idea took possession of me for at least three days, and some of the results I hereinafter set before the gaze of an admiring and ecstatic world. I should mention that about that period I had just attended a meeting of the Library Association and had been infected by the bacillus of Enthusiasm.

The first poem I remember improving was "Excelsior." The reader will note how all the imperfections have disappeared.

ECONOMY:

The Lay of the Diploma Hunter.

The shades of night were falling fast,
 As in a garret sat aghast
 A youth, who clasped, 'mid towels and ice,
 A volume with the strange device,
 Economy!

His brow was sad, his eye beneath
 Sank leaden; through his fast clenched teeth
 A word that round the garret rung—
 'Twas in, to him, an unknown tongue—
 Economy!

Across the road he saw the light
 Of naphtha flares gleam warm and bright;
 In front of him the pages shone,
 And from his lips escaped a groan,
 Economy!

"If you don't pass," his 'old man' said
 In tones that turned his heart to lead,
 "I'll dock your increase." Naught replied
 The youth, but as he went he sighed
 Economy!

For many a week the youth did "swot,"
 Until he knew—well quite a lot.
 Alas! when the exam. came round
 It covered quite a different ground!
 Economy!

A month or two had passed away,
 And now that student, bent and grey,
 From Bedlam has been heard to sigh,
 And damn as idiots all who try,
 Economy!

If, when the reader has recovered from the above, he feels sufficiently strong, he can proceed with the following:

THE CHARGE OF THE FAIR BRIGADE.

Half an hour, half an hour,
 Half an hour only,
 All to the lending lib.,
 Strode the six hundred.
 Forward the fair brigade!
 'Tis half past eight, they said:
 Into the lending lib.,
 Strode the six hundred.



Forward the fair brigade !
 Nor was one dismay'd
 Though each assistant said
 "Madam, they 're all out."
 They—when they deigned reply—
 They'd "know the reason why!"
 "Thelma" they'd have or die!!
 —Into the lending lib.
 Strode the six hundred.

Ruddy to right of them,
 Ruddy to left of them,
 Ruddy in front of them,
 Mocked indicators !
 Stormed at by beau and belle,
 Tired Tim and gorgeous swell,
 By every second breath
 Consigned to deepest ——
 Poor indicators !

When will their anger fade ?
 O, the wild charges made !
 "Books by the hundred
 Kept back for friends," they said !
 Farewell the Fright Brigade,
 I'm glad we're sunder'd !

I am one of the most compassionate of mortals—although after the foregoing I may find my readers in a harsh, unbelieving spirit—and I shall only bring forward one other example. It is entitled :

THE LAY OF THE LAST MISTER.

The way was long, the wind was cold,
 The speaker was infirm and old ;
 His trousers frayed, his coat turn'd grey,
 Seem'd to have known a better day.
 The last of all the males was he,
 Who labour'd in a library ;
 For welladay ! their date was fled,
 The fairer sex reigned in their stead ;
 And he, neglected and oppres'd
 By creatures exquisitely dress'd ——

But as my fellow songster, the swan of Avon, has remarked,
 "Something too much of this."



LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bromley Public Library, Kent. Handbook of information relating to the Public Library, with abstract of rules. 37 pp., 8vo. Bromley, 1906. For free distribution.

A clear and concise explanation of the arrangement of the Bromley Library. Contains brief statements of the processes necessary before readership is granted, the hours of the library departments, the rules, and a subject index to the classification. There is nothing redundant in the handbook, and it is quite on the lines of the pamphlet we should like to see every library distributing amongst its readers.

Victoria: Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery. The Book of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria, 1856-1906. By Edmund la Touche Armstrong, M.A., LL.B., Chief Librarian. 135 pp., 8vo. *Illus. Portraits.* Melbourne, 1906.

This "Book" issued on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the library, although it "makes no claim to be a complete history" is yet a very full and interesting record. To a librarian, the story of a library's struggle for existence forms a fascinating subject, and in this volume is told how the National Library from its opening in 1856—with its 5,000 volumes and a building consisting of an entrance hall and a reading room—had to struggle against many adverse conditions until it attained its present standing—with 220,000 volumes and a building covering two acres—and the prosperity of recent years. The name of Sir Redmond Barry is the one which perhaps stands out most prominently in connection with the early history of the institution. Sir Redmond was the first president of the library trustees, and until his death in 1880, worked zealously on the library's behalf. The following quotation—not without humour—will serve to give some idea of the extent to which the institution entered into his life. "It was his custom to visit the library almost daily, and he was invariably present at the unpacking and sorting of the cases as they arrived from London. On the summer mornings he would walk down to the library, hat and riding whip in hand, looking about with watchful eye, and whistling very softly. Should a blind, carelessly drawn up and out of line, catch his eye, he would call out in no very gentle voice to the nearest attendant 'Square the yards, sir; square the yards.' He was very punctilious about a visitor wearing his hat or dozing in the reading room, and would personally speak to an offender, or send an attendant to do so. In the early years of the library, Barry drafted most of the correspondence, and no order for books was sent without his personal inspection." This volume contains many interesting notes of general library interest, and altogether, is an appreciable addition to library history.

Pittsburgh : Carnegie Library. Index to Proceedings of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Volumes 1 to 20, 1880-1904. Compiled by Harrison W. Craver. 144 pp., 8vo. Pittsburgh, 1906. Price \$1.

An annotated index arranged under authors and subjects in one alphabet. The annotations are brief and to the point, and are wholly descriptive.

CATALOGUES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Aberdeen Public Library. Supplementary catalogue of the Lending Department. 386 pp., 8vo. Aberdeen, 1906.

An annotated dictionary catalogue. Although not so ambitious as the Hampstead catalogue, it is a vast improvement on the ordinary style of production. In addition to being annotated, the catalogue is well compiled, and although in double columns, is typographically tasteful.

Atherton Public Library. Catalogue of books. 369 pp., 8vo. Atherton, 1906.

A dictionary catalogue. Contents are set out where thought necessary, but no imprint particulars are given. Accurately compiled, and up to the average.

Brighouse Public Library. Classified catalogue of books in the Lending Department, and Rastrick Branch Library. Compiled by J. A. Wroe, Librarian. 124 pp., 8vo. Brighouse, 1906.

Classified according to the Adjustable scheme. There is a subject index, but no author one, although this is to some extent got over by the fact that an author catalogue is kept at the Library for reference. An improvement, we think, would be the transference of the classification numbers from the individual entries, to the headings. This might make the catalogue a little longer, owing to the more detailed headings required, but not much, as some space would be saved on each entry—and there would be a gain in clearness of reference. Also the numbers should have been added to the running heading on each page. Still the catalogue is well compiled, and should prove useful.

Bristol Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Lending Library. E. R. Norris Mathews, City Librarian. 511 pp., 8vo. Bristol, 1906.

A dictionary catalogue, clearly arranged and well compiled. The entries are very much cut down, however, and as many entries fill but half a line, not much is saved. Some of the large subject headings, such as Engineering, have been classified, but this has not been done throughout and would have been an improvement in such equally large headings as "Government" and "England—History." The latter, by the way, is a jumble of entries without any attempt to show periods covered.

Croydon Public Libraries. The Reader's index: special number. Union subject—index of the libraries. 28 pp. July-August, 1906. Price One Penny.

A well compiled and exceedingly useful index to the subjects in the Dewey Classification, represented by books in the Croydon Libraries. There is a "brief explanation"—"For people who object to read explanations"—followed by a fuller one, and both are concise and clear, although written in the language of the hoardings. This index should prove of value to other libraries, as in addition to being a handy index to the Dewey Classification, it is a valuable record of classification decisions. By the way, is it possible that Croydon possesses nothing on Libraries?

Hyde Public Library. Supplementary catalogue of books in the Lending and Reference Departments. 70 pp., 8vo. Hyde, July, 1906. Price 4d.

A catalogue compiled on brief dictionary lines. There are occasional annotations, and some of these stand in need of revision—as, for example, that to Millais or Daudet.

London: Patent Office Library. Class list and index of the periodical publications in the Patent Office Library. Second edition. 300 pp., 8vo. 1906. Price 6d.

A valuable classified bibliography of technical periodical literature. In addition to the actual list, there are indexes to the classification adopted and to titles. The entries are individualised by a combination of the class-mark with size and date marks. Thus "E 20/856"—the mark for "The Engineer"—means that the periodical treats of engineering (E20), that it is over 13 inches in height (/)—": "=under 13 inches, "/" over 13 inches—and that the first number was published in 1856 (856). Of course, all the entries under a heading, such as E20, Engineering, are arranged in one chronological sequence without regard to these special marks. A clearly arranged list that should prove of great use to readers at the Patent Office, and to technical students in general.

New York Public Library. Classified list of books for the blind in the circulating department. 19 pp. May, 1906.

List of Music for the blind, with some works on study, history, and theory, in the circulating department. 7 pp. June, 1906.

A very representative selection of books in New York Point, Moon Type, Line Letter, and English, American, and French Braille. Both lists are arranged first by style of type, and then according to subjects.

Tynemouth Public Library. New and revised catalogue of juvenile literature. Compiled and edited, with notes, by Alfred Hair. 31 pp. 1906. Price 1d.

An author catalogue, two columns to the page. The "notes" mentioned on the title-page are not very plentiful, but what there are are good.

United States: Library of Congress. Select list of books on municipal affairs, with special reference to municipal ownership. With appendix: Select list of State documents. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, chief bibliographer. 34 pp. Washington, 1906.

Intended to form a select guide for the ordinary investigator. It is annotated, and has subject and author indexes. A good example of utilitarian bibliography.

Victoria: Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery. Catalogue of the exhibition of old, rare and curious books, manuscripts, autographs, etc., held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Public Library of Victoria. 58 pp. Melbourne, 1906.

An interesting annotated catalogue of a very representative collection. The arrangement is arbitrary, but an index answers most questions.

Wigan Public Library. Poets and poetry: a representative collection preserved in the Reference Department. By Henry Tennyson Folkard, F.S.A., Librarian. 42 pp. 1906.

One of a reprint of twenty five copies detached from the General Catalogue. An author catalogue of a collection which certainly is representative as Mr. Folkard claims. We should like to see fuller entries for books, but when it is considered that this is only a small part of a large catalogue, allowances have to be made.

BULLETINS.

Bury Public Library. *The Library Quarterly*, July, 1906. This magazine appears in a slightly altered form, and is tasteful in appearance. An improvement would be the provision of annotations to the lists of additions. This could easily be done by omitting some of the other more general matter.

Bromley Public Library. *Bulletin*. No. 1, May, 1906. *Gratis*. This first number of an eminently practical new bulletin is devoted to a briefly annotated list of a handsome donation of 600 volumes of modern literature. Owing to so much being treated in the space, the notes are necessarily brief, but they are pithy. An author index is provided.

Brooklyn: Pratt Institute. *Books on Electricity: an annotated list*. April, 1906. A practical select bibliography of electricity and its applications. Classified.

Owing to lack of space, it is impossible this month to do more than acknowledge bulletins from the following public libraries: Accrington, Brooklyn, Grand Rapids, Manchester, New York, Nottingham, Pittsburgh, Sunderland, Willesden Green.

THE LIBRARY PRESS.

o o o

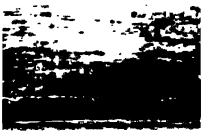
MANY graceful and sympathetic tributes are paid to the memory of Richard Garnett in the July number of the *Library*.

Austin Dobson contributes a feeling little poem, of which the first verse might well be used as an epitaph.

" Of him we may say justly—Here was one
Who knew of most things more than any other ;
Who loved all learning underneath the sun,
And looked on every learner as a brother."

Messrs. Fortescue, Ballinger, Tedder, Barrett, Dowden, Symons, and Pollard, all record their reminiscences, and make one realise what a loss librarianship has sustained. Mr. Alex. Hill writes a short paper on "Responsibility for the Public Taste." "A bad man," he says, "writes a wicked book, a stupid man a bad one. Society protects itself against bad men. Readers have a right to expect that their books will be excluded from Public Libraries." He proceeds: "Who is to compile an index expurgatorius? Few of us covet the post of public hangman. We have no desire to kindle the book-fire in the market place. Fortunately, in the case of Public Libraries there is no need for an active measure of this kind. Action is taken when a book is admitted. In not admitting we merely imitate the Quaker who cut the rope by which a burglar was hanging from his roof, with the quiet remark, 'Friend, thou art not wanted here!' The fact that a library is a place where the public meet with authors of whom they know nothing, either good or bad, demands a guarantee that the book-tasters to the library reject such books as are poisonous to the moral nature." Every-one will agree with Mr. Hill as to the desirability of such exclusion, but — will Mr. Hill outline a practical working scheme whereby it may be done? There are bad books of many sorts, and as many different ideas as to what constitutes a bad book—and book-tasters are notoriously unreliable; therefore will Mr. Hill come to the rescue? Mr. Hill also advocates the use of select lists, literary lectures, and reading circles meeting in the libraries. Other articles in the number are "The Lady Dilke gift to the National Art Library," by Mr. G. R. Redgrave; "On Christian captive indulgences in the British Museum, Lambeth Palace, and John Rylands Library," by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; and "Patrons and professional writers under Elizabeth and James I.," by Mr. P. Sheavyn.

The May-July number of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche e Degli Archivi*, the official journal of the Italian Bibliographical Society, is just to hand. Its form has changed with the last volume, and it presents an attractive, if official, appearance. Prof. Angelo Solerti contributes an exhaustive examination of a manuscript of Tasso's "Gerusalemme," and considers the subject bibliographically and textually. The editor, Guido Biagi, introduces a long Chronicle of



Firenze (Florence) of Secolo XVI., and Cesare Levi supplies a bibliography of Pietro Cossa the dramatist.

The second (June) issue of *Library Work* fully maintains the standard of the first. The abstracts of the papers indexed are, if anything, a little longer than before. We notice, however, that the English "Library Assistant" is still left out of the periodicals treated. There is an extra feature in the shape of a "Contribution toward a bibliography of James A. McNeill Whistler," by Artena M. Chapin.

Some notes on practical experience in indexing books and periodicals are supplied by Augusta H. Leypoldt in the July number of the *Library Journal*. The ways in which lists, catalogues, and bibliographies must be suited to their special constituency are briefly described and illustrated by examples and reminiscences. Louise Connolly contributes some "Remarks on the art of using a library." She philosophises under three heads: How libraries have used me; How I use libraries; How to train children to use a library. The latter head describes what is being done at Newark. "In order to create the habit of reading, from the first grade upward, the children were given books to keep in their desks which are attractive and easy for them to read. They are allowed to read these books between lessons and after the accomplishment of tasks. They are encouraged to appreciate and discuss them. Secondly, collections of books from the library are kept in the schoolroom for a similar purpose. Thirdly, the children are given books from school libraries to take home and read. Finally, they are introduced to the children's room at the library, where they are prepared to handle books in the stacks and to use a simple catalogue. In order to create power to use the reference library, the steps are carefully graded. In the fourth grade the children are taught to analyze the chapters in a simple text-book, so as to get at its meaning. Later they are trained to use the index and contents of the book, then to use the index in each of two or more similar volumes and to make from these several sources a sequential statement. Then they are given a set of encyclopædias and are trained to hunt down a question, choosing the proper volume, and arranging the material as a sequence. They are now ready to go to the library, where the assistant in charge of this work has a series of some six lessons to give them. They are taught how to use the diagram of the library, and are given an outline of the classification. They are shown how to use the subject and author catalogues. They are given another lesson on the use of cross references, and they are finally trained in the use of Poole's index to periodicals." Annie A. Pollard writes on "The Business end of a library," and supplies some kindergarten hints for the use of budding librarians.

The July-August issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* contains a description of the "Legislative reference work" done by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and a short account of the "Evolution of library buildings," by F. A. Hutchins. There are also a number of useful shorter articles and notes.

The June *Bulletin des bibliothèques populaires* is just to hand. The first article is a reprint of a portion of the last chapter of M. Pellisson's "Les Bibliothèques populaires à l'étranger et en France," dealing with Public Libraries and secondary education. The remainder of the number is devoted to reviews of recent literature.

Miss Pollard's paper noted above also appears in the July *Public Libraries* with a few slight variations. A comparative examination of "Good and poor books for boys and girls" is contributed by Caroline Burnite, and Ange V. Milner indicates some "Inexpensive resources for small libraries." Both papers are suggestive and worth reading. The remainder of the number consists of notes, reports of library meetings, and a long illustrated description of "Recent library building."

The *Library Association Record* for August contains Mr. W. J. Willcock's ideas on the question "What should an annual report of a Public Library contain?" Mr. Willcock favours the brief, formal report on the grounds that it will be readable, practical and digestible—and cheaper. Still, the fact remains that nobody ever reads formal reports—with the exception perhaps of the local reporter who wants to have his annual slog at the fiction percentage—and it is possible to make a report interesting and informative at the same time. There is also a short description of Wells Cathedral library by T. W. Williams.

The July *Library Assistant* contains a full account of the Annual Meeting, and a paper by Mr. Walter Powell on "Librarianship in the future." The latter is, perhaps, the most comprehensive piece of gossip about librarianship we ever remember having seen.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Batley.—The Public Library building, towards which Dr. Carnegie presented £6,000, is nearly complete, and an advisory committee has been appointed to select contents worthy of the institution.

Beverley.—A pleasant ceremony took place on the occasion of an opening of the Public Library on August 8th, Mr. Champney (the donor of the library) being presented with the freedom of the borough, and a like honour being conferred upon Mr. Spencer who has contributed £500 towards the cost of the site. The building is of red brick, with stone dressings, from the design of Mr. J. Cash, of London. It contains a lending library, reference library and news-room on the ground floor, entered from a spacious entrance hall. On the first floor is a lecture-room, and an art gallery, the latter occupying the whole length of the back of the building.

Bolton.—At a recent meeting of the Town Council, the following Scale of Salaries was approved for the Libraries Department.

"Recommended that in the engagement of Juniors, the minimum age be sixteen years. The Applicant to have passed the seventh standard in school, and, previous to appointment, to undergo an examination in general knowledge. The Assistants in this class, will receive a training to fit them for gradual advancement, and will be expected to study for the Library Association Assistants' Examinations. Their progress in this and their general conduct, will be taken into consideration when each annual advance in salary takes place. The wages to commence at 10s. per week, and to rise the first year 2s., the second year 2s., the third year 2s., the fourth year 3s., the fifth year 3s., and the sixth year 2s. After this six years' training, when opportunity occurs by vacancy or otherwise, the Assistant will draft on to Scale 2. and will have a commencing salary of £65 per annum, rising £5 a year, until a maximum of £80 is reached. The Salary will then remain stationary until a position as Branch Librarian, or an equivalent position in the Central, or Reference Libraries is vacant, when a salary of £80 per annum will be paid, rising £5 a year to a maximum of £110. The Salary of the Deputy Librarian to commence at £110 rising after the first year to £125, and to increase to a maximum of £150 per annum. The Assistants to be encouraged to take advantage of the various appointments that are advertised in other towns, thus making way for the promotion of the subordinate staff. No Assistant to be allowed to entertain the belief that the increases of Salary are automatic, and not dependant on satisfactory reports from the Chief Librarian."

Dublin.—An important step towards the increase of library advantages in Dublin, is the decision of the Corporation to proceed at once with the erection of a Public Library in Great Brunswick Street and the extension of the Charleville Mall Library—the cost being defrayed out of Dr. Carnegie's grant of £28,000.

Fraserburgh, N.B.—Dr. Carnegie has come forward with an offer to clear off the debt existing on the Public Library, amounting to £630. Dr. Carnegie, it will be remembered, also contributed £3,000 towards the erection of the building, which was opened in October.

Glasgow: Parkhead.—Judging from an illustration in *The Evening Times*, the new Public Library is one of the handsomest of the district libraries of Glasgow. Designed by Mr. James R. Rhind, architect, in what may be termed a free treatment of the Renaissance style, it is constructed of red stone, and occupies a very advantageous position. The building was formally opened early last month by Bailie Shaw Maxwell, under the presidency of the Lord Provost. This is the ninth district library opened in Glasgow under the general scheme.

Leeds.—Mr. T. W. Hand, the City Librarian, in his annual report on the Public Libraries, states that the issue of books during the year, has exceeded that of any preceding year. The Reference Library has

been more used than formerly, but its advantages are not yet fully realised by the citizens, and it suffers from being placed on the top floor of a building more generally known as the Municipal Buildings, than as the Reference Library. The Juvenile Reading Rooms are an undoubted success, and are more and more used.

Llanidloes.—Mr. David Davies, M.P., has made a further gift to the Public Library of much of the furniture lately in use in the Cambria Hotel, Aberystwyth. This will be a great saving to the Town Council. We note that the "furniture" includes two billiard tables!

Llanwit Yardre.—A neat and commodious structure, designed by Mr. A. L. Thomas of Pontypridd, was opened as a Public Library on August 25th, by Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., who duly acknowledged the munificence of Dr. Carnegie in contributing largely to the cost of the building.

Mr. Ballinger, of Cardiff, paid a tribute to the useful mission of libraries, and urged care in the selection of books.

London: Islington.—The Library authorities of Islington have inaugurated their system of libraries in a very practical and novel manner, by inviting the whole of the ratepayers of the North Division to inspect the new North Library building before the actual opening, and also by asking the librarians of London and district to make a friendly inspection in an informal way. The inspection by the ratepayers and their families took place between August 27th and September 8th, and nearly 5,000 persons visited the library and were provided with application forms, and instructed in the working of the various departments by members of the Library Committee and the staff. The educational effect of the inspection was great; grumblers against libraries went away determined to be among the first borrowers; the limitation of the newspaper element was universally approved; and the music section was above all admired and appreciated. On Monday, September 17th, Councillor Bryen, Chairman of the Public Libraries Committee, received a large and representative gathering of London librarians, who were shown over the library by an intelligent staff of lady assistants, who afterwards waited on the guests in the Lecture Hall, where smoking and various homely and unpretentious refreshments were provided. The gathering was unconventional, pleasantly Bohemian and thoroughly enjoyable, and everybody was delighted with the very beautiful building designed by Mr. H. T. Hare, the well-known architect, and with most of the arrangements. The guests were welcomed by the Mayor of Islington (Alderman Henry Mills, J.P.) in a brief speech, and a hearty vote of thanks to Councillor Bryen and the Library Committee was moved by Mr. L. S. Jast, seconded by Mr. E. M. Borrajo, and supported by Mr. Cecil T. Davis. Mr. Hare also described some of the details of planning and Mr. Councillor Bryen in a few happy sentences, thanked the Librarians for coming. Mr. J. Duff Brown, the Librarian, also welcomed his brethren and offered himself as a target for question-firing, but nobody was so unkind as to accept the



invitation. Altogether the occasion was a memorable one, and other library chairmen might with advantage imitate Mr. Councillor Byren in such a practical, pleasant and easy manner by asking those most interested in libraries to have a look round, to the accompaniment of cigars and coffee, &c.

The librarians and members of the Library Association who attended included the following :—Messrs. Aldred (Southwark), Baker (Woolwich), Barnes (Greenwich), Bell (Islington), Bond (St. Pancras), Borrajo (Guildhall), Bull (Wimbledon), Cannons (Finsbury), Carter (Kingston), Davis (Wandsworth), Farmborough (Edmonton), Fincham (Finsbury), Fortune (Library Supply Co.), Gill (St. Olave), Gould (Library Supply Co.), Hare (architect), Harris (Bromley, Kent), Hawkes (Holborn), Hulme (Patent Office), Jast (Croydon), Johnson (Teddington), Johnston (Hornsey), Kettle (Guildhall), Lambert (Croydon), Mc Killop (London School of Economics), Newcombe (Camberwell), Peddie (St. Bride Institute), Philip (Gravesend), Preece (Stoke Newington), Quinn (Chelsea), Rae (Fulham), Taylor (Holborn), Turner (Brentford), Welch (Clapham), West (Tottenham), Coutts (Librarian of North Islington), Stewart (Chief Assistant, Islington); Miss Alice Jones (Senior Assistant, Islington), and nine junior assistants. To meet the Librarians a number of members of the Public Libraries Committee assembled and smoked the pipe of peace with them around the tables which were set out for the purpose.

London: St. Pancras.—*The Builder* of August 4th, gave the elevation and plans selected for this important Central Public Library. Messrs. Russell & Cooper, the architects, have successfully overcome the difficulty of the angle entrance, and are to be congratulated on the effect of the whole design, and the interior seems well planned.

London: Stepney.—We note that Mr. Cawthorn, the Chief Librarian of the Borough, states that in the four libraries under his care no less than 75,575 books were consulted in the reference departments in the past twelve months. Let those who talk and write as though Public Libraries served little but fiction to their patrons, ponder over this!

London: University Library.—It is announced that Lord Rosebery will, on October 29th, officially open the library, housed in the University building, South Kensington. The library will practically be open to all readers and be under the charge of Mr. Lawrence W. Haward, Librarian, and Mr. Reginald A. Rye, assistant.

Of the vast value of the collections already secured we have no space to speak, and must refer to the matter again.

London: Westminster.—

"The Public Libraries Committee of the Westminster City Council has just issued its annual report. It states that the experiment of opening the libraries on Sunday evenings has been so far successful that it has been decided to continue Sunday opening between 6 and 9.30 in the evening from October to March during the coming winter at the Buckingham Palace Road and St. Martin's Lane branches."—*Tribune*.

Millom.—For some time past, the Urban Council has had under consideration, a proposal to erect a new Public Library, but it is now determined to abandon the idea and to enlarge the present building at a cost of about £900.

Oxford : Merton College.—In *Country Life*, August 4th, appeared two remarkable views of the interior of the old library—one of the earliest in England. It has been modernized but the changes took place so long ago that even its most modern features are antique! The signature of "John Willis Clark" to the accompanying letterpress is sufficient to indicate its clearness and precise information. We can only quote:

"There is no reason to doubt that the library—so far as the stonework was concerned—was finished in 1397, and it is pleasant to be able to record that it has not been fundamentally altered since that date. . . . The antique glamour of the place has not been disturbed, and when a visitor enters . . . he will be able to realise the feelings of Leland when he visited the library at Glastonbury:

'I had hardly crossed the threshold when the mere sight of books remarkable for their vast antiquity filled me with awe, or I might almost say with bewilderment, so that for a moment I could not move a step forward.'

Perth.—We are glad to see that the County Council are recommended by the Technical Education Committee to increase their grant to the Sandeman Public Library from £30 to £40. The extra £10 will be a welcome aid to Mr. J. Cragie's work.

Runcorn.—We see by the report of Public Library Committee that Sir John T. Brunner has presented 182 volumes to the reference library to form the nucleus of a technical reference library for the use of the teachers and scholars of the Technical Institute and other students.

Sheffield : Hillsborough.—On August 20th, Hillsboro' Hall, a handsome edifice in one of Sheffield's parks, was opened after its conversion from a private residence into a branch of the Public Library. The Lord Mayor (Col. Hughes) performed the ceremony of opening the doors, and made an amusing and appreciative speech, and all speakers acknowledged the indebtedness of Sheffield to Alderman Brittain, Chairman of the Committee, and to those who have associated with him. Mr. Samuel Smith has worked assiduously.

Southend.—*The Municipal Journal*, of August 3rd, had an illustration of the Public Library recently built from the designs of Mr. T. H. Hare and forming an ornament to the town. The interior of an open access room was depicted in the same journal.

Mr. W. Clay, the Librarian, reports that the Library is already being well used by borrowers. In the magazine room the periodicals are issued from a counter, at the request of readers, so that the assistant is able to keep a check on the length of time each is used and require the visitor to deliver it up if kept an unreasonable time. At the last

meeting of the Committee, it was resolved that all betting news should be blacked out, and the resolution acted upon as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

Stamford.—Arrangements are being made by the Public Library Committee for the delivery of a series of half-hour lectures during the winter months.

Sunderland.—The Public Library Committee publish a "Library Circular" which is edited by Mr. Charlton Deas, the Librarian, and gives a quarterly catalogue of additions to the library, with occasional art gallery and museum notes, as well as illustrations.

Truro.—In his annual report, Mr. W. J. Martin, the Librarian, gives an encouraging statement as to the growing appreciation of the Public Library in connection with the scheme for promoting its use by the scholars of the elementary schools of the city.

Tynemouth.—Mr. Alfred Hair, the Librarian, has had the pleasure to report a large increase in issue of books during the last twelve months, viz., no less than 22,330 in the lending department, and 1,288 in the reference room. The great and valuable Edington collection of prints, etc., is being mounted; twelve large volumes are already complete and on view.

Westhoughton.—Mr. J. C. Scott, the Librarian, finds the lending department of the new Public Library, recently opened by Councillor Hamer, much appreciated by the townsfolk, and there is every prospect of the institution proving a thorough success.

Workington.—The new Carnegie Public Library at Workington is not proving an unmixed blessing; establishment charges, and extra rates and taxes have increased to such an extent, that the committee, to keep within the income, have reluctantly been compelled to give notice to the two senior assistants (female) who have had seven years' experience, that they will be unable to retain them after December 1906. This is another instance of the hardship inflicted by the Penny Rate limitation. No fault whatever was found with either of these assistants, and the only object is to obtain cheaper, and therefore inferior, labour.

United States.—

"The authorities in America are very kind to blind readers, who may not only borrow books from the chief public libraries, but who get them sent free through the mails. Necessarily they are heavy volumes, and on that account postmen are not required to deliver them. All that blind readers have to do, however, is to send to the nearest post office for the books, and in that their friends can serve them. Might we in this country not do something of the same kind to brighten the world for those who have lost their outlook on it?"—*Book Monthly*.

"Many of the papers in the old Fairfax Court House were scattered or destroyed by the Federal troops during the civil war, and among them was the Inventory of Washington's personal estate. It was, however, providentially picked up and preserved by a Union soldier, and has now, after

having been considered by Washington students for forty years as lost beyond chance of recovery, just come to light. It is a thin folio volume, fifty pages, bound in black morocco, lettered on the front "Original Inventory of Gen. George Washington's Chattels." The binding has probably been put upon it since the war. . . . The Inventory was first partly printed in 1860 by Edward Everett in his "Life of Washington." The document was too long for him to publish entire, and more than one-third (nineteen pages out of fifty) has never been printed. . . . According to this Inventory, Washington at his death, owned a library of about nine hundred volumes, the value of which, as estimated by his executors, was \$2,134. What would the appraisers think if they could know that \$2,810 was paid for two volumes only, at a sale of Bishop Hurst's library in May, 1904!"—*The Nation*.

Germany.—

"The *Soziale Praxis*, published in Berlin, contains an interesting article on 'The People's Libraries in German Villages,' by Dr. Ernst Schultze. The writer states that there has been a marked increase in the number of village libraries in Germany since 1895. Before that date there were fewer than a thousand; now they amount to about five or six thousand, although no exact statistics have been prepared on the subject. These libraries are not evenly distributed throughout Germany. The kingdoms of Saxony and Württemberg, and the provinces of Brandenburg and Schleswig-Holstein, contain a considerable number, whilst Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, and Mecklenburg are comparatively poor in this respect. It may also be significant that these institutions are far more numerous in the Protestant than in the Catholic parts of the Empire."—*Tribune*.

Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers, Sub-Librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, in the recent examinations of the Library Association held at the London School of Economics, London University, obtained honours in scientific classification and in cataloguing.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Reginald A. Rye, who is to be the Assistant Librarian to the new Library of London University at South Kensington, acted for a considerable time as Librarian to the late Mr. Mocatta.

Mr. Charles Wells, formerly of Hove Public Library, has been appointed District Librarian at King's Norton.



LIBRARY OVERSIGHT.

o o o

IN the June number of the *Library World*, Mr. Charlton Deas has suggested an ideal arrangement for a library, and invited criticism of it. The subject is an interesting one, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion will evoke thoughtful discussion.

Fortunately for library architecture, the building journals have always lent a sympathetic pen and a hospitable page to this subject, with the result that well arranged libraries are more common than



formerly ; but the designs published from week to week, are evidence of the fact, that, from a librarian's point of view, a perfect plan is still far too rare. The primary requirements of a small library are oversight, simplicity, and spaciousness ; all three are too often neglected. Even in a large library, equipped with a numerous staff, the easy oversight of the rooms from a central point is not unimportant, while for small provincial libraries, or for branch libraries, it is imperatively necessary to make easy intercommunication and perfect oversight the keynote of a plan.

The arrangement suggested by Mr. Deas is an excellent one, but I venture to think it can be improved upon. For one thing, his site is perfect ; in fact, such a site will seldom be obtainable. In the alternative suggestion which is here offered, the extreme has been imagined, and a building is shown on a site where there is no right of light from sides or rear. The lights shown in the external wall of the lending library are supposed to be high, and have not much lighting value ; they should be supplemented with an overhead light.

The idea is to suggest a small, or branch library, well lighted, on a difficult site, under circumstances which necessitate the supervision of the building being under the eyes of one person. Staff: say, librarian in charge and one assistant. No caretaker. If the library uses indicators, the lending library need not be semicircular, and in this case, the openings for service should be so arranged, that an uninterrupted view of the news room is obtained.

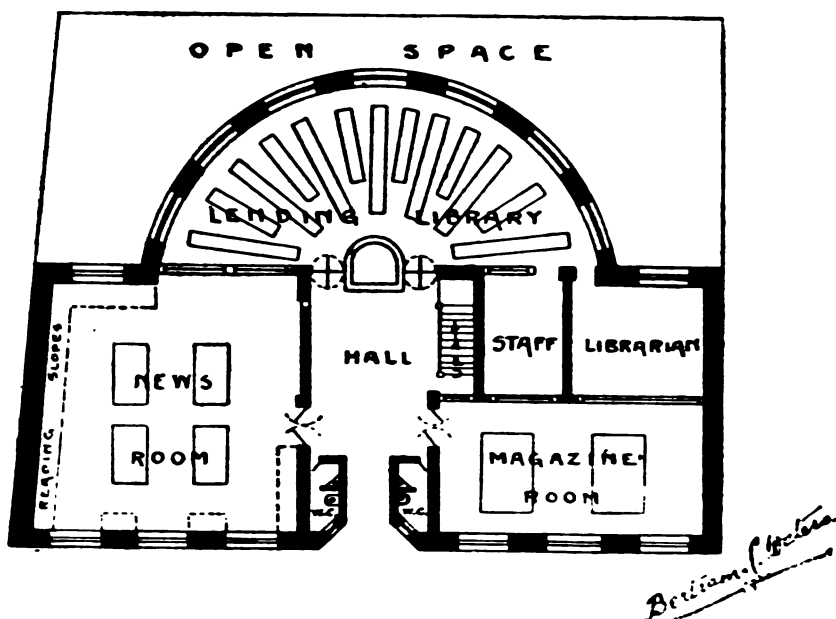
In a library giving shelf access, the value of a semicircular plan for the lending library is considerable. The walls of the room being equidistant, there is not the strain of peering into corners and it is a useful thing to let readers be aware that they are overlooked. Give no opportunity for misconduct, and it will be rare.

In the annexed plan, a stair is shown to suggest the possibility of giving some accommodation either on the first floor, or in the basement ;—say juvenile library, lecture room, or lavatories.

Lavatories are shown at the entrance, a position that has disadvantages. It would perhaps be better to put men's lavatories in the basement, and women's on the first floor. It is important to attach penny in the slot machines to the doors of all lavatories, not for the sake of income, but for the sake of cleanliness and decency. Public lavatories are tiresome in any case ; but if the municipal authority will not provide them under the pavement outside, the library authority has no choice but to provide them. Chemical deodorizers are used sometimes : an expert opinion is that they are a little worse than useless, and give a false sense of security. For an open access wicket, turnstiles should be provided and not doors. Barriers and restrictions are alike unpopular, and the less they are in evidence the more placid will life be. A door can be slammed irritatingly, and we are all thoughtless sometimes.

A separate room for ladies is not provided. Why should it be ? Surely the time has passed when we provided a stuffy little den, a dozen

or so of magazines—carefully selected for their insipidity—a fashion journal or two, a few tracts, and perhaps the remains of a daily paper from which the advertisement page had been cut. Such accommodation is enough to condemn a library and everything pertaining to it in the mind of any self-respecting woman. Women are privileged to pay the library rate, and they are entitled to the full use of the library. They



need the daily papers as much as men do ; they read the best magazines as intelligently and as profitably as men do ; and they elevate and keep orderly the reading rooms. The little courtesies that make life agreeable, are seldom seen in a reading room labelled "men only" ; they are seldom absent where there is no restriction of sex.

The suggestion I have offered is imperfect and has little originality. It is suitable only in certain circumstances. It is offered, diffidently, in the hope that others may give the benefit of their experience.

JOHN W. LISTER.

Hove Public Library.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

On the Examination held May 7th to 11th, 1906.

WE have to report that the examination of the Library Association for 1906 was held from May 7th to 11th, at the following centres:—Birmingham, Bootle, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Lincoln, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth, Southampton, Wellington (Cape Colony).

108 candidates entered for 172 subjects; 98 presented themselves in 152 subjects; and 80 passed in 120 subjects. We consider these figures to be most gratifying. (The previous highest figures were in 1905, when 57 candidates entered for 97 subjects; 51 presented themselves in 86 subjects, and 39 passed in 65 subjects.) The improvement in the quality of the answers, noted in our last report, is maintained this year, but we regret that many of the candidates in Section V. (Library History and Organization), who otherwise did well, showed a want of knowledge in the subject of Library Law. We consider that some re-adjustment is necessary in Section II. (Bibliography) so that more attention may be given to the practical side of the subject and less to historical bibliography.

The Pass List, which is arranged in three classes each in alphabetical order (Class 1 signifies that the candidates mentioned have passed with honours; Class 2 with merit; and those in Class 3 have satisfied the examiners), was approved at a meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, July 31st, 1906.

PASS LIST.

Section I.—LITERARY HISTORY (4 candidates).

Class 3.

K. Willis Cotton, Public Library, Gravesend.

Section II.—ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (4 candidates).

Class 3.

F. W. Cudlip, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.

Joseph C. Darby, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.

James D. Stewart, Public Library, Islington.

Section III.—CLASSIFICATION (24 candidates).

Class 1.

R. D. Macleod, Public Libraries, Glasgow.

W. C. Berwick Sayers, Public Library, Croydon.

James D. Young, Public Library, Greenwich.

THE LIBRARY WORLD.

Class 2.

Henry T. Coutts, Public Library, Islington.
 George E. Denne, Public Library, Richmond.
 William A. Peplow, Public Library, Croydon.
 F. Seward, Public Library, Bromley, Kent.
 Miss Isabel Taylor, The Library, London School of Economics.

Class 3.

J. Bailey, Central Library, Hampstead.
 R. Cooper, Public Library, Battersea.
 Miss L. Fairweather, Public Library, Kingston.
 H. K. Farrow, Public Library, Brockley.
 Sidney A. Firth, Central Library, Birkenhead.
 K. Garner, Passmore Edwards Library, Southwark, S.E.
 J. V. Jacobs, Public Library, Richmond.
 Sidney Kirby, Stroud Green Branch Library, Hornsey.
 Ernest Luke, Public Library, Woolwich.
 Miss Grace McKenzie, Clerkenwell Public Library, Skinner St., E.C.
 Miss K. Ramage, Huguenot College, Wellington, Cape Colony.
 Henry A. Twort, Public Library, Croydon.
 William Wilson, Public Library, Gateshead.
 W. A. Weight, Public Library, Holborn.

Section IV.—CATALOGUING (38 candidates).

Class 1.

George E. Denne, Public Library, Richmond.
 R. D. Macleod, Public Libraries, Glasgow.
 Geo. K. Roebuck, Public Library, 236, Cable Street, E.
 James Ross, Public Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 W. C. Berwick Sayers, Public Library, Croydon.

Class 2.

J. Batley, Central Library, Hampstead, N.W.
 John B. Ellison, Leeds Institute, Leeds.
 R. E. Hardy, Hartley University College, Southampton.
 Robert Millie, Free Library and Museum, Middlesbrough.
 Miss Helen MacMahon, Toynbee Hall Library, London, E.
 William A. Peplow, Public Library, Croydon.
 F. Seward, Public Library, Bromley, Kent.
 Henry A. Twort, Public Library, Croydon.
 James D. Young, Public Library, Greenwich.

Class 3.

John Barr, Public Libraries, Glasgow.
 Reginald W. Brown, Public Library, Northampton.
 R. Cooper, Public Library, Battersea.
 L. H. Coustas, Public Library, West Hill, Wandsworth.
 Henry T. Coutts, Public Library, Islington.
 W. C. Farrell, Free Library, Walsall.
 Sidney A. Firth, Central Library, Birkenhead.
 J. V. Jacobs, Public Library, Richmond.
 Miss Alice Jones, Public Libraries, Islington.
 Sidney Kirby, Stroud Green Branch Library, Hornsey.
 Ernest W. Neesham, Public Library, Gainsborough.
 Thomas W. Powell, Public Library, Kingston.
 O. W. Stone, Plasher Public Library, East Ham, E.
 Miss Isabel Taylor, The Library, London School of Economics.
 George White, Central Library, Fulham.



THE LIBRARY WORLD.

107

Section V.—LIBRARY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION (28 candidates).

Class 1.

George A. Stephen, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.

Class 2.

William A. Peplow, Public Library, Croydon.

John Warner, Public Library, Croydon.

Class 3.

Miss Gertrude A. Boyd, Public Library, Kettering.

Reginald W. Brown, Public Library, Northampton.

Edgar G. H. Carter, Central Library, Deptford, S.E.

Montague Clark, Hornsey Public Libraries.

F. W. Cornwall, Public Library, Croydon.

Henry T. Coutts, Public Library, Islington.

J. A. Louis Downey, Public Library, West Hartlepool.

P. E. Farrow, Public Library, Brockley.

C. J. Gates, Public Library, Croydon.

Miss Mizpah Gilbert, Public Libraries, Fulham.

O. C. Hudson, Free Library, Goole.

Maurice H. B. Mash, Public Library, Croydon.

R. Norman A. Miller, Public Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

W. Morgan, Public Library, Cardiff.

A. M. Moslin, Limehouse Public Library, Stepney.

Edward Pearson, Public Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Geo. E. Roebuck, Public Library, 236, Cable Street, E.

O. W. Stone, Plashet Public Library, East Ham, E.

Miss Isabel Taylor, The Library, London School of Economics.

George White, Central Library, Fulham.

Archibald H. Yates, Hornsey Public Libraries.

Section VI.—PRACTICAL LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION (54 candidates).

Class 1.

Thomas Coulson, Public Library, Sunderland.

Geo. E. Roebuck, 236, Cable Street, E.

George A. Stephen, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.

Class 2.

A. W. Barker, Glenlogan, Cockington, Torquay.

Henry T. Coutts, Public Library, Islington.

J. A. Louis Downey, Public Library, West Hartlepool.

W. Graham, Public Library, Gateshead.

Sydney E. Harrison, Public Library, Cheltenham.

John McAdam, Municipal Museum, Warrington.

W. Morgan, Public Library, Cardiff.

Frederick G. S. Port, Public Library, Peckham Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Class 3.

John Barr, Public Libraries, Glasgow.

Ernest J. Bell, Public Libraries, Fulham.

Reginald W. Brown, Public Library, Northampton.

William Brown, Public Library, Sunderland.

Edgar G. H. Carter, Central Library, Deptford, S.E.

A. R. Cass, Public Library, Stoke Newington.

F. W. Cudlip, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.

P. E. Farrow, Public Library, Brockley.

E. Fletcher, Public Library, 236, Cable Street, E.

Miss Mizpah Gilbert, Public Libraries, Fulham, S.W.

R. E. Hardy, Hartley University College, Southampton.

Herbert Henderson, Lyceum Library, Liverpool.

F. Jarratt, Public Library, Huddersfield.

J. Wilson Lambert, Public Library, Sunderland.
 Miss Edith Lea, Free Public Library, Wigan.
 Ernest S. Martin, Public Library, Twickenham.
 Maurice H. B. Mash, Public Library, Croydon.
 Miss M. Ellen Morton, Technical College, Huddersfield.
 A. Oakley, Central Library, Peckham Road, Camberwell.
 William A. Peplow, Public Library, Croydon.
 S. E. Searle, Public Libraries, Shoreditch, N.
 H. H. Smith, Free Public Library, Wigan.
 O. W. Stone, Plashet Free Library, East Ham, E.
 H. D. Sureties, Branch Library, Shepherd's Hill, Hornsey.
 Hubert Godfrey Swift, Wallasey Public Libraries.
 Miss Isabel Taylor, The Library, London School of Economics.
 Charles E. Thomas, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.
 John Warner, Public Library, Croydon.
 George White, Central Library, Fulham.
 Reginald G. Williams, Wallasey, Public Libraries.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1895.)

TWELFTH SESSION, 1906-07.

PROGRAMME OF MONTHLY MEETINGS.

o o o

MICHAELMAS TERM.

OCT. 10th. 8.0 p.m. INAUGURAL. LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, KINGSWAY, W.C.

E. WYNDHAM HULME, Esq., *Librarian of the Patent Office Library*, in the Chair.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS by EDMUND GOSSE, Esq., LL.D.,
Librarian of the House of Lords.

NOV. 14th. 7.30 p.m. BROMLEY LIBRARY, BRUNSWICK ROAD, POPLAR, E.

HARRY ROWLATT, Esq., *Chief Librarian*, in the Chair.

7.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper: HENRY A. TWORT, *Croydon Central Lending Library.*

"Collections of Illustrations in Public Libraries."

8.15 p.m. SENIOR papers: (1) W. BENSON THORNE, *District Librarian, Bromley, E.*

"Aids to Readers: Printed and Mechanical."

(2) W. R. B. PRIDEAUX, B.A., *The Library, Royal College of Physicians.*

"Personal Relations between Staff and Readers."



DEC. 5th. 7.30 p.m. NORTH LIBRARY, ISLINGTON, Manor Gardens, Holloway Road.

JAMES DUFF BROWN, Esq., *Chief Librarian*, in the Chair.

7.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper: HARRY FOSTALL, *Bromley Library, Kent*.

"The Junior Work of Annotation."

8.15 p.m. SENIOR papers: (1) JAMES D. STEWART, *Chief Assistant, Islington Public Libraries*.

"Descriptive Annotation."

(2) WILLIAM A. PELOW, *Librarian-in-charge, Central Lending Library, Croydon*.

"Evaluative Annotation."

LENT AND SUMMER TERM.

JAN. 9th. 7.30 p.m. FULHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WALTER S. C. RAE, Esq., *Chief Librarian*, in the Chair.

7.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper: GEORGE E. DENNE, *Richmond Public Library*.

"Donations."

8.15 p.m. SENIOR papers: (1) JAMES D. YOUNG, *Sub-Librarian, Greenwich*.

"The Present Condition of Library Legislation: its Advantages, Drawbacks, and Probable Future."

(2) A. H. YATES, *Senior Assistant, Hornsey Public Libraries*.

"The Need for a Connection between the Public Library and the Theatre."

FEB. 9th. 7.30 p.m. SHOREDITCH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WILLIAM C. PLANT, Esq., *Chief Librarian*, in the Chair.

7.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper: H. C. SAWTELL, *Wimbledon Public Library*.

"Blocking-out of Betting News."

8.15 p.m. SENIOR papers: (1) R. F. BULLEN, *District Librarian, Bow Library, Poplar*.

"Library Catalogues: Their Effects and Defects."

(2) HORACE BARLOW, *The London Library*.

"The Future of the Catalogue."

MAR. 13th. 8.30 p.m. ST. GEORGE'S PUBLIC LIBRARY, CABLE STREET, STEPNEY.

A. W. CAWTHORNE, Esq., *Chief Librarian, Stepney*, in the Chair.

8.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper : G. F. VALE, *St. George's Public Library*.

"On the track of the Defaulter."

SENIOR paper : GEO. E. ROEBUCK, *District Librarian, St. George's Public Library*.

"Professional Etiquette."

APR. 10th. 7.30 p.m. HERNE HILL PUBLIC LIBRARY, LAMBETH.

7.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper : SIDNEY KIRBY, *Stroud Green Library, Hornsey*.

"Co-operation : a Suggestion."

8.15 p.m. SENIOR paper : HENRY VAUX HOPWOOD, *Assistant Librarian, Patent Office Library*.

"Technical Libraries."

MAY 8th. 7.30 p.m. BROMLEY (KENT) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PETER HARPER, Esq., *Chairman, Public Libraries Committee*, in the Chair.

7.30 p.m. JUNIOR paper : S. J. REDGRAVE, *Croydon Central Reference Library*.

"A Public Library Book-Extension Service."

8.15 p.m. SENIOR papers : "Branch Libraries *versus* Delivery Stations."

(1) H. G. SURETIES, *District Librarian, Shepherd's Hill, Hornsey*.

"Branch Libraries."

(2) W. C. BERWICK SAYERS, *Sub-librarian, Croydon Public Libraries*.

"Delivery Station."

JUNE 19th. ANNUAL MEETING. WOOLWICH PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

5.30 p.m. Counting Ballot for Committee.
Evening Session 6.30 p.m.

6.30 p.m. ERNEST A. BAKER, Esq., M.A.

"The Literary Training of the Public Librarian."

7.30 p.m. PHILIP C. BURSILL, *Assistant Librarian, Woolwich*.

"Staff Time Sheets and Routine Books."

8.30 p.m. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING. CHAIRMAN'S Address.

"Progress of Librarianship during the Year."

Election of Officers and Committee. Presentation of Annual Report.



JULY 4th. AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON.

The Members will be entertained to tea by Mr. HENRY D. ROBERTS, the Chief Librarian and Superintendent of the Art Galleries and Museums.

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS,
Hon. Secretary, L.A.A.

WILLIAM A. PEPLow,
Assistant Hon. Secretary, L.A.A.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, TOWN HALL,
CROYDON.



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

Sir,—As the Sporting Papers are taking notice of the actions of Library Committees, perhaps the enclosed cutting will be of general interest, which I hope my confrères may take notice of.

Public Library, Workington, Cumberland.

J. W. C. PURVES.

CUTTING FROM "THE DIAMOND RACING JOURNAL."

August 4th, 1906.

The Betting News is now Obliterated with Ink.

"Workington is to be complimented on the brilliant geniuses it possesses on the Library Committee. These bright specimens have for some time covered sporting tips in newspapers exhibited in the Library, by gumming slips of paper over them. Now they find it necessary to issue a notice, that 'readers detected removing gummed paper slips covering betting tips are liable to be prosecuted for using public buildings for betting purposes.'

The above is a most impudent piece of business. In the first place, they have absolutely no right whatever to deface any of the news (and this performance is absolutely identical with Russian methods) and, secondly, they are talking rot, pure and simple, when they talk about prosecuting 'readers detected,' &c. They could not do anything of the sort, and, if they did attempt it, they would come a terrific cropper, for not the most biassed judge or magistrate (and heaven knows, there are plenty of them!) but would ridicule such a charge.

If I am ever in Workington I will go into that Library, I will enter the newspaper room, I will remove the gummed slips, and I will go to the Librarian and say, 'Behold, what I have done! Now let your Committee charge me!'

But they would not."

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

A—GENERALIA.

Dodd (Catherine I.). *The Child and the curriculum.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 175. Price 2s. 6d. **A 116**

A consideration of the curriculum suitable for children's education. The first chapters trace the teaching of the child from the early monastic training to the systems of the present day. Appended is a plan of studies for a primary school.

Brown (James Duff). *Subject Classification: with tables, indexes, etc., for the sub-division of subjects.* London: Library Supply Co., 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 423. Price 15s. net. **A 320**

[For a review of this work see the *Library World*, August, 1906, pp. 48-55.]

B-D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Gregory (R.A.) and A. T. **Simmons**. *Lessons in Science: a preliminary course of physics and chemistry.* London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 6½", *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **B 001**

The chief points of each chapter are summarized at the end of the chapter, and exercises in the form of questions are also given.

Stodola (A.). *Steam Turbines.* Trans. by Dr. Louis C. Lowenstein. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 9". Price 21s. net. **B 114**

This is an authorised revised translation from the second edition.

There is an appendix on Gas Turbines, and the future of Heat Engines.

Joyce (P.W.), *Ed.* *Ancient Irish Music: comprising one hundred Irish airs, many of the old popular songs, and several new songs. Harmonies by Professor Glover.* London: Longmans, 1906. 4°, 9½", pp. ix. + 104. Price 3s. Re-issue. First published in 1872. **C 891 U 0**

Wilson (F.R.L.) and **G. W. Hedley**. Elementary Chemistry. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. xix. + 382. 2 vols. Price 5s. **D 700.3**

The object of the book is primarily for those studying chemistry as an integral part of their general education and at the same time to lay a solid foundation for specialising later.

Appended are tables, equations and notes on experiments.

G-H—ETHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE.

[*Civilization. Hygiene. Physical exercise.*]

Mahaffy (J. P.). The Silver Age of the Greek world. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. v. + 482. Price 13s. 6d. net. **G 041 Q3**

Treats of the influence of Hellenic culture spread by the Greeks after their subjugation by Rome, in the then civilized world, and particularly in Italy. Chapters deal with the Hellenism of Cicero, ascetic religion in the first century, the Hellenism of the early Emperors, Plutarch and his times, and the literature of the first century.

The author was some time Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin.

Cadbury (Edward) and others. Women's work and wages: a phase of life in an industrial city. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 368, *ill.* Price 6s. **G 101**

A systematically arranged statement of the facts and theories of women's work and wages and attendant problems. A line of reform to ameliorate the lot of working women is sketched out by the authors.

Major (David R.). First steps in mental growth: studies in the psychology of infancy. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 360, *ill.* Price 5s. net. **G 113.626**

The development of the child mind is traced by observations of hand and arm movements, drawing, the feelings and their expression, imitation, memory, imagination, play, etc.

Bailey (E. H. S.). A Text-book of sanitary and applied chemistry: water, air, and food. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 345. Price 5s. net. **H 620**

The first part deals with water, air, heating, lighting, and ventilation, and the second part with foods and beverages.

Kirk (Florence). Old English games and physical exercises. London: Longmans, 1906. 4°, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. viii. + 51. Price 2s. **H 970**

Games for children under five years of age; games for children over five years of age; games without music; marching and dancing games; course of physical exercises to nursery rhyme accompaniments; breathing exercises.

Primarily for the use of children in elementary schools.

I—ECONOMIC BIOLOGY.

Pleton-Gadsden (C. F.) Practical housewifery. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 191. Price 2s. 6d.

I 940

The author is Domestic Economy teacher at the London County Council Schools, and the book is intended primarily for students training for domestic economy diplomas, though the author hopes it will be of use also to all housewives.

J-K—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Woods (F. H.). For faith and science. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xiv. + 207. Price 3s. 6d. net.

J 482

Purposes to answer the following questions: What do I believe? Why do I believe? What influence is science exercising on the Christian faith?

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Markby (Sir Wm.). An Introduction to Hindu and Mahomedan Law. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 8¼", pp. 172. Price 6s. net.

L 436 P6

This volume is a reprint of two articles contributed by the author to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The first part traces the origin and development of Hindu Law, and its present bearing upon all important subjects. The second part deals similarly with Mahomedan Law.

The author is a late judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Savage (Ernest A.). Manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogues: with chapter on evaluation and historical note by Ernest A. Baker. London: Library Supply Co., 1906. 8°, 7", pp. viii. + 156. Price 5s. net.

M 150

[For a review of this book see the *Library World*, August, 1906, pp. 55-6.]

Abrahams (Israel). A Short history of Jewish literature. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 176. Price 2s. 6d. net.

M 231

The volume gives a general survey of the literary products of the Jews from the fall of Jerusalem to the age of Moses Mendelssohn. It deals, in a general way, with the Talmud, the mediæval poetry, the mystic Kabbala, and other great topics.

The author is Reader in Rabbinic Literature in the University of Cambridge.

Grierson (H. J. C.). Periods of European Literature. Vol. vii.: The first half of the seventeenth century. Ed. by Prof. Saintsbury. London: Wm. Blackwood & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxxii. + 388. Price 5s. net.

M 402

The series is intended more especially for the student of comparative literature, and covers the whole period of European literature from the Dark Ages to the nineteenth century.

The author is Chalmers Professor of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen.



Joyce (P. W.). *A Grammar of the Irish language.* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 6½", pp. viii. + 136. Price 1s. **M 414.877**

In four parts: orthography, etymology, syntax, idioms. Re-issue. First published in 1878.

Hadow (G. E. & W. H.). *The Oxford treasury of English literature.* vol. 1. Old English to Jacobean. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vii + 356. Price 3s. 6d. **M 521**

"This is the first of three volumes the object of which is to indicate . . . the chief landmarks in the progress of English literature."—PREFACE.

This volume deals with English poetry and prose from the days of Cynewulf and Beowulf down to those of Fletcher, Drayton, and Drummond of Hawthornden.

Emerson (Oliver Farrar). *An Outline history of the English language.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. 208. Price 3s. 6d. net. **M 523**

Deals with the beginnings and development of a standard language, changes in the forms of words, the English vocabulary, and the simplification of English inflections.

Brown (James Duff). *A Manual of practical bibliography,* London: Routledge & Sons [1906]. 8°, 6½", pp. vii. + 175. Price 2s. 6d. net. **M 760**

Deals with the subject of book description, and is not concerned, except incidentally, with the historical side of bibliography. Includes the compilation of bibliographies and catalogues, giving rules and examples, and has a chapter on guides and aids to books and their description. A glossary of the chief bibliographical and cataloguing terms used in the English language, and a list of Latin and vernacular names of chief centres of printing are appended.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

[*Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Essays, etc.*]

The Book of Romance. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 9¾", pp. 382, *ill.* Price 5s. **N 004**

A collection of tales and legends for children.

Bo-peep: a treasury for the little ones. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 9¾", pp. 150, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 004**

Stories and verses in simple language by various writers.

Lang (Andrew), *ed.* *The Elf maiden, and other stories: from the Brown, Pink, and Yellow fairy books.* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. 196. **N 005**

Appleton (G. W.). *The Ingenious Captain Cobbs.* London: John Long [1906]. 8°, 7½", pp. 270. Price 6s. **N 020**

Bacheller (Irving). *Silas Strong.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. 339. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of the forests of the Adirondacks.

Bindloss (Harold). The Cattle-Baron's daughter. London: John Long, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 320. Price 6s. **N 020**

A tale of prairie life dealing with the strife between the large cattle-ranch owners, or "cattle-barons," and the small allotment holders.

Boyd (Mary Stuart). Backwaters: a mystery. London: Chapman & Hall, 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**

Cleeve (Lucas). Seven Nights in a Gondola. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 315. Price 6s. **N 020**

The scene of the story is laid in Venice.

Coke (Desmond). The Comedy of age. London: Chapman & Hall, 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**

Oxford. Undergraduate life.

Coralli (Marie). The Treasure of Heaven. London: A. Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xi. + 564. *Port. of Author.* Price 6s. **N 020**

Douglas-Hamilton (Mrs. A.). Leone: A tale of the Jesuits. London: John Long [1906]. 8°, 7½", pp. 476. Price 6s. **N 020**

Ellis (Edward S.). Deerfoot in the forest; Deerfoot on the prairies; Deerfoot in the mountains. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 366, *ill.* Price 2s. 6d. each. **N 020**

A series for boys, dealing with the adventures of a small band of pioneers that journeyed through wilderness and prairie from Ohio to the Pacific. Each volume is complete in itself.

——— A Princess of the woods. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 160, *ill.* Price 1s. **N 020**

For children. A tale of the early settlers in America.

Everett-Green (Evelyn). Percy Vere. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 247, *ill.* Price 2s. 6d. **N 020**

Gribble (Francis). The Pillar of cloud. London: Chapman & Hall, 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 365. Price 6s. **N 020**

Hamer (S. H.). The Little Folks' story-book in colour. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 10", pp. 96, *ill.* Price 5s. **N 020**

Original stories and verses.

——— and **Rountree** (Harry). The Young Gullivers. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 78, *ill.* Price 2s. **N 020**

Adventures of two children who visit an island where the usually large animals are found to be small, and their further experiences in a land where the conditions are reversed.

Hobbes (John Oliver). The Dream and the business. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 444. Price 6s. **N 020**

Hussey (Eyre). *A Girl of resource*. London : Longmans, 1906.
8°, 7½", pp. 340. Price 6s.

A story of country life and sport.

Leighton (Robert). *Monitor at Megson's*. London : Cassell & Co.,
1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 280, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**

A school story for boys.

Maartens (Maarten). *The Woman's Victory and other stories*.
London : Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½". Price 6s. **N 020**

"Little dramas in prose."—*The Tribune*.

Meade (L. T.. Mrs. Toulmin Smith). *From the hand of the hunter*.
London : John Long, [1906]. 8°, 7½", pp. 384. Price 6s. **N 020**

Noble (Edward). *Fisherman's Gat : a story of the Thames estuary*.
London : Wm. Blackwood & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxxii +
355, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

The Fisherman's Gat is a small opening, used only by the shallow fishing boats, through the shoals at the river's mouth.

Ohnet (Georges). *The Path of glory*. Trans. by F. Rothwell.
London : Chatto & Windus, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 328. Price 6s. **N 020**

A novel depicting the struggle between matter and mind, represented by wealth and music, and contrasting the Gallic and the New World spirit.

Powell (Frank). *The Wolf-men : a tale of amazing adventure in the under-world*. London : Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 264, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**

For boys.

Ward (Mrs. Wilfrid). *Out of due time*. London : Longmans, 1906.
8°, 7½", pp. 379. Price 6s. **N 020**

A novel dealing with the relationship between Christian theology and the results of the positive sciences. Written from the Roman Catholic standpoint.

Warden (Florence, Mrs. James). *The Old House at the corner*.
London : Chatto & Windus, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 316. Price 6s. **N 020**

Whishaw (Fred). *King by combat : a fight for power in a wild land*.
London : Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 272, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**

A story of adventure in Africa.

Yorke (Curtis, Mrs. Richmond Lee). *The Girl and the man*. London :
John Long [1906]. 8°, 7½", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**

A love story, the scene of which is laid in the mining districts of Canada.

Barroughs (John). *Bird and bough*. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. x. + 70. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 100**

A collection of short poems of nature.

Barnett (Mrs. P. A.) *ed.* *Golden numbers: a book of verse for boys and girls*. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 166. Price 2s. 6d. **N 101**

A reading book for children from about twelve to sixteen years of age.

Roadknight (Mrs.) *ed.* *Old-fashioned rhymes and poems*. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 96. Price 1s. 6d. **N 123**

For young children.

Calderon. *Eight dramas*. Trans. by EDWARD FITZGERALD. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 517. Price 4s. net. **N 250**

The painter of his own dishonour. Keep your own secret. Gil Perez. Three judgments at a blow. The Mayor of Zalamea. Beware of smooth water. The mighty magician. Such stuff as dreams are made of.

Grothars (S. M.). *The Pardoner's wallet*. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 287. Price 5s. net. **N 300**

Reflections on various aspects of human nature. Light and humorous.

Dalbino (Lilian). *Dictionary of Quotations (German)*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 485. Price 7s. 6d. **N 335-36**

The English translations have been taken from standard sources. It is very fully indexed under headings of authors and subjects.

O—UNIVERSAL HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, & AFRICA.

Peril and patriotism: true tales of heroic deeds and startling adventures. With an introduction by H. O. Arnold-Forster. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 4°, 10", pp. 379, *ill.* Price 5s. **O 007**

For young people.

Lloyd (Albert R.). *Uganda to Khartoum*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½" pp. xii. + 312, *ill., map.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **O 534**

An account of life on the Upper Nile. A record of five years spent in little known regions of Central Africa.

Leyds (W. J.). *The First annexation of the Transvaal*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xxii. + 378, *map.* Price 21s. net. **O 725**

Part 1. consists of "The early relations of the Boers with the British Government: Part 2. The annexation of the South African Republic.

Official records are much cited as evidence of the trustworthiness of statements made. Dr. Leyds was the former state secretary of the South African Republic.

P—OCEANIA AND ASIA.

Wragge (Clement L.). *The Romance of the South Seas.* London: Chatto & Windus, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 312, *ill.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **P 100.33**

A description of the South Sea Islands, including an account of their natural history, the missionary question, the administration of the New Zealand Government in the Cook Islands, and convict life in New Caledonia. A catalogue of natural history specimens, collected by the author with the aid of natives in the Society Islands, is appended.

Kerr (S. Parnell). *From Charing Cross to Delhi.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 306. *ill.*, with *photos* by the author. Price 10s. 6d. net. **P 600.33**

A chronicle of impressions received during a recent visit to India, mainly intended for light reading.

Q—T—EUROPE.

Maurice (Maj. F.). *The Russo-Turkish War—1877: a strategical sketch.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xviii. + 294, 3 *maps.* *Special Campaign Series.* Price 5s. net. **Q 088.20**

This is the second volume of the series, which deals with "the strategy and major tactics" of the decisive portions of great campaigns.

Four appendices set out the order of battle of the armies in the various engagements.

Maurice (Maj.-Gen. J. F.), Capt. W. J. Long and A. Sonnenschein. *The Franco-German War: 1870-1871.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 10¾", pp. xii. + 687, *ill.* Price 21s. **R 121.20**

A history of the war translated from the accounts of the generals and other officers who took part in it.

Villari (Luigi). *Fire and sword in the Caucasus.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 348, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **S 134**

A description of the troubles during the latter part of the year 1905, and of the people of the Caucasus, their habits and traditional customs, character, popular beliefs and superstitions.

U—V—BRITISH ISLANDS.

Tout (T. F.). *An Advanced history of Great Britain: from the earliest times to the death of Queen Victoria [1901].* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xlii. + 755, *maps and plans.* Price 5s. **V 800.10**

Divided into eight books or periods, a bibliography being appended to each period. The author is Professor of mediæval and modern history in the University of Manchester.

Trowbridge (W. R. N.). Court beauties of Old Whitehall. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 82", pp. 325. 31 *ports.* Price 15s. net. **Y 587**

Short historical sketches of eight famous beauties of the Court of Charles II., including "La Belle Hamilton," Comtesse de Grammont, "The Lovely Jennings," and the Duchess of Portsmouth. The subjects are treated in their relation to the whole rather than separately—historically rather than biographically.

Lucas (C. P.). A Historical geography of the British Colonies: vol. 1. The Mediterranean and Eastern Colonies. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vii + 304. 13 *maps.* Price 5s. **Y 680.23**

This is a second edition, and it has been revised and brought up to date by R. E. Stubbs. The volume contains some account of those dependencies of Great Britain which lie on or near to the great trade routes to India and the Far East. India is not included as not falling within the scope of the volume.

W—AMERICA.

Woodburn (James A.) and Thomas F. Moran. American history and government: a text-book on the history and civil government of the United States. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. lxxviii. + 476, *ill., maps.* Price 6s. net. **W 100.10**

Redway (Maj. G. W.). Fredericksburg—1862: a study in war. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xv. + 297, 5 *maps.* *Special Campaign Series.* Price 5s. net. **W 111**

This is the third volume of the series. It deals with the American Civil War from the point of view of the strategist and tactician.

There are ten appendices giving tables of losses on both sides, and copies of returns and reports preserved in the War Department at Washington.

X.—BIOGRAPHY.

Vincent (Leon H.). American literary masters. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xiv. + 518. Price 8s. 6d. net. **X 054 W0**

No author is included in the list of nineteen treated who had not published some notable work before 1860. Some of the authors dealt with are the following: Lowell, Emerson, Edgar Allan Poe, Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Fenimore Cooper, Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Illustrated Catalogue of a loan collection of portraits. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 4°, 11½", pp. 105, *ports.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **X 212V8**

This is a catalogue of the portraits of English historical persons, who died between 1714 and 1837, exhibited in the Examination Schools, Oxford, during last April and May.

The portraits are arranged in the order of the dates of the deaths of the subjects, and include everybody of any importance in the period.

The introduction is written by Lionel Cust, the director of the National Portrait Gallery.

ISLINGTON'S FIRST LIBRARY.

o o o

THE first of the Islington Public Libraries, opened on September 21st, has proved a phenomenal success, and, at the same time, has thrown an interesting light on several modern theories in librarianship. It is, as our readers know, the first of a system of five libraries, towards the erection of which Dr. Carnegie has given £40,000. The building itself is, as many librarians had an opportunity of judging at the "private view" described in our last number, of an exceedingly well-lighted and attractive character. The arrangement and accommodation provided present several novel features. On the ground floor, opening from the Central Hall, is the Children's Lending Library and Reading Room. This is stocked with about 3,000 volumes for lending purposes, including French and German juvenile literature, and the reading room portion has seating accommodation for about a hundred children. A representative selection of children's magazines are displayed here, and there are special study-tables for girls and boys equipped with suitable reference collections. A feature of this room is a striking dado of pictures illustrating scenes from English history, which goes far to make the room interesting and attractive.

The general Reading Room also opens from the entrance hall. Here, a well selected series of periodicals to the number of one hundred, including French and German items, is displayed. Each magazine has its definite place on the tables, and a striking white-upon-green title upon a raised centre board distinguishes it. The actual magazine covers are not lettered with the titles. No newspapers, with the exception of the "Times" and the local papers, are stocked, and one curious result from actual working experience is that no one seems to expect them. The "situations vacant" advertisements, however, from the principal advertising papers, are shown on a special stand in the hall. Each column of advertisements is mounted on a separate slat of wood—not unlike a razor-strop in shape—and suspended from a brass nail against the wall. This enables any person to adjust the column to suit his or her height, and has the great advantage of spreading the advertisements, say of the "Telegraph," over any space thought desirable according to the number of consultants, and prevents one person monopolising the lot. In the general reading room there is also a collection of quick reference works on open shelves, and any non-fictional work may be had on application from the Lending Library, upstairs. By means of departmental telephones and a book lift, an extremely rapid and efficient service is attained.

Up the staircase, on the first floor, is the Lending Library and Lecture Room. The Lending Library contains 17,000 volumes, and is, of course, arranged on the safe-guarded open access plan. The room, like the Reading Room below, is semicircular in shape, and the book-

stacks radiate from the service counter. There is a double wicket-entrance, and the system of card charging, with the card kept in the book while on the shelves, is perhaps the most rapid in the world.

The Lecture Room opposite is a charming little hall, affording seating accommodation for about 150 persons. It is provided with an electric lantern. There are a number of staff and administrative rooms, including a photographic dark room. The ventilation of the various departments is attained by means of a ventilating shaft and an electric fan.

The use of the institution up to the present has surpassed all expectation. In fact, the library has been too successful. As mentioned before, the library has only been open—at the time of writing—for a little more than three weeks, and already the number of borrowers is close upon 10,000. Over 2,000 of these are children, and the sight in the children's room and in the street, between 4.30 and 8 p.m., is one to be remembered. The issues from the children's lending library alone run up to 500 a day, and about twice that number attend for the purpose of being registered or of using the reading room. The result is long police and official controlled rows of children, more or less patiently awaiting their turn to enter the hall of intellect. The scene furnishes a magnificent object-lesson to the sentimental "sweet-little-darling" enthusiast on the juvenile problem. Indeed, the rush has been so great that the registration has had to be closed. The use of the adult lending library has been equally phenomenal, and the daily issue there is steadily mounting to the thousand mark. Including the issues from both lending departments and from the reference section, the daily average issue is already about 1,600, and is steadily mounting.

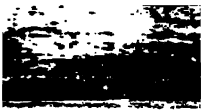
To meet the demands on the library, particularly in the registration of borrowers, a staff of seventeen has been employed up till now, but it is hoped that, as time goes on, matters will calm down and the normal staff of seven will suffice.



HOW TO WRITE A NOVEL.

o o o

BY my occupation, and no doubt in part punishment for my sins, I am occasionally compelled to read the novel of the day. The reader will notice that I say the novel of "the day," not of "the year," and doubtless will realize that I mean the novel which has been boomed. Well, to cut this preamble short, I have been glancing through one of the most recent of these bantlings, whose names are writ large upon the hoardings and whose ads. are legion. The author is one of the most prolific of present-day "popular" writers.



On page 25 of this particular masterpiece, there occurs the following sentence :—

"There was a sullen gloom everywhere as the hours went slowly by, and the sun sank into the smoke haze, shedding over the giant city a blood-red afterglow—a light that was ominous in those breathless moments of suspense and terror."

Now, the whole book smells of the lamp, and our author must have thought it a pity to let such a piece of sugary relief as this appear so early in the work and then sink into oblivion, for he rehashes it on page 125 :—

"As the sun sank blood-red into the smoke haze behind Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square, it was an ominous sign to the panic-stricken crowds, that day and night were now assembled there."

A decent interval is allowed between the first two appearances—no less than one hundred pages—but now our author lets his inclination master his judgment, and on the very next page we read :—

"This was the cry of the wild, turbulent crowd surging through the City and West End, as the blood-red sun sank into the west, flooding London in its warm afterglow—a light in the sky that was prophetic of red ruin and of death to those wildly excited millions."

Whether or not Mr. ——— refers to his readers in the last three words of this sentence, I cannot say, but by this time I was beginning to be quite confident about the fulfilment of the prophecy—in one case at least. My belief was still further strengthened on page 211 :—

"The days were stifling, for it was an unusually hot September following upon a blazing August, and as each breathless evening the sun sank, it shed its blood-red afterglow over the giant metropolis, grimly precursory of the ruin so surely imminent."

The sun continues to set with a blood-red light at intervals, but seems to forget its omens and portents, until page 514 is reached, where there appears the following :—

"The sunset was a red, dusky one, and over London westward there spread a blood-red light, as though precursory to the awful catastrophe that was about to fall."

There are a further 50 pages or so in the book I have been unable to read for want of time (and inclination), and, so far as I know, they may be bathed in the gore of blood-red sunsets. Whether they are or not, I have quoted enough to enable me to propound my grand patent RECIPE FOR A MODERN NOVEL, which is, indeed, but a literary application of the Wagnerian *leit motif* or the old method of insistent labeling characters and coincidents by a phrase, in order, by a process of "damnable iteration," to fix the attention and thoroughly obfuscate the judgment of the auditor or reader :—Take half-a-dozen assorted sentences and five quires of foolscap ; write the sentences in alternating sequence at the head of each sheet of paper ; fill up the gaps with a little thin plot, and mix in a few pages of Boccaccio, Molière, and Dr. Quain ; finally, corner the hoardings and boom well.

And so, on to wealth and everlasting glory !

S. T. E.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

By W. K. S.

o o o

I WAS looking forward to the July number of *The Library World and Book Selector*, which has now reached me here in one of the islands of the Hebrides, where I am staying for the benefit of my native place and of my health. I notice that the magazine is more Book Selector than Library World, which (to me) is a disappointment. Another thing that disappointed me was the omission of the report of the meeting of the Pseudonyms. I told an old Highland wife my disappointment, and it visibly affected her. This old lady, however, who is my landlady, has second sight, and also dreams dreams which usually come true. A few days after this she told me that in a dream she saw the Pseudonyms meet in a room; and, though I am not much of a Gaelic speaker, I shall try to translate what she told me into English.

The members dropped in very punctually to the hour, and almost every one took some of "it." She noticed, however, that one, or perhaps two, did not touch "it," which drew a remark from one of the members referring to this, "They never take 'it'—in public." She also said they were a common-looking lot, and only talked after their everyday stiffness had been overcome by sufficient lubrication. After a little while a new member entered, wearing a cloth cap and a strong Scotch accent. The Chief of the Pseudonyms mentioned that the new member's name was to be Mr. Moody Manners. My old friend, who knew the newcomer, marvelled at this, because she recognized him as the visitor to the Hebrides. His favourite place is to recline on the Paps of Jura, and how anyone could be called moody who did that she could not understand. (Owing to my scanty knowledge of Gaelic, I may have not given the English of this properly.)

Mr. Moody Manners, she informed me, had a face as plain as his manners, and, after taking a quiet look round, he would have laughed in his beard. He had no beard to laugh in, however, so, recalling the schoolboy nomenclature for a certain bone in the arm, he laughed up his sleeve. After regaling himself with "it," he mentioned the fact that they made it far better in the Noarth. He then gave a paper, entitled, "Did Ossian ever meet Dr. Johnson?" It was a very learned paper, so my old friend could not tell me what he said, as the rheumatics were bad in her bones just at that moment. She told me, however, that one sentence stuck to her, which I do not understand; but some of the Pseudonyms may enlighten me. Here it is, with a strong Gaelic accent:—

Eri ori ickeri am
 Pic mi nic mi shic me sham
 Eari teeri tauri roap
 Shee sham shutters.

This appeared to have kindled the ire of some of the members, and they called for Mr. Moody Manners' ejection. My old friend, in her dream, saw a flash of a dirk—then she wakened with another twinge of the rheumatics.



LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ewart Public Library. Author list of additions, with notes. No. 1, 1904-06. Price 1d.

A profusely annotated list. The preface states that "the notes are intended to be descriptive, not critical, in the belief that an accurate and unbiassed description of a book is sufficient to attract those suited by the book, and discourage those who are not." Nevertheless, a good deal of aimless criticism has crept into the annotations, and we find such tags as "A simple and devout narrative," "Written in a lucid and energetic style," "Written with power."

Library Association. Class-List of Best Books, 1905-06. 70 pp. 1906. Library Supply Co. 1s. net.

The Library Association have at last done something useful in the way of assisting librarians to select books wisely. The lists formerly published in the *Record*, were, by general consent, too out-of-date to be of service. The present class-list, containing all the books of worth published during the past year, is of considerably greater value, because it is published before libraries have quite spent all their annual appropriation. But until the selections are published monthly, as the *A.L.A. Booklist* is, the most useful work will not be accomplished. The *A.L.A. Booklist* and the New York *Publishers' Weekly* still hold their own as the best aids to the selection of current literature. This state of affairs will be changed, we hope, in quite a short time.

Some of the lists alone are worth the price asked—Sociology, for example, a section which demands much care and discrimination in choosing books. The L.A. must retain the services of Mr. J. McKillop and Miss J. Taylor, of the London School of Economics, as long as possible. Science, by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, is another such section; also History, by Mr. Doubleday; Travel, by J. R. Boosé; Juvenile Literature, by the Croydon Public Libraries. But it is perhaps invidious to draw attention to two or three when all the lists are excellent.

So well has the work of selection been done that we have only been able to pick out one book which is already dead—Sinclair's "The Jungle." This is an achievement in these days of short-lived books. Every librarian ought to keep the list by him.

The classification is the Decimal, and there is a good subject-index.

Port Elizabeth Public Library. Catalogue of the Reference and Lending Departments. Compiled by Percy Evans Lewin, sub-librarian. 2 v. *III*. 1906.

Vol. 1. General literature and fiction.

Vol. 2. African, Foreign, and J. O. Smith collections.

This dictionary catalogue, compiled by an English assistant who earned golden opinions in this country before he went down under, certainly sets an example to many of our home libraries. It is compiled on the ordinary dictionary catalogue lines, but the arrangement has been systematically and clearly carried out. The entries have been cut down to a large extent, but this is an economy necessitated by the dictionary arrangement. The chief value of the catalogue to general users, is in the fine bibliography of Africa—especially of South Africa—contained in the second volume. Here in particular we think, however, that a classified arrangement would have been more useful than the dictionary one, especially in view of the fact that the names of the various African territories are continually changing, and that this, as the compiler admits, complicates the alphabetical arrangement. The catalogue is very tastefully printed and produced, and is a decided credit to the authorities at Port Elizabeth.

Grand Rapids Public Library. Catalogue of the Collier collection of original drawings and paintings by distinguished American painters and illustrators on exhibition.

Hanwell Public Library. Catalogue of the books in the Hanwell Public Library. 97 pages. 1906. Price 3d.

A dictionary catalogue on brief lines in three parts—general, fiction, and juvenile.

REPORTS.

Atherton Public Library. First report, 1906. Stock 6,696 (lending 6,319; reference 357); borrowers 983; volumes issued 24,182. The Library Committee propose, during the winter session, to organize a series of lectures.

Birmingham Public Libraries. Forty-fourth report, 1905-1906. Stock 186,951 volumes; borrowers 37,716; volumes issued 1,485,796. The committee report that the deficiencies in the library's collection of English literature, caused by the fire of 1879, have now been filled up satisfactorily.

Gloucester: Bingham Public Library. First report, 1906. Stock 8,337 volumes; borrowers 1,299; volumes issued 24,376 (for six months). In addition to the ordinary departments there are smoke and game rooms, needlework and physical culture classes, and lectures.

Croydon Public Libraries. The report of the Croydon Public Libraries contains several items of interest and novelty. The issues for the year 1905-06 totalled 446,910 items from the Public Libraries, and 70,265 volumes have been issued in the school libraries. Of the former number 49,537 volumes were consulted in the reference department, and the fiction percentage throughout was 57.6. Series of "Library Talks to Children" were inaugurated at the central library, and at the Ecclesbourne Road schools in the north of the borough which were placed at the disposal of the libraries by the Education Committee. Most of these were illustrated by lantern. The co-operation of the teachers was secured, and the twenty-eight talks were attended by 5,013 children. Talks to adults were given at the Central Library and a trial series at the Ecclesbourne Road schools. These obtained a total attendance of 2,408 persons. Five exhibitions of books were held. In connection with the talks to adults an interesting development was the "privilege issue," as it is called. At the talks all the books on the subject of the talk in the libraries were displayed in the lecture room, and any resident in the borough present might borrow one of them whether a member of the libraries or not, merely by signing his name and address on a slip. Similarly, collections of books were sent to various societies running lectures in the town; these, in some cases, were issued by the secretaries. It is instructive to note that although some hundreds of books were issued this way, not one was lost. Reading circles in connection with the National Home Reading Union were inaugurated, and a reading group in connection with the University Extension lectures met weekly in the lecture room. Other societies were freely granted the use of the lecture room for special public meetings, and books were displayed and issued at each meeting. The report comments on the card catalogues saying, that the libraries possess what is probably "the most complete installation of its kind in the kingdom." A catalogue, arranged by subjects, of the non-fictional stock of the whole library system is now in each library. The principal contents of the magazines are catalogued monthly and the permanently valuable entries preserved in the reference library catalogue. Attention is called to a table in the appendix of the successes of the staff at the examinations of the Library Association; the committee pays the expenses of many of the assistants who attend the classes in librarianship at the London School of Economics, London University, and as a result "the record of Croydon's successes is a rather remarkable one, and no other library in the kingdom can show a record like it." A feature, which is considered a novelty in any department of municipal work, is a monthly council, of the chief officers in all the libraries, held in the chief librarian's office to discuss questions affecting the administration of the department. The committee desire to establish a proper juvenile reading room and appeal to the Borough Council for further accommodation for this purpose. The appendix contains several interesting tables, a plan of the proposed children's room, a record of special questions asked by readers in the reference library and other matters.

Eccles Public Libraries. First report, 1906. Stock 2,436 volumes; borrowers 803; volumes issued 14,835. A new central library, towards which Dr. Carnegie has contributed £7,500, is about to be proceeded with.

Finabury Public Libraries. Report, 1905-06. Stock 28,837 volumes; borrowers 5,049; volumes issued 169,501. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Willis & Co. to print an edition of 1,000 copies of each number of the "Quarterly Guide" on condition that it is distributed gratis. Efforts have been made to enlist the interest of employers and employees in the district in the technical section of the library.

Glasgow: Baillie's Institution. Seventeenth report, 1905-06. Stock 21,558 volumes; volumes issued 41,148. There has been a decrease in the use of the library, but this has been caused by the development of the Glasgow Municipal library system.

Grand Rapids Public Library. Third report, 1906. Stock 73,573 volumes; borrowers 12,473; volumes issued 316,678. This report is a bulky pamphlet of 125 pages, and contains much matter of interest. The following headings will give some idea of the scope and character of the library's work: Municipal documents; Historical Society; Medical reading-room; School branch libraries; Home reading; Travelling library boxes; Picture books for children; Sale of catalogue cards; Work for children; Sunshine work; Story work; Introduction in the use of the library; Work for the blind; Interesting the public in the library, and many others of varied nature. This from the last named heading:—"All the various things that have been tried or accomplished, as well as the regular affairs of the library, have been duly called to the attention of the public, through the newspapers, through organizations, through personal and circular letters, through the library bulletins and other printed matter, through the lectures conducted by the library, through public addresses, through the children, through exhibitions of books and pictures, through direct personal work, &c."

One way of carrying out this scheme of judicious advertisement is a little pamphlet which has just reached us, entitled "*A Little journey in the Ryerson Public Library building.*" It runs to eight pages, pocket size, and a block of the library appears in front. This is a sample of the text: "Next is the stairway leading to the basement. The men's toilet room is at the end of the hallway, after you turn the corner at the foot of the stairs. On the first floor as we pass the stairway from the circulation desk we come to the Registration Room. Here you get your card entitling you to draw books. The regulations are simple and are only for the purpose of a square deal for all." And so on, with occasional eulogies of the structural beauties of the building and the "color scheme."

Leeds Public Libraries. Thirty-sixth report, 1905-06. Stock 260,903 volumes; borrowers 37,201; volumes issued 1,536,930. A plea for a separate building for the Reference Library is advanced: "Many persons do not use the Reference Library owing to its comparative inaccessibility in consequence of being placed on the top floor of a building more generally known and spoken of as the Municipal Buildings than as the Reference Library. Such being the case, I hope, in view of the additional accommodation urgently required for the various departments of the Corporation, it may be possible to erect in the near future a separate Central Library of such importance as will place the city in a position for doing work equal in extent to that of other cities where there are distinct buildings for Central Library purposes. The fact that any building is devoted exclusively to a particular object is a powerful factor in making its purpose widely known."

New Jersey, Public Library of Newark. Seventeenth report, 1905. The arrangement of this report is somewhat novel. Instead of the usual progressive text arrangement, it is split up and arranged in dictionary form under heads like charging system, club work, delivery department, discarded books, &c. There are a number of illustrations and plans. Stock 106,190 volumes; volumes issued 511,294.

Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library. Tenth report, 1906. Stock 211,993 volumes; borrowers 51,525; volumes issued (lending) 661,891. This is another of the illustrated manuals of library economy which are issued from American libraries under the guise of annual reports. The Pittsburgh Library now has agencies to the number of 168 and an income of over \$200,000. The work at the Central Library has been carried on under difficulties owing to the reconstruction of the building. Space is too limited to dwell upon the numerous matters dealt with in this report, and we can only refer those interested to the pamphlet itself with the assurance that they will find it well worth reading.

Westminster Public Libraries. Report, 1905-06. Stock 115,045 volumes; borrowers 14,347; volumes issued 508,835. It has been decided not to block out betting news from the newspapers taken. The result of the provision of books for the blind has not been very satisfactory.

We have also received interesting reports from the following libraries, but owing to pressure upon our space we can do no more than acknowledge them at present:—Great Crosby; Hanley; Haverhill, U.S.; Kendal; Kettering; Kingston-upon-Thames; Leicester; Lincoln; Loughborough; Middlesbrough; Minneapolis, U.S.; Nottingham; Ottawa, Canada; Portsmouth; Richmond; Rochdale; St. Louis, U.S.; Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library; Stockport; Tynemouth; Victoria, W.A.; Waterloo-with-Seaforth; Willesden Green and Kilburn; Yarmouth.



"The Song of the library staff," by Mr. Sam Walter Foss. Here is as much as we dare try on our readers :—

"See the Children's gay Librarian. Oh, what boisterous joys are hers
As she sits upon her whirl-stool, throned amid her worshippers.
Guiding youngsters seeking wisdom through Thought's misty morning light ;
Separating Tom and Billy, as they clinch in deadly fight ;
Giving lavatory treatment to the little hand that smears
With the soil of crusted strata laid by immemorial years ;
Dealing out to Ruths and Susies, or to Toms and Dicks and Harries,
Books on Indians and Elsie, great big bears, or little fairies."

Who shall oppose the employment of the lady assistant after a description like this :

"See this flower of perfect knowledge, blooming like a lush geranium."

The spectacle of our public libraries filled with "blooming, lush geraniums" is indeed a charming one ; but we are afraid that—in London at least—the meaning attached to the description might degenerate. Messrs. D. A. Boody and H. G. Wadlin contribute papers on "The Relation of libraries to municipal government" and "The Public Library as a municipal institution: from the administrative standpoint." Mr. J. H. Canfield, in a paper on the "Basis of taxation for public libraries," advocates a high-souled "general welfare" view to be taken of the matter by the tax-payers, with practically no limit to the taxes. Two papers on library trustees are supplied by Messrs. A. E. Bostwick and Melvil Dewey. Mr. Charles C. Soule makes a practical suggestion on "The Need of an American Library Association collection of plans of library buildings." He points out that libraries are being erected in all quarters without much attention being paid to past experience, and suggests that to overcome this there should be got together "a representative collection of library plans with complete records of detail, materials and cost. We can file with each plan the mature judgment of librarians, who have used the building since its erection, as to the merits and defects of each of its features. We can so mount and classify and index this collection that an inquirer from any community, from any kind of library, can be referred at once to models both for imitation and for avoidance ; to figures of cost ; to details of construction and furnishing ; to the digested experience, in short, of the library profession of the United States." Five practical and interesting papers on library plans which we are compelled to pass over owing to want of space, are contributed by Messrs. Almirall, Brett, Green and Hamlin and Miss Blakely. There are also series of papers on the library in relation to special classes of readers and on work with children. Many valuable reports of special committees of the A.L.A. make up the number. The September *Journal* contains two further papers on library trustees : from the trustee's point of view, by John Paton ; from the librarian's point of view, by H. M. Utley. There is also an article by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse on "Building up a public document collection."

The latest issue of *Folkbiblioteksbladet* contains a bibliographical article by J. R. Nilsson on the literature of political economy suitable

for public libraries. The remainder of the number consists principally of reviews of new books.

The September *Library Association Record* opens with Mr. W. R. B. Prideaux's diploma thesis on "The Medical libraries of London." Mr. Prideaux is the first library assistant to gain the full diploma of the Library Association, and, judging from the painstaking research displayed in this thesis, he deserves it. Mr. M. E. Hartley contributes a history of the public library movement in Bradford, prepared for the Library Association Conference there. Mr. Edward Green contributes a short sketchy paper on the "Value of annotation in catalogues and book lists."

The only article in the October *Library Assistant* is a statement of the development and aims of the Library Assistant's Association. He bubbles over with enthusiasm, and, if for that reason alone, his paper makes good reading.

In the *Educational News* for 14th September, Mr. G. M. Fraser, the librarian of Aberdeen, has an article on "Continuation classes and the library." It contains a statement of what has been done in Aberdeen, and gives a little fatherly advice to teachers.

Mr. Theodore Wesley Koch has contributed an examination and description of the "Carnegie libraries" to the June *Chautauquan Magazine*. He is enthusiastic in his advocacy of the Carnegie library, and combats the popular misconception that Dr. Carnegie has scattered them over the land as advertisements to himself. "The direct opposite is true. He makes no stipulation as to the name the library shall bear. The great majority of them are known simply as the Public Library of the town which supports them."

A new magazine has appeared in the *South African Book Buyer*, the first number of which is for September. It consists of reviews and lists of recent literature, with of course special attention to colonial editions.

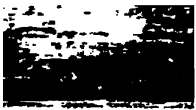


SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

o o o

UNDER this heading *T. P.'s Weekly* of September 20th, presented its readers with an excellent article on the famous old Scottish institution—the Advocates' Library—one of the five libraries which benefit under the Copyright Acts. We extract portions of the article, which we are sure will be of interest :—

"In 1680 a committee of the Faculty of Advocates recommended that between £3,000 and £4,000 (Scots) should be disbursed 'on the best and finest lawers and other lawe buiks . . . that the same may be a fonde for ane Bibliothecque whereto many lawers and others may leave their buiks . . . But it was not till 1682 that the library actually came into existence, when in



November of that year a house was leased at the annual rent of £20, 'to keepe ther buiks in.' . . . In January, 1686, the Treasurer's accounts show that from the first cost of between £3,000 and £4,000 (Scots) the collection was now valued at £11,182 13s. 4d., and in 1691 at £14,400 9s. 4d. apart from the value of books received both from donors who belong to the Faculty and those who do not belong to it.

In 1700, while the library was accommodated in rooms in the Exchange Stairs, Parliament Close, it narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire, and was then removed to the place in which it is still housed—the long low chambers beneath Parliament Hall, where were tortured the covenanters and diverse fanatics in religion and politics. . . . Its catalogue for 1692—sixty-one years before the Sloane bequest founding the British Museum Library, and fifteen earlier than Marsh's—enumerates 3,140 volumes. David Hume, one of its most celebrated librarians, states the figures at 30,000 in 1752; David Irving, in 1849, at 148,000; and at present over five hundred thousand books line its shelves and presses.

Among its manuscripts, 3,000 odd in number, are the priceless collections of Spottiswoode, Wodrow, and Calderwood, the fullest sources as yet known for Scottish political and ecclesiastical history, the valuable Marian collections, Sir James Balfour's and the Balcarres papers, containing the letters of Mary Queen of Scots, and numerous State papers of great value. Among the other treasures are Sir David Lindsay's heraldic MSS., and in especial a collection of Scottish poetry taken down by George Bannatyne in 1568; also the famous Auchinlech collection of English poems and metrical romances, gifted by Sir Alexander Boswell in 1774. . . . From its foundation there have been only fourteen Keepers—that is, *Bibliothecarii*—the best-known among them, perhaps, David Hume and David Irving. About Hume, it is said, he was less concerned with the question of salary than the advantages of, to his historical and philosophical studies, of 'being master of 30,000 volumes.'



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Abergavenny.—On September 8th, the Marquis of Abergavenny opened the new Public Library given by Dr. Carnegie. The presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, added greatly to the *éclat* of the proceedings.

Ashton.—Mr. S. Lamb, the librarian, has received further gifts of books for the Public Library from Lady Gerard.

Benwell: Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A good deal of interest, and some opposition has been excited by the proposal to build the Public Library by the entrance to Hodgkin Park. We sympathize with the objectors, as we understand that building on the spot selected would destroy many fine trees and beautiful shrubs. Surely another site can be found in Benwell!

Birmingham.—The Central Library has now no fewer than 514 books printed in "blind type." The great difficulty with "blind books" is that their bulk necessitates the devotion of so large a space for storage, for example, *Micah Clarke*, Conan Doyle's well-known story, runs to seven great volumes.

Bristol.—On August 21st, Ald. H. W. Pollard, the Mayor, officially opened the new Towne Library, erected by aid of a grant of £10,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. Mr. E. Godfrey Page, the architect, gave the opening address, and said that the building, which, as we have already stated in these columns, is admirably adapted for its purpose.

Bristol.—The new premises so long occupied by the old City Library, and formerly the fine-honoured institution, and it is not surprising that old Bristol folk hear of the end, notwithstanding the new buildings which now house the library, and that they have been so long in view and extent far beyond the dreams of those who first conceived the idea. In 1914, accepted Mr. Roberte Redwoode's offer of a site for the library, and the Towne Wall, neere the Marsh of the City, was allotted to a libraye, or place to put bookes."

Chesham.—Ald. W. H. Swarth reports that the Public Library, so recently opened, was appreciated by the townsfolk. An average of 100 books per week is not bad for such early days of the year.

Chesham.—The number of volumes in the collection has already increased to 10,000. We should like to see a good reference collection, and we should suggest that books relating to engineering and agriculture (in particular) would be useful. A good collection of books relating to the county and those written by old-time residents would be a feature in the county-town. Works on agriculture and other field operations would probably be more used in the farming departments, but should be well in evidence.

Chesham.—Mr. H. J. Hewitt, the librarian, has under consideration, for the new building of the Public Library at Strand-on-the-Green, Chesham, a plan by Messrs. Newson, Letchford & Co. is willing to place a room at the disposal of the library.

Chesham.—The foundation-stone of the new Public Library to be erected at Chesham, by the generous donation of £10,000, was laid on August 21st, 1911, by Mr. Ralph Yates, Chairman of the Chesham Urban Sanitary Authority, with a silver trowel presented by the architect, Mr. E. Godfrey Page, the architect of the library and its associated buildings.

Chesham.—The foundation-stone of the new Public Library to be erected at Chesham, by the generous donation of £10,000, was laid on August 21st, 1911, by Mr. Ralph Yates, Chairman of the Chesham Urban Sanitary Authority, with a silver trowel presented by the architect, Mr. E. Godfrey Page, the architect of the library and its associated buildings.

Chesham.—The foundation-stone of the new Public Library to be erected at Chesham, by the generous donation of £10,000, was laid on August 21st, 1911, by Mr. Ralph Yates, Chairman of the Chesham Urban Sanitary Authority, with a silver trowel presented by the architect, Mr. E. Godfrey Page, the architect of the library and its associated buildings.

Chesham.—The foundation-stone of the new Public Library to be erected at Chesham, by the generous donation of £10,000, was laid on August 21st, 1911, by Mr. Ralph Yates, Chairman of the Chesham Urban Sanitary Authority, with a silver trowel presented by the architect, Mr. E. Godfrey Page, the architect of the library and its associated buildings.

**Glasgow.**—

"Baillie's Institution, an admirable work established by the late Mr. George Miller, writer, to aid the self-culture of the operative classes in Glasgow by means of public libraries and reading rooms, is feeling the effect of the new district libraries erected by the Corporation through the munificence of Dr. Andrew Carnegie. In the seventeenth report just issued, the Librarian, Mr. J. C. Ewing, mentions that for the second year in succession there falls to be recorded a diminished use made of the library by the public. With the numerous additions at present being made to the public collection of books in the city, he remarks, it is inevitable that the issue of books at existing libraries should be affected."—*Daily Record*.

Linlithgow.—We can hardly believe the correctness of the following, but being published in the *Edinburgh Evening News*, there should be no mistake :—

"The erstwhile famous library bequeathed to the Town Council and Kirk Session of Linlithgow by the late Dr. Henry, the Edinburgh historian, is about to be committed to the flames. The collection, which has seen many vicissitudes, and has been alternately in the possession of Town Council and Kirk Session, consisted of over 500 volumes. Most of these, however, have now become obsolete, and many sets are incomplete, so that the library had in recent years become practically useless. It is now stored in St. Michael's Hall, and, as the accommodation is required for other purposes, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the trustees, to destroy the old books by burning. In the meantime, some of the better preserved volumes have been transferred to the Academy Library, and memento volumes secured by members of the Town Council. The historian at one time, resided at Millfield, near Linlithgow."

London : Westminster.—We extract the following from *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

"The annual Statements of Committees make for the most part desperately dull reading, but the report from the group of Public Libraries in the City of Westminster is a notable exception. Not that Sylvanus Urban can profess any deep interest in the carefully arranged columns of figures that tell with tabulated exactitude, the number of volumes borrowed, withdrawn, transferred, or lost since March 31st, 1905, in all or any of the five libraries. But he has found food for reflection between pages 18 and 23, which set down the occupations of borrowers enrolled between April 1st, 1905, and March 31st, 1906. Truly a bewildering list! Milk-carriers, call-boys, charwomen, office-boys, window-cleaners, hawkers, omnibus-drivers, farriers, and bricklayers are to be found cheek by jowl with such pre-eminently respectable persons as barristers, army officers, clergymen, Justices of the Peace, and Members of Parliament; a happy family of which the Committee may well feel proud, proving, as it does, how widely their work has been appreciated. The largest class of borrowers comes under the heading of clerks; scholars, civil servants, domestic servants, dressmakers, and assistants following in a graduating scale. Mechanics are not, it would seem, great readers, as they total only six, while five pupil-teachers and sixteen governesses lead one to suspect that school-manuals do not promote an appetite for literature."

London : Wimbledon.—By way of contrast to the favourable reports of the "open-access" system mentioned elsewhere in this journal we have the decision of the Library Committee at Wimbledon not to adopt that method as they considered it would increase staff expenses and lead to theft.

Malvern.—The Public Library has received a generous gift of 1,500 books from Mr. Brandauer, a local resident.

Montross.—We extract the following remarks from Mr. James Christison's report, presented early last month :—

"It is gratifying to record the evident appreciation by the public of the benefits of the library, which was opened about a year ago. That appreciation is shown abundantly by the large number of readers on the register, and the number of volumes issued weekly from the lending library. Judged by the number and character of the books read, the object and purpose of their reading, and the representative character of the readers, it might truthfully be claimed for the library that it is performing a useful function in the community, and exercising a beneficent influence in elevating and educating the public mind. The "safe-guarded open access system" of lending books, which was adopted by the committee, has proved an unqualified success. The large number of readers who have consulted the books in the reference department is a convincing proof that a properly appointed library of reference books is the most educative, and therefore the most important, function of a Public Library.

Norwich.—The reference department of the Public Library contains the most complete local collection of prints to be found in any library with which we are acquainted. Mr. Walter Rye, who presented a large number from his own collection, has sorted and arranged the whole of the prints, plans, photographs, etc., which are now placed in portfolios duly labelled and easily accessible.

Pool: Isle of Man.—Early last month the foundation-stone of the new Library, to be erected by the gifts of the Hon. J. K. Ward, of Montreal, was duly laid by the Clerk of the Rolls. It is exactly eighty-years since Mr. Ward was born in the house which occupied the site now to be utilized for the J. K. Ward Library.

Pemberton: Wigan. Mrs. Ross, Mayoress of Wigan, on September 12th, laid the foundation-stone of the Public Library to be erected mainly through Dr. Carnegie's help. Sir William H. Bailey and Mr. C. W. Sutton, Chief Librarian of Manchester, were amongst those present on the occasion.

Peterhead, N.B.—Mr. Scott, the librarian, reported on September 24th that the Public Library had received numerous books from Dr. Stewart. Provost Leask, in thanking the doctor, said that they would soon have to extend the library premises if he continued his generous gifts. A new catalogue of books in the library is to be printed.

Plymouth.—We are glad to note that the Public Library Committee are to have the benefit of Mr. H. T. Hare's advice as assessor of the plans to be sent in for the new buildings.

Port Elizabeth.—The Library Committee is to be congratulated on having arranged for Mr. Lewin, the sub-librarian to visit Europe in quest of rare books and MSS. The result of Mr. Lewin's effort is, in part, manifested by the admirable selection exhibited in the library. The earliest example of printing shown dates from 1470-74, and among the valuable manuscripts are some with charming illustrations and miniatures.



Portsmouth.—The new Public Library at Fratton, towards the cost of which Dr. Carnegie contributed £4,500, was on September 12th opened by Lady Couzens, the Mayoress of Portsmouth. This is the fourth library erected in the borough of Portsmouth.

Richmond, Surrey.—Mr. A. A. Barkas, librarian of the Public Library, gave an interesting paper on the parish church, before the Surrey Archæological Society, on September 22nd.

Thorne.—On September 27th, a Public Library was opened by Mr. John Constable, Dr. Arbuckle presiding. Mr. Ralph Creyke, of Rawcliffe Hall, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Carnegie for his gift of £1,500, stated that the proposal to black out betting news was approved by the donor.

Twickenham.—Mr. E. Maynard, the librarian, had to report, on September 14th, that the District Auditor objected to the purchase of the *English Dialect Dictionary* for the Public Library and proposed surcharging the committee!

It is hard to see upon what grounds objection could be made to the addition of this valued work to the reference department.

Wigan.—Quite a long list of presentations to the Public Library appeared in the local press. Among the gifts we note some useful items presented by Mr. H. T. Folkard, the librarian.

Mr. G. E. Roebuck, St. George's Library, Stepney, **Mr. G. A. Stephen**, St. Pancras Public Libraries, and **Mr. R. D. Macleod**, Glasgow Central Public Libraries, each obtained in the recent examinations of the Library Association honours in two subjects.

Mr. Archibald Sparke, F.R.S.L., chief librarian of Bolton, has just completed a work of a monumental kind in transcribing and editing the Registers of the Parish Church of Bury, Lancs., for the period 1647-98. The volume is published at Wigan by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, and, so far as can be tested at a distance from the originals, is a model of transcription. We congratulate Mr. Sparke on the patience and industry which have enabled him to accomplish his task.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Aldred has been appointed first chief librarian of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney. He was librarian of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, from 1898, and when the libraries of the Borough were organized last year, he became superintendent of the lending departments.

Mr. James H. Croker has received the appointment of librarian to the Public Library at Bridgwater.

Mr. John B. Ellison, who has been assistant librarian at the Leeds Institute during the last five years, has received an appointment at the Leeds Public Library as cataloguing assistant. On leaving the service

of the Institute on September 15th, Mr. Ellison was presented with a gold mounted fountain pen by the library staff, the presentation being made on their behalf by the secretary, Mr. Arthur Tait.

Miss Lillian Fairweather, assistant in the Kingston-on-Thames Public Library, has been appointed a senior assistant in the Islington Public Libraries.

Mr. William McGill, senior assistant in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, has been appointed librarian of the West Library of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

Mr. Herbert H. Smith, an assistant in the Wigan Public Library, has been appointed to the position of librarian of the Leyland Public Library, at Hindley. Mr. Smith has been in the Wigan Library since 1899, and has carried out his duties in the most satisfactory manner.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

NORTH MIDLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE seventeenth Annual Meeting was held in the Mechanic's Institution at Nottingham, on Thursday afternoon and evening, October 4th. This was well attended: more than thirty members being present.

Mr. C. Gerring presided over the earlier, and the new president over the concluding, portion of the proceedings.

Mr. E. Hitchen, Mechanics' Institution, Nottingham, was elected to membership: making a total number of members of sixty-four—fifty-three males and eleven females.

The Honorary Secretary presented his annual report which is substantially that given at the Bradford meeting of the Library Association. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of four guineas, and some outstanding subscriptions.

The retiring officers were heartily thanked for their services.

The election of officers was proceeded with, the following being unanimously elected:—President, Mr. J. T. Radford: Vice-President, Mr. W. Crowther: Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Lineker: Hon. Secretary (for the thirteenth consecutive year), Mr. J. Potter Briscoe: Auditor, Mr. T. Dent: Representative to the Library Association, Mr. F. S. Herne.

Mr. Radford, the in-coming President read a practical paper on "Some modern methods in subscription and public library work." A discussion followed in which Messrs. Herne, Lineker, Briscoe, and Topping took part.

An admirable report of the proceedings of the Bradford meeting of the L.A. was presented by Mr. W. Crowther, and supplemented by Messrs. Lineker and Radford.



An outline history of "the Nottingham subscription library" at Bromley House, Nottingham, was contributed by the librarian, Mr. A. Lineker.

The Honorary Secretary outlined a paper by Mr. Robert K. Dare on the annotation of catalogues, class-lists, and library bulletins.

The thanks of the meeting were accorded the Committee of the Mechanics' Institution for the use of a place of meeting, and to the City librarian and Mrs. Briscoe for their hospitality in providing tea.

Arrangements were then made for the holding of the next meeting, which will probably be on Thursday, December 13th.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, on 3rd September last, under the Presidency of Mr. Butler Wood. There was a good attendance of members which included Messrs. Baker Hudson (President-elect), T. W. Hand, B. Anderton, B.A., B. R. Hill, G. W. Byers, J. W. C. Purves, W. J. Arrowsmith, A. Hair, J. M. Dowbiggin, J. Daykin, E. Green, C. W. Gabbatt, T. Gray, J. A. L. Downey, A. H. Furnish, W. Fry, Ald. D. Ward, Ald. J. S. Toothill, E. W. Roberts, R. McLeannan, W. H. Atkinson, R. S. Crossley, M. E. Hartley, and H. E. Johnston (Hon. Secretary).

After the minutes of last Annual Meeting were read and signed the Hon. Secretary announced that the Council at their meeting held that afternoon had decided to recommend the awarding of book prizes to the value of two guineas among those assistants connected with the N. C. L. A. who had passed with honours and with merit in the recent L. A. Examinations, the same to be apportioned as follows:—T. Coulson (Sunderland) Honours in Practical Library Administration, one guinea; J. B. Ellison (Leeds Institute), Merit in Cataloguing, half-guinea; and W. Graham (Gateshead), Merit in Practical Library Administration, half-guinea. On the motion of Mr. Daykin, seconded by Mr. Purves, the recommendation of the Council was approved. The retiring President then introduced to the meeting Mr. Baker Hudson (Middlesbrough) as the newly-elected President of the Association, and spoke of him as a hard worker, and one who would uphold the dignity of the office. Mr. Baker Hudson then assumed the chair, and briefly thanked the members for the honour done him.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Butler Wood for his eminent services as President for the past two years.

The scrutineers' certificate as to result of ballot for election of Council and officers showed that all the existing members had been re-elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Byers moved and Mr. Butler Wood seconded the re-election of Mr. A. Errington as auditor.

The annual report stated that the membership was 104, as against 105 in the previous year. Meetings had been held at Bradford, Carlisle, and Harrogate at which various papers on library topics had

been read and discussed. The balance sheet shewed that the income had been £13 18s. 8d., and the expenditure £13 15s. 2d. The report and balance sheet were adopted on the motion of Mr. Fry, seconded by Mr. Anderton.

On the motion of the President it was decided that in future two ordinary meetings should be held in each year instead of three, the December meeting being discontinued.

It was announced that the next meeting of the Association would be held at Sunderland, in March, and members were urged to use every effort to be present.

After a vote of thanks being accorded to the Hon. Secretary for his services during the past year, the meeting terminated.

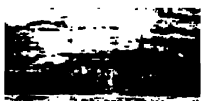
LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE inaugural meeting of the twelfth session was held on Wednesday, 10th October, at the London School of Economics. The attraction of the evening was an address by Mr. Edmund Gosse. Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme took the chair, and in addition to a large muster of assistants there were present, among others, Messrs. Baker, Bond, Borrajo, Jast, Kettle, Newcombe and Roberts. Mr. Hulme opened the meeting with a few fatherly remarks from the chair. Mr. Gosse's address contrasted pleasantly with the usual inaugural address. He began by giving a number of picturesque reminiscences of the British Museum forty years ago when he was a junior assistant there. Incidentally he drew a humorous picture of the skylarking that went on, and furnished one or two personal reminiscences of Panizzi. He then touched briefly on the library of the House of Lords, and proceeded to discuss librarianship in general and some of the problems of librarianship in particular. He insisted more than once on the necessity of a less serious view of life being taken both by the Library Association and the Library Assistants' Association, and pleaded for the saving grace of humour which was so noticeably lacking from both. An animated discussion followed, contributed to by Messrs. Hulme, Jast, Baker, Kettle, Roberts, Sayers and Young, and the usual votes of thanks terminated the meeting.

THE BABBLIOGRAPHERS.

The following report of the inaugural meeting of a new American library club has been communicated by a sure hand, and may be accepted as an accurate record of an interesting occasion.

THE Inaugural Session of the Babbliographers was convened in the Tenderloin Saloon of the Auditorium in Chicago, on June 30th, when a large and representative gathering of American librarians assembled in the elegant parlour adjoining the saloon, and were cordially welcomed by the Executive. The accommodations and



appointments of the saloon itself were very elegant and expensive, the decorations alone costing \$500. The dining table was dressed in a magnificent reproduction of the Stars and Stripes, worked by the Sodality of Revolutionary Matrons, and its extremities were draped in elegant muslin pants, thoughtfully provided by the Maiden Guild of New England Virginians. A striking feature of the decorations was a full-sized American Eagle on the back of the presidential chair, provided with a cute mechanical action, whereby it was enabled to flap its protective Republican wings whenever occasion required. This, of course, was worked by a nigger in the basement. The festive board was replete with all the elegant delicacies of the season, from Californians and Cape Cod clams to Musquash tarts and Massachusetts medlars. The presidential chair was occupied by Mr. Columbus Tens, of the Columbian Drum and Trumpet Trust, supported by Miss Hippolyta Cream Tartar, of Sandusky; Mrs. Semiramide Bones, of Keokuk; Miss Sarsaparilla Goldtooth, of Irontank City; Miss Minnehaha Balls, of Tombstone; Mrs. Godiva Corsette, of Bloomeropolis; Miss Boadicea Icewater, of Gumville; and many others, comprising the *élite* of American librarianship. After a *recherché* repast, washed down with Vichy water, lemonade, lime-juice, and water-melon squash, the President emitted his inaugural address, entitled

“GETTING THERE.”

“Fellow-librarians,” he said, “*We* are the Great American People, and *We* are *getting there!*” (Loud ovation, mingled with revolver shots and other Fourth of July demonstrations, college calls, and whistles, during which the mechanical eagle flapped its wings and screamed “O say, does the Bar-Stangled Spanner yet Wave! !”)

“While the decrepit and effete monarchies of Europe are wielding the sword of tyranny, the bomb of anarchy and the shot-gun of repression, *We*, the Great American People, are GETTING THERE, *all the time!*” (Frantic applause.) “Our Libraries are supreme; our Librarians are magnificent; and, although the Fair are as ten to one, *We* are not Mohammedans!” (Applause.) “No! *We* are Americans, and our mission is to drive the whole of the civilized and uncivilized universe into paths which will lead to the profit of U.S.!” (More frantic applause.) “Our missionary spirit is intense. *We* thrust our books into the homes of the people; we educate our trustees; we exploit our millionaires; we evoke public enthusiasm for our buildings, and extract public money for ourselves; and, above all, we squat on the floor and tell stories.” (Shrill cries of “*We* get THERE!”) “Everything that Europe has *We* have given. *We* invented and spread about the Card Catalogue, the Dictionary Catalogue, Classification, Story Hours, Library Schools, Bureaus, State Library Commissions, Co-operative Work, and now *We* are instituting the great club of the Babbliographers for universal admiration and imitation.” (Loud applause, and flaps from the Spread Eagle.) “Europe may have its ‘Pseudonyms’—a feeble, invertebrate secret society, skulking in the dark to avoid recognition, and publishing its bogus proceedings in a

disreputable organ of intercommunication—but *We*, citizens of an Omnipotent Republic, inaugurate ourselves in the light of day, and GET THERE without fear or secrecy.” (Thundrous ovation.) “Where is There? Is it Oklahoma, or Susquehanna, or Savannah, or Spokane? What is There? Is it something or nothing, or something-nothing combined? Who knows? *We* know, because we are GETTING THERE right along all the time, straight for a destination masked in infinity, but THERE it is all the same, that THERE to which we are getting!” (Roars of enthusiastic applause.) “Let us, as becomes the leading Brother-Sisterhood of the Almighty Empire-Republic in the whole of the eternal universe, just examine for one brief moment what our poor cousins in benighted England are doing. Each library there is a little laboratory, busy working out experiments for itself, regardless of the claims of an enlightened centralized standardization, and indifferent to the experiments of all other institutions. They are not GETTING THERE at all, but are Getting Left in the great race for supremacy, because the average dull-witted Englishman is unable to realize the concept of one great central organization doing all the thinking and making all the experiments for everybody. We Americans despise the petty, individualistic laboratory of the slow and costive Englishman, and we establish instead, our stupendous CHEMICAL WORKS! our superb CENTRAL ORGANISM!! our GLORIOUS BABBIOGRAPHERS!!! (Cheers.) While the dense, conservative and hide-bound Englishman is slowly and painfully crawling from London to New York *via* Tibet, wearing out his palms, toes, knees, and pants, in the process, *We*, the GREAT AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION are GETTING THERE slick, on our four-track, nickel-plated, polished and burnished, best advertised, and biggest show of a Society, which every American treasures as the GREATEST THING ON EARTH. (Wild cheers, during which the Spread Eagle chortles “Yankee Cock-a-doodle-doo.”) We have attained an immense altitude by means of our standardized methods, our decimal system and our Association, and we gaze as from the apex of Cotopaxi (*‘tsch,’* sneezes) at the diminutive Europeans painfully creeping, far down on the dirty side-walk below, like straddlebugs in the Mississippi valley. We have thus established ourselves on a pinnacle of supremacy never before attained, and it is our distinguished privilege on this auspicious occasion, to celebrate the parturition of a new American Idea which will eventuate in absolutely abscquatulating the effete Pseudonyms! (Terrific burst of applause which brought down the Spread Eagle on the president’s head; caused a short circuit; extinguished the lights; and resulted in a stampede, during which the members of the Tuscarora Sodality of Rigid Spinsters secured the Spar Bangled Stanner as a trophy).



THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

A—GENERALIA.

Little Folks Christmas volume: A magazine for young people. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 4°, 9½", pp. viii. + 432, col. ill. Price 5s. **A 081.808**

Mahaffy (John Pentland). An Epoch in Irish history. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. viii + 389. Price 7s. 6d. net. **A 180 U 133**

A history of Trinity College, Dublin.

Merrill (Eugene). Art in the Dumps. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 150, ill. Paper covers. Price 1s. net. **A 601.839**

A satire on the commercialisation of art—painting, sculpture, literature and music—in England.

B-D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Martin (Arthur). The Small house: its architecture and surroundings. London: Alston Rivers, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vii. + 115, ill. Price 2s. net. **B 431**

Not intended for architects, nor for speculating builders, but for those who wish to superintend the building of their own houses. The author keeps strictly to the description of houses not costing more than one thousand pounds.

Jevons (W. Stanley). The Coal question: an enquiry concerning the progress of the nation, and the probable exhaustion of our coal mines. Edited by A. W. Flux. 3rd ed., revised. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. l. + 467, dia. Price 10s. net. **D 551**

Treats of geological aspects, the cost of coal mining, the price of coal, British invention, economy of fuel, supposed substitutes for coal, our consumption of coal, export and import coal, and the comparative coal resources of different countries. First published, 1865,

Armitage (F. P.). A History of chemistry. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. xx. + 259. Price 6s. **D 700.10**

From the earliest times to the formulation of Mendelieff's periodic law, 1869. Indexes of names and matters are appended.

E-F—BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Montgomery (Thomas H.). *The Analysis of racial descent in animals.* London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 311. Price 10s. 6d. net. **E 015**

A critical examination of the methods of determining racial descent in animals, and an estimation of the comparative values of the phenomena to be interpreted."—*Preface.*

The author is Professor of Zoology in the University of Texas.

Woods (Frederick Adams). *Mental and moral heredity in royalty: a statistical study in history and psychology.* London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 312, 104 *ports.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **E 017.01**

Aims at presenting an estimate of the mental and moral status of all modern royal families, and considers over three thousand persons.

The Gate of Death: a diary. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 231. Price 6s. net. **E 057.25**

The author does not aim at a comprehensive, philosophic treatment of the subject, but records simply the thoughts and feelings which were his at a time when he was confronted by death.

Taylor (Humphrey R.). *The Old Surrey fox-hounds: a history of the hunt from its earliest days to the present time.* Ed. by H. G. Harper. London: Longmans, 1906. 4°, 10½", pp. ix. + 116, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **F 948 U 830**

G-H—ETHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE.

[*Physical exercise.*]

Merriam (Geo. S.). *The Negro and the nation.* London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. iv. + 436. Price 8s. net. **G 046**

A history of American slavery and enfranchisement, from the old slave days down to the present time.

Fitz (R. K. and G. W.). *Problems of babyhood.* London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 12°, 6¾", pp. xii. + 127, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **G 113**

A study of the vital problems of child development. Part I. deals with the building up of the constitution: Part II. with the formation of character.

Le Blond (Mrs. Aubrey). *True tales of mountain adventure.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xx. + 299, *ill., port.* Price 5s. **H 733**

True accounts of feats, attempts and failures in Alpine climbing.

I—ECONOMIC BIOLOGY.

Nicholson (J. S.). *The Relations of rents, wages, and profits in agriculture, and their bearing on rural depopulation.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 176. *Social Science Series.* Price 2s. 6d. **I 090**

The author treats the subject from an historical standpoint, and gives a brief survey of the economic questions in connection with agriculture of the last six

centuries. The following are the headings of the four chapters into which the book is divided: The history of agriculture in England; Agricultural capital and profits; Agricultural wages; and Rural depopulation.

This was the last of the series of Gilbert lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge during last May term, and the writer is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh.

Armour (J. Ogden). The Packers and the people. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 198, *ill., port.* Price 6s. net.
I 892 W 362

Aims at showing the other side of the case presented by Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle."

The author is the president of the Armour Packing Company, of Chicago.

J-K—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Bumpus (T. Francis). The Cathedrals and churches of the Rhine and North Germany. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 368, *ill., map.* Price 6s. net. **J 851 S 770**

Accounts are given of ecclesiastical buildings from the borders of France to those of Russia. The romanesque style of architecture displayed at Osnaburg and Aix-la-Chapelle, and examples of the other principal styles existing in Germany are commented on, and many of them are illustrated by photographs.

——— The Cathedrals of England and Wales. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. Vol. iii. 8°, 7½", pp. 328, *ill. with photos.* Price 6s. net. **J 851 U 3**

This volume completes the set for England and Wales.

Montague (E. R.). Tales from the Talmud. London: Wm. Blackwood, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 300. Price 6s. **K 003**

Hall (Sir Samuel). A short history of the Oxford movement. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. x. + 276. Price 4s. 6d. net. **K 762**

A review of the movement, describing its leaders, and showing how it arose and proceeded, and what were its results.

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Jenk (Jeremiah W.). Citizenship and the schools. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 310. Price 6s. net. **L 023.65**

The following are some of the titles of the essays that form the volume: The social basis of education; Training for citizenship; The making of citizens; Education for commerce; Policy of the state toward education; and School-book legislation.

Hall (Prescott F.). Immigration, and its effects upon the United States. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xiii. + 393. Price 6s. net. **L 086 W 1**

In four parts. Part I. deals with the history, causes, and statistics of immigration in America. Part II. with its effects. Part III. with the history of past legislation on the subject. Part IV. gives special attention to the question of Chinese immigration. Copies of the federal immigration Acts now in force are given in an appendix.

The author is the secretary of the American Immigration Restriction League.

Hicks (John W.). *Vocations for our sons: a short and popular guide to employments.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7", pp. x. + 180. Price 2s. 6d. net. **L 131 G 111**

In two sections. Section I. deals with trades and professions, and Section II. with the Civil Service and Municipal employment. The object is to provide parents with an adequate guide in the choice of vocations for their sons.

Whitty (Ed. M.). *St. Stephens in the fifties.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xxxvii. + 316, *port.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **L 311.10**

A history of the Parliamentary session of 1852-3, with an introduction by Justin McCarthy. Gladstone, Disraeli, "Lord John," Palmerston, Cobden and Bright are some of the chief figures which appear in the book.

Haynes (George H.). *The Election of senators.* London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 295. Price 6s. net. **L 327.781**

The author points out the reasons which induced the framers of the United States constitution to give the right of the election of senators to the state legislatures, and the effects of this. He also considers the present widespread demand for the public control of these elections.

Webb (Sidney and Beatrice). *English Local government, from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporations Act: the parish and the county.* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xxv. + 664. Price 16s. net. **L 362**

This volume forms "the first instalment of a detailed description of the local government of England and Wales as it existed between 1689 and 1835." The complete work is expected to extend to five or six volumes.

Lawler (John). *Book Auctions in England in the seventeenth century.* London: Eliot Stock, 1906. 8°, 6½", pp. xlv. + 241. *Book Lovers' Library.* Price 1s. 6d. net. **L 840.933**

The author has attempted to give an account of the rise and progress of Book-Sales in England from their commencement in 1676 to the end of the seventeenth century.

He gives short accounts of the owners and of the contents of each library, the prices (as far as can be ascertained) at which the more important books were sold, the places at which the auctions were held, and much other information connected with the subject.

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Browne (Edward G.). *A Literary history of Persia. Vol. ii.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xvi. + 568, *ill.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **M 231**

The second volume of a series which commenced in 1902, and deals with Persian literature from Firdawsi to Sa'di (A.D. 1000-1290). It includes most of those Persian poets whose names are known to English readers—Omar Khayyam, Asadi, Bâbâ Tâhir and others, while it does not neglect to give attention to the prose writings of Persia.

The author was sometime lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge.

Beers (Henry A.). *A Short history of American literature.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 291, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **M 530**

A history of American literature from the time of Captain John Smith, whose romantic adventures in America, culminating in his marriage to Pocahontas,

have done more than even his careful writings to save his name from oblivion, George Sandys, who made a scholarly translation of "Ovid," and Robert Beverly, the historian, to that of the present day writers—Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, William Dean Howells, and "Mark Twain."

The author is Professor of English literature in the Yale University.

Junk (Wilhelm). Internationales adressbuch der antiquarbuchhändler (International directory of second-hand booksellers). Berlin : W. Junk, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 83, 1 *port.* **M 897.52**

This is a sort of German Clegg, and is similar arrangement. It, however, only contains the lists of secondhand booksellers. The arrangement is by countries, and many of the particulars are given in German, French, and English. There are also alphabetical indexes of booksellers and of specialities. So far as we have been able to test it, the work is very complete and accurate, and is worth a place on the librarian's bookshelf.

Pellisson (Maurice). Les Bibliothèques populaires à l'étranger et en France. Paris : Imprimerie Nationale, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 220. Price 3 fr. **M 901**

M. Pellisson devotes chapters to the Public Libraries of the United States, England, Germany and France, surveys briefly the principal European countries, and sums up his general impressions in a final chapter. Although to a large extent criticism is subordinated to description, he nevertheless has some remarks to make on various aspects of the subject, and in particular devotes a good deal of space to the relations between Public Libraries and education. References to literature are given in footnotes.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

[*Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Essays, etc.*]

Lang (Andrew), *Ed.* The Orange fairy book. London : Longmans, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 358, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 008**

Bowen (Majorie). The Viper of Milan. London : Alston Rivers, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 348. Price 6s. **N 020**
A story of Italy in the middle ages.

Carey (Rosa N.). No friend like a sister. London : Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 442. Price 6s. **N 020**

Compton (Herbert). To defeat the ends of justice. London : Chatto and Windus, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**

Connell (F. Norreys). The Young days of Admiral Quilliam. London : William Blackwood, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 349. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of life on land and sea in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Crossing (William). From a Dartmoor Cot. With an introduction by Eden Philpotts. Homeland Association, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 200, *ill.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **N 020**

Seven short stories founded on Dartmoor traditions. Of the author, Mr. Philpotts writes : "To say that no living man knows Dartmoor so well as Crossing is to utter a truism."

Dudeney (Mrs. Henry). *Gossips Green*. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 372, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

An old world story of village life in the early nineteenth century.

Gaskell (Mrs.). *Mary Barton and other tales*. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. lxxiv. + 508, *ill., port.* *Knutsford Edition*. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

This is the first volume of the series and contains, besides "Mary Barton," the shorter tales—"Libbie Marsh's three eras," "The sexton's hero," and "Clapton House."

A biographical introduction is prefixed to the introduction to the tales contained in this book. Both have been written by Dr. A. W. Ward, the editor, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, who has had the assistance of the Misses Gaskell in the preparation of this series.

— *Cranford and other tales*. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxxiv. + 550, *ill.* *Knutsford Edition*. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

This is the second volume of the series, and includes "The Squire's story," "Morton Hall," "Christmas stories," "Sunshine," and other tales. There is an introduction by the editor of the series.

— *Ruth and other tales*. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxxi. + 547, *ill.* *Knutsford Edition*. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

"Cumberland sheep stealers," "Modern Greek songs," "Company manners," "Hand and heart" and others comprise this—the third volume of the series. The usual introduction is contributed by the editor.

Griffin (E. Aceituna). *A Servant of the King*. London: Wm. Blackwood, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 304. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of the court of King Charles the First, and the trial and death of Strafford.

Haggard (H. Rider). *Benita*. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 344, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

The scene is laid in the remote districts of South Africa.

Hocking (Joseph). *Woman of Babylon*. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 355, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**

Holmes (Gordon). *The Arncliffe puzzle*. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 308. Price 6s. **N 020**

A tale of love and mystery.

Huneker (James). *Melomaniacs*. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 350. Price 6s. **N 020**

A weird book of music stories.

Kernahan (Coulson). *The Dumpling: a detective love-story of a great labour rising*. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii + 339, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

Deals with the uprising of the masses against the classes, the revolution being organized by "The Dumpling," who believes himself to be the re-incarnation of the Great Napoleon.

Kettle (Rosa M.). *The Mistress of Langdale*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 336, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**

The scene is laid in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Nield (Jonathan). *Slings of fortune*. London: H. R. Allenson, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 317. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of present-day life in England. Mr. Nield is the author of "The Guide to the best historical novels" which was published a few years ago.

Osbourne (Lloyd). *The Motormaniacs*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 208. Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**
Four complete stories.

Palmer (Frederick). *Lucy of the Stars*. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 334, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**
A novel of American political life.

Stanton (Coralie) and Heath **Hoskens**. *A Widow by choice*. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 464. Price 6s. **N 020**

The scene of the story is laid in Italy—Florence and near Perugia.

Trollope (Anthony). *The Warden*. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxxvi. + 272, *port.* *Trollope's Barchester Novels: Library Ed.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 020**

The books are well printed and neatly bound, and should have a ready sale, as this is the first complete edition of Anthony Trollope's Barchester novels published since 1879.

This is the first volume of a series of eight, and contains an introduction by Frederic Harrison. The scene of the whole eight volumes is laid within the precincts of the cathedral town of Barchester, and the Rev. Septimus Harding, Precentor to the Cathedral and Warden of Hiram's Hospital, is the prominent figure in them all.

This is the first complete edition of Anthony Trollope's Barchester novels published since 1879.

————— *Barchester Towers*. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 567. *Trollope's Barchester Novels: Library Ed.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 020**

The second volume of the series, being, while a complete story in itself, a continuation of the events of "The Warden."

Tynan (Katharin). *The Story of Bawn*. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**

A romantic story of the early life and marriage of a young girl. Ireland is the scene.

Vernède (R. E.). *Meriel of the Moors*. London: Alston Rivers, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 317. Price 6s. **N 020**

Viand (L. M. J.). *Pierre Loti*. *Disenchanted* (Désenchantées). Translated by Clara Bell, London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 381. Price 6s. **N 020**

A tale descriptive of Turkey and the position of cultured Turkish women in relation to the life of the Harem.

Wells (H. G.). *In the days of the comet*. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 305. Price 6s. **N 020**

A social and moral regeneration of the world brought about by a threatening danger in the form of a strange green meteor.

Whishaw (Fredk.). *A Russian coward*. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 236. Price 6s. **N 020**

A Pixy in petticoats. London: Alston Rivers, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 324. Price 6s. **N 020**

A tale of Dartmoor.

Browning's Sordello: a commentary. By K. M. Loudon. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 16°, 6", pp. 212. *The Bijou Series.* Price 1s. 6d. net. **N 180**

The book is divided into two parts—"Sordello: the man" and "Sordello: the poem." In the first part the author seeks to trace the history of the original, and compares the Sordello of Dante and the later Italian poets, with the hero of Browning's poem. Part II. comprises an analysis of and notes on the poem and a consideration of it from the point of view of literature. Passages exhibiting the poet's keen observation and love of nature have been extracted and are grouped together at the end of the book.

Dante Alighieri. L'Inferno, and Purgatorio e Paradiso. Trs. by Henry F. Cary. London: Cassell & Co., 1906. 2 v. 8°, 6½", pp. xxxviii. + 186 and xvi. + 336, *port. of Dante, ill.* by Gustave Doré. Price 2s. net each. **N 180**

Patmore (Coventry). Poems. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xlvii. + 439, *port.* Price 6s. net. **N 180**

The poems have been collected by the poet's wife, and the volume, with some slight exceptions, contains all the poems that Patmore ever wrote during his not very lengthy life. The series known collectively as "The Angel in the House" is placed first, and occupies about one-third of the book.

A very good portrait of the poet is given, and there is an introduction from the pen of Basil Champneys.

Upton (Florence K. and Bertha). The Golliwogg's desert island. London: Longmans, 1906. 4°, pp. 64, *col. ill.* Price 6s. **N 180.59**

Illustrated by pictures and verses illustrating the further adventures of a quaint figure called the "Golliwoggs." For younger children.

Russell (G. W. L.). Social Silhouettes. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. viii. + 328. Price 7s. 6d. net. **N 300**

Short sketches or types of humanity. Some of the headings are "The Schoolboy," "The Journalist," "The Carpet Bagger," "The Election Agent," "The Squire," "The Plutocrat," and "The Buck."

Bland (Hubert). Letters to a daughter. London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 198, *Art.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 318**

A collection of letters on various subjects, of which the following are some of the titles: A letter on being delightful. On scandal. On the limits of irritation. On different sorts of men. On marriage.

Q-T—EUROPE.

Chambers (Dr.). The Greek war of independence. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 204, *ill., 2 maps.* *Ora Maritima Series.* Price 3s. **Q 346**

The author applies to Greek the method applied to Latin by Professor Sonnenschein in his *Ora Maritima* and *Pro Patria*—that the reading of the story should 'proceed side by side' with the study of grammar. The story

of the Greek war of independence is told almost entirely in words and phraseology taken from Thucydides. Notes on the text, exercises and a chronological table of the principal events connected with the war and its causes are given. Appended is an accident, and vocabularies in Greek and English.

Platt (T. Comyn). *The Turk in the Balkans.* London: Alston Rivers, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 176, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d.

Q 400 Q 05

Intended to help English travellers and newspaper correspondents to understand the condition of affairs in the land of the Crescent.

The author was a resident in Turkey for two and a half years, and also spent some months in Macedonia.

Strasburger (Edward). *Rambles on the Riviera.* Trs. from German by O. and B. Comerford-Casey. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xxiv. + 444, *col. ill.* Price £1 1s. net.

Q 846

The aim of the author is not to supplant Baedeker, but to give an account of the impressions felt by him during his wanderings on the Riviera a few months each year for some ten years.

The author is Professor of Botany at the University of Bonn.

Seymour (Major-General). *Saunterings in Spain.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 305, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net.

R 780.10

The book contains the impressions made on the author by the old Moorish cities of Spain. He does not attempt to cover the whole of Spain, but practically limits his attention to Andalucia. He gives also an historical sketch of the Moorish occupation of the country.

U-V—BRITISH ISLANDS.

Joyce (P.W.). *A Smaller social history of ancient Ireland: treating of the government, military system, law, religion, learning, art, trades, industries, commerce, manners, customs, and domestic life of the ancient Irish people.* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 6½", pp. xxiv. + 574, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. net.

U 000.17

An abridgment of the author's larger work "A social history of ancient Ireland."

Harper (Chas. G.). *The Portsmouth Road.* London: Treherne, 1906. 32°, pp. 354, *ill.* *Miniature Road Books.* Price 1s. 6d. net.

U 768.830

— The Brighton Road. No. 1. London: Treherne, 1906. 32°, pp. 323, *ill.* *Miniature Road Books.* Price 1s. 6d. net.

U 785.830

These little books are not intended merely as guide-books, but are full of information as to the landmarks of the country passed through, and places and buildings rendered noteworthy by historical or local associations.

Machray (Robt.). *The Night side of London.* London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii + 300, *ill.* by Tom Browne. Price 2s. net.

U 900.956

W—AMERICA.

Alexander (D. S.). A Political history of the State of New York. Vols. i. and ii. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 9". Price 10s. 6d. net each. **W 241.15**

Volume I. deals with the period from 1774 to 1832; and Volume II. from 1833-1861.

The Voyage of the "Sootia." By Three of the staff. London: Wm. Blackwood, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xxiv. + 375, *ill. with photos, 3 maps.* Price 21s. net. **W 952**

This is the record of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. The authors, while by no means neglecting the scientific side of the subject, have endeavoured to give a popular account of the voyage to the Antarctic seas.

A prefatory note has been written by William S. Bruce, the leader of the expedition.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Gambier (Com. J. W.). Links in my life on land and sea. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 452, *port.* Price 15s. net. **X 4564**

Life on board a man-of-war in the middle of the nineteenth century, when steam was just coming into use in the British navy. Commander Gambier, who joined the service at the early age of thirteen, writes of his adventures in many lands and on many seas. He was war correspondent to the *Times* in the Russo-Turkish war.

Morley (John). The Life of William Ewart Gladstone. v. 2: 1872-1898. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 948. Price 5s. net. **X 4670**

This volume completes the popular edition, taking the record of Gladstone's life down to the time of his death. A chronology of events from 1832 to 1898 is appended.

Wallis (Charles). Shakespeare and the Bible: . . . Shakespeariana: sonnets; with their scriptural harmonies. London: Bethnal Green Free Library. 8°, 7¾", pp. 288. Price (to Libraries) 1s. 6d. **X 7860**

A selection from the works of Shakespeare with Biblical sources. This work is the result of careful and patient research on the part of the compiler, and will be found of interest to both Biblical and Shakespearian students. The aim of the author has been to show how intimate was Shakespeare's knowledge of the Bible, and how greatly his mind was influenced by that knowledge.

The work, which was first published in 1896, has now been given over to the authorities of the Bethnal Green Public Library in order to benefit the funds of that institution, and for this reason commends itself to the consideration of librarians.



THE LIMITATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Borough Librarian, Islington.*

o o o

EVERY librarian in his inmost heart dislikes newspapers. He regards them as bad literature ; attractors of undesirable readers ; a drain upon the limited resources of the library ; and a target against which the detractors of public libraries are constantly battering. From the standpoint of the librarian, newspapers are the most expensive and least productive articles stocked by a library, and their lavish provision is, perhaps, the most costly method of purchasing waste-paper ever devised. Pressure of circumstances and local conditions combine, however, to muzzle the average librarian, and the consequence is that a perfectly honest and outspoken discussion of the newspaper question is very rarely seen. In these circumstances, an attempt to marshal the arguments for and against the newspaper, together with some account of a successful practical experiment at limitation, may prove interesting to readers of this magazine.

The stock arguments in favour of newspapers in libraries are as follow—

1. They attract readers who otherwise would not come to the libraries, and satisfy the modest literary cravings of people who will neither read nor consult books.
2. They keep the record of contemporary history, and enable readers to post themselves in current events.
3. They enable natives of different districts to keep themselves in touch with local happenings.
4. The advertisements are of the greatest possible service to persons in search of employment.

There are all kinds of other arguments, but none of them are quite so good or plausible as the four quoted.

Against the provision of newspapers, the principal arguments are these—

1. The initial cost of displaying newspapers on stands, with their fittings, is out of all proportion to their permanency and value.
2. In most large towns, the morning newspapers are rarely consulted after noon, and the evening and afternoon papers attract betting men and loafers in search of the latest criminal or other sensations.
3. Most newspapers are bought to be thrown away in twenty-four hours, so that their value as a record of current events is too ephemeral to be of any count.
4. At least ninety per cent. of the adult readers buy their own newspaper, and it is therefore unnecessary for libraries to attempt to provide journals to suit every variety of political, local, or social need or opinion.

Vol. IX. New Series 5. November, 1906.

5. As regards general news, one paper is as good as twenty, since, as is well-known, the whole of the newspapers are supplied from the same central agencies, and practically chronicle the same items of news, very often in identical terms.
6. The lavish supply of newspapers adds greatly to the cost of building, owing to so much additional space being required, especially in cases where the walls cannot be used for display.
7. Newspapers attract a very undesirable class of men, who by their presence and appearance repel every woman of the slightest delicacy, so that, in a majority of the reading-rooms or news-rooms throughout the United Kingdom, women are practically ousted from their right to use periodical literature, and many male citizens are also kept away.
8. The cost of maintaining an adequate supply of newspapers, is detrimental to other departments of the library, and it is quite common to see libraries in which no expensive monthly reviews are to be found, and in which their place is taken by penny snippet weeklies, and fourpence-half-penny process-block miscellanies.

There are plenty of other arguments, but enough has been said to prove that, on both sides, much can be advanced. There are one or two additional considerations which have always appealed to me with even greater force than any of the arguments pro and con, noted above. One is that in new localities, where libraries are being opened for the first time, there is no absolute need to supply a number of newspapers, any more than there is any necessity to provide hundreds of wall maps, theatre bills, penny dreadfuls, miscellanies of the "Family Herald" order, or any other similar item which it may easily be assumed would be very popular. Another reason why I have always doubted the wisdom of attempting to provide newspapers on an extensive scale, is the absolute impossibility, with the present rate limitation, of buying a representative selection of all kinds of papers. In London, for example, which may be claimed to be a cosmopolitan centre, one ought to expect to find in most reading rooms, newspapers representing every nationality and every British locality of any importance. The expatriated Scot from Caithness has as much right to see the *John-o'-Groat Journal* as the Devonshire man has to expect the *Western Morning News*. If a French newspaper is supplied, then why not a German, Russian, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, American, and Turkish one? The Lancashire man in London who insists upon seeing the *Manchester Guardian* at his local library, must be prepared to see part of the penny rate expended on behalf of the Irishman who wants the *Freeman's Journal*, or the Welshman who desires to keep up his knowledge of Cymric by reading the *Cambrian News*. It is the same all round the whole field. If three London Liberal papers are taken, then three Conservative ones must also be got, with three Labour organs added to maintain the balance. There is no end to the difficulties involved in these questions, and although I have heard loud-tongued councillors at Library Association meetings thundering out,

with mighty emphasis, the duties of library committees regarding the adequate provision of newspapers, I have failed to find in the institutions represented by such glib orators anything like the magnificent display of journalistic literature which their rhetoric seemed to promise.

The fact of the matter is the field is far too large and varied for the average library, and apart from that, it must be recognized that the newspaper does not supplement any particular branch of knowledge like special periodicals. For instance, better reasoned and more deliberate political articles will be found in the weekly and monthly reviews, than in the feverishly-produced and sometimes alcoholically-flavoured productions of the daily press. Text-books on engineering, electricity, photography, art, biology, building, sociology, anthropology, and so on, are much indebted to the special periodicals on such subjects, for keeping the record of advances and discoveries up to date; but the very nature, and scrappy, ill-arranged and hastily summarized snippets of the daily press, on such topics, are more apt to mislead than enlighten. The newspaper is indeed but the rag-bag of literature, into which is tumbled each little scrap of title-tattle, news, or chronicle which every person now expects to use as regularly as his morning soap, and the proper place for such a thoroughly domestic appliance is the household and not the public library.

These considerations are not to be regarded as arguments against *newsrooms*, but reasons why certain limitations should be placed upon the provision of *newspapers* in public libraries. If savings can be effected by limiting the supply of mere ephemera, in order to provide periodicals of a more enduring kind, then public libraries will cease to be girded at by captious critics for their frivolous and useless ways, and the enemy will be driven back on his worn out entrenchment—Fiction! This is all that has been attempted at the first Islington Branch Library, although some meddlesome outsider has been bombarding the press with circulars directed against the experiment. One result of this impudent act of interference with the freedom of library authorities to try experiments for the public good, has been rather extraordinary and instructive. Several journalists, stimulated by these circulars, have been sent by their editors to enquire into this pernicious practice, and in every case, after seeing for themselves what is being done, have departed fully convinced of the wisdom of the step. It is, perhaps, undignified to notice contemptible circulars of the kind mentioned, and I shall merely add, on this head, that there is no foundation for the insinuation that all trade and technical periodicals are being abolished, along with newspapers, in order to find room for an open access lending library!

What the Islington Public Libraries Committee have done is to attempt a line of prudent limitation of the newspaper element, by providing in their North Library, one of the most comfortable and handsome news or reading rooms in the country, in which will be found a large and representative selection of the best literary, artistic, scientific, trade and technical periodicals of Britain, America, France and Germany. These are arranged in classified order, so that all the



NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT SLATS.

To face page 156.



the whole status of the institution has been enormously enhanced in the opinion of the general public. Ladies come in hundreds to every department, and in much larger numbers than usual to the fine reading room; while working men, tradesmen, business men, and ratepayers of every description use the room to the number of over 1,500 daily. This certainly does not look as if some vital and substantial part of the equipment of a reading room had been omitted.

This imperfect article must not be construed as an effort to induce other library authorities to follow the Islington example, but rather as a suggestion for the consideration of committees and librarians about to open new libraries. In such cases, it is not necessary to combat or discontinue an old established practice, and the library authority has not incurred a large initial outlay for fittings. It is a difficult matter persuading library committees to abandon costly apparatus of almost any kind, in favour of simpler and more efficient methods, and it would, perhaps, be unwise to push matters in cases where the fittings were comparatively new, or where they were designed as part of the decorative scheme of the reading room. But in places where libraries are about to be established, it seems prudent to go somewhat carefully into this newspaper question, especially on the lines described above. Even in many old-established libraries, a certain amount of limitation has been introduced. Newspapers published at a long distance away, which arrive late on the day of issue, or the following morning, have in many cases been discontinued. Many weeklies which simply serve up a *réchauffé* of the past week's news are also being discarded as useless. So too, are recurring editions of the evening papers devoted chiefly to betting and sport. A wise limitation can usually be imposed by adopting all or any of these methods, and, with the funds thus set free, it is always possible to strengthen the representation of periodicals devoted to science, technology, art, or other important divisions of knowledge. It rests with every library authority to decide what shall be its policy in regard to the provision of periodical literature, but to me it seems clear that it is wiser, and there is much more public benefit to be obtained from a judicious selection of first class magazines on important subjects, than from the indiscriminate heaping up of waste paper.



A SLIGHT MISTAKE! Among the persons in attendance on the proceedings at the American Library Association meeting at Narragansett Pier was a buxom lady of color, who took a prominent seat and listened to all that went on with an air of evident pride. As she did not appear to be a regular delegate she was finally questioned regarding her identity, and revealed herself as a fairly well known laundress of the place. Further questioning brought out the fact that she had mistaken the librarians for a mission from Liberia. The joke is perhaps in part upon the librarians, whose debates and literary performances had not in the least served to dispel her illusion.—*Bookman*.

"FOR CONTENTS SEE BOOK——"

**A SHORT DISCOURSE UPON THE EXISTENCE OF
ANNOTATION AND ANNOTATION.**

By S. T. EWART.

o o o

WILD horses shall not drag from me the name of librarian who forms the text of these remarks. Nor shall anything—even "with boiling oil in it"—cause me to indicate his precise locale. Suffice it to say that he is a full blown, accredited Librarian (with a capital L) and that the sphere of his labours is England. He is an enthusiast, which is a redeeming feature; he is brimful of zeal; but, alas! his enthusiasm and his zeal are not tempered by discretion. And he has in his heart—as is evidenced by his printed works—a most profound disregard for the intricacies of English grammar.

The particular expression of his zeal with which I am at present occupied is Annotation. Not only has he published a catalogue throughout which "annotations" are sprinkled, but he occasionally lets himself loose in the columns of the local press and furnishes forth a column or so of "literary matter" describing the contents of his library.

Let us first of all have a look at the catalogue in question. The striking brilliancy and simplicity of the annotation with which I have headed this paper will appeal to all who have struggled in the mazes of book description. It is such a convenient backdoor exit from any difficulty under the sun that I have not the slightest doubt it will be eagerly adopted all over the country—and I shall claim no credit for the suggestion. But why not carry the principle a little further and print on the title-page, or on the first page of the catalogue, a notice to this effect: "For an accurate idea of the treatment and contents of any book see the book itself." Having given away this hint, all need for codes of annotation ceases, and no doubt the sale of the recent ponderous treatise on the subject will immediately fall off. But let us proceed to skim the annotative cream from this otherwise skim-milky catalogue.

Apart from such "slips of pen" as "Antartic" (twice), and the manufacture of such authors as "Alphonso Daudet," the catalogue provides many points of interest. Last month I pointed out the value of a recurring phrase in the gentle art of making novels; the recurring phrase of this catalogue is: "A most interesting work." This does duty as an annotation in several cases; and occasionally it is amplified a little, as in the following:—

"A most interesting and practical work on the subject, and contains valuable information as regards the practical experiences of the author."

The reader will note how this annotation, like nearly all the following examples, runs off the lines in the middle. This one again to Crane's "Line and form" :—

"One of the best books recently published on art subjects, and will be invaluable to art students."

Then here is a fetching general note on Daudet's novels :—

"The popular French Author's works will no doubt be highly interesting to students in the French language."

Poor Daudet !

The chaste simplicity of this general note to Meiklejohn's "Arithmetic," "English language," and "Grammar" should appeal to the exponents of evaluation :—

"The above are good works for students and those seeking information on the subjects named."

The genial warning in the latter part of the note should be sufficient to prevent the man who is hunting for a cure for corns from wasting his time in an unprofitable quarter. Similar to this is the note on Myers's "Middle Ages" :—

"A useful work for all interested in the study of the World's History for the above period."

A characteristic example of the grammatical aberration which smites this librarian in the middle of his notes, is furnished by the note appended to the life of Millais :—

"The contents of the Work are full of interest, and illustrated throughout with 319 Illustrations and Photogravures. As President of the Royal Academy, the book commends itself to Art Students and Artists."

Note, incidentally, the subtle distinction between art students and artists ; it is reminiscent of "librarians and gentlemen."

Finally, so far as the catalogue is concerned, the two notes following, must surely have been transferred from the advertisement pages, to the body of the catalogue by some officious printer's devil :—

"A first-class work, beautifully illustrated."

"A most interesting work and profusely illustrated."

There are many other annotations in this catalogue, but let us draw a veil.

Now let us briefly glance at one of his newspaper contributions. The one before me is devoted to the subject of "Gardening." I cannot do better than take a few random examples from this column, and let my readers judge for themselves.

"Greenhouse and Window Plants" by C. Collins, is a little work, quite a good primer for the amateur. The author was trained in some of the very best gardens of the kingdom ; he was a young man of great promise, highly respected in the horticultural world ; he died suddenly soon after this work was written.

"Glimpses into Plant Life," by Mrs. Brightwen, with illustrations, is a theoretical work of great importance. The author's name is sufficient for its standard character ; it is written in the

simplest style, and can be easily understood. Those who wish to know the why and wherefore of plant life should study this little interesting book.

"Familiar Garden Flowers" (in three volumes), by F. E. Hulme, and described by Shirley Hibbert, are a most beautiful and costly set. The blooms are exquisitely done in colours, and appear very pretty; flower growers and admirers, ought by all means to see these volumes."

And these three, the first in the list:—

"The Chemistry of the Garden," by H. H. Cousins, lecturer for the Wye and Kent County Councils. This is really one of those books that every gardener ought to have; to an amateur it is priceless, as it gives so many important recipes that will at once help him as though he had been a gardener for years.

"Farm and Garden Insects," by William Somerville. Here you have the injurious insects—how they are bred, how to know them by illustrations, and how to keep them down and destroy the same; a very interesting little work on the above subject.

"Vegetable Culture," by Alexander Dean. This is a primer for amateurs, cottagers, and allotment holders, and if only well perused a great deal of labour and expense could be saved, as well as better results obtained. There is hardly a vegetable of any note but what is treated right, from the sowing of the seed to getting it ready for the table.

Regarding these as annotations, comment is superfluous. But at the same time, they raise an important question. Can there be any wonder why the profession of librarianship is held in low esteem in many quarters, when such illiterate "piffle" is ladled out to the public as the finished mental product of a town's literary guide?

And again

?



LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

CATALOGUES.

- (1) **Finsbury Public Libraries.** Descriptive handbook to juvenile literature. Compiled by Harry G. T. Cannons, borough librarian. 336 pp., 8vo. 1906. Price 1d.
- (2) **Stepney Public Libraries:** St. George's Library. Catalogue of books in the children's department. 45 pp., 8vo. 1906. Price 1d.

These two catalogues of children's books may, without any hesitation, be pronounced the best examples of such catalogues in England. They are compiled on different lines, but have many features in



common. The Finsbury catalogue is classified on the "Adjustable" scheme, and the classified portion is preceded by an alphabetical author list of fiction and a subject index. The whole catalogue is annotated. The Stepney catalogue is in two parts: an alphabetical subject list, and an author list. It is not annotated. Both catalogues have all the fiction that it is possible to classify, with the non-fictional works on the same subject. Here, for example, is the subject "Railways" from each:—

FINSBURY.

B194—Railway Engineering.

Frith (Henry). The Flying horse: the story of the locomotive and the railway. *n.d. ill.*

Gordon (W. J.). Every-day life on the railroad. *n.d. ill.*
Routine and general working of an English railway.

B194×K—Stories of Railway Life.

Ballantyne. Iron horse (Grand National Trunk Railway).

Munroe. Cab and caboose (United States).

Stebbing. Beating the record (Stephenson).

STEPNEY.

Railways. Ballantyne. Iron horse [tale].

Ellis. Bob Lovell's career (U.S.A., tale).

Frith. Flying horse.

Several entries are omitted from the Finsbury list, but enough is quoted to illustrate the difference in treatment. The Finsbury list supplies particulars of publisher and price in most cases, but this seems hardly necessary, although it will increase its value to other *librarians*; also there is no indentation under author headings, which takes away from the ease of reference. On the other hand, it is a large and extremely good catalogue, and is practically given away at the price of one penny. Both of these catalogues mark a distinct advance in cataloguing for children, and each one is a credit to its compiler.

Nottingham Public Libraries. Catalogue of books in the Lending Library for boys and girls. Seventh ed., September, 1906. 24 pp., 8vo. Price 1d.

A brief dictionary catalogue.

Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, Ltd. Educational Department. Sectional catalogue of the Lending Library. Part 1, Prose fiction; part 2, Poetry, the drama, fine arts. With numerous descriptive and synoptical notes, etc. Compiled by Victor Cronshaw, librarian. 141 pp., 8vo. 1906.

Author lists under the broad divisions of the classification. The annotations do not play such a large part as might be inferred from the title-page, and many of them consist simply of secondary titles and imprint details. A subject index would also have been an improvement. Still, the catalogue contains many good annotations, and is infinitely better than the usual bare cut-down list.

Warrington Municipal Library. Catalogue of the Juvenile Department. 12 pp. 1906.

Catalogue of music. 16 pp. 1906.

Two brief classified lists. The music list has an index to composers, and a similar index to authors would have been an improvement in the other.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Hampstead Public Libraries. List of works in the Reference and Lending Departments at the Central Library, written by, or relating to, Shakespeare. 8 pp. 8vo. 1906. Price 1d.

Reprints of the lists in the catalogues of the Reference and Lending Libraries. The part taken from the latter is of course annotated. Taken together, they form a very representative and useful list of Shakespeariana.

New York State Library. Bulletin 106, Bibliography 41. Reading list on Florence. Submitted for graduation by Everett Robbins Perry, B.A. 42 pp. 8vo. 1906. Price 10 cents.

An annotated and classified bibliography of Florence, with an author index. This forms a good working list, and should find a place among reference library tools.

MAGAZINES.

Eastbourne Public Libraries. *Bulletin*. No. 1, Oct., 1906. Price 1d.

Wallasey Public Libraries. *Bulletin*. No. 1, Oct.-Nov., 1906. Gratis.

These are the two latest additions to the ranks of library magazines, and both reflect to a large extent the progress recently made in this field. The Eastbourne bulletin opens with a few library and museum notes, and then goes on to a classified list of additions. Beyond the occasional setting out of contents there are no annotations. The Wallasey bulletin opens with a number of useful and interesting notes on the library—including, by the way, an announcement that open access has been instituted. Following is a fully annotated and classified list of additions purchased out of an educational grant, and four "Reference lists," also annotated, on Cookery, Alfred Russell Wallace, Selected Essays, and Design. There is also a "Ready-Reference" list on the Bible, and a "Short reading course" on Walter Pater. It is in every way an up-to-date and effective library magazine, and its production speaks much for the energy of Mr. Savage.

Brighton Public Library. *Record*, August, 1906. In addition to notes and news and a classified list of additions, it contains "author and subject indexes of all the non-fictional works added since the publication of the supplementary class list, 1905."

Darwen Public Library. *Journal*, September, 1906. Contains short reading lists on Insects, and the Dead cities of the Zuyder Zee, in connection with a course of lectures.



Finsbury Public Libraries. *Quarterly guide*, Oct., 1906. The second portion of the list of works on Electrical engineering is contained in this number, as well as the usual annotated list of additions.

From **Bootle** comes a budget of pamphlets containing the arrangements for forthcoming courses of library lectures. The list is as large and as varied as usual.

Bulletins have also been received from Brooklyn, Grand Rapids, Manchester, New York, Nottingham, Pratt Institute, St. Louis, and Tynemouth.

REPORTS.

Dumfries and Maxwelltown, report, 1906. Stock 8,023 volumes; borrowers 4,157; volumes issued 71,393.

"To this issue has to be added the issues to schools in the burgh, a scheme which has received the approval of H.M. inspector. It is similar to schemes in action in England and America, and is an endeavour to direct the reading of children in the higher classes. Most of the books used were from the juvenile department, but the Academy had many from the adult library, which were used as subsidiary reading in the English classes. The books are issued, on the guarantee of parent or teacher, to the school, and are there distributed to the children. The issues from the schools are made weekly. Any reader desiring a book that is at a school has simply to ask for it, and it will be returned to the library as soon as possible."

Ipswich, 47th report, 1906. Stock 36,584 volumes; borrowers 2,781; volumes issued 103,519. "Several additional privileges have been inaugurated for readers during the year. In the Reference Department the public are now allowed access to the shelves to pick out the books they require, and text-books on art, science, and technology, and works of history, biography, travel, and geography are issued from this department for home reading." The year has been the most successful so far.

Kimberley, 23rd report, 1905-6. Stock 31,835 volumes; subscribers 494; volumes issued 48,209. A ladies' reading-room has been provided, and several structural alterations have been carried out.

Springfield, Mass., 49th report, 1905-6. Stock 143,212 volumes; volumes issued 381,818. Many special lists have been printed during the year, and have done much towards advertising the library. In the children's department lack of stock has been greatly felt, but issues to schools have largely accounted for this. Illustrated bulletin boards have been used with marked success in the children's room.

West Hartlepool, typewritten report, 1905-6. Stock 13,812 volumes; borrowers 2,833; volumes issued 92,873 (lending 88,397; reference 4,476). The following note on the children's department is interesting: "To prevent annoyance to adults who can as a rule only attend during the evening for the exchange of books, it was thought advisable that children under the age of fourteen years should not be

allowed to borrow books after seven o'clock in the evening. Whilst it is edifying to know that the children of the town are making use of the library, they should not be allowed to become a source of annoyance to the older and more studious section of our borrowers. The scheme was adopted, and has been working for three months; is much appreciated, and entails no hardship upon the children. I have pleasure in being able to state that the library is increasingly popular with the juvenile section of our borrowers, and I think this ought to be fostered and encouraged by your committee to its fullest extent."

Worcester. report, 1905-6. Stock 45,371; borrowers 9,695; volumes issued 186,378. A book club in connection with the library has been in existence for four years, and the number of subscribers has dwindled to thirty-one. Although books to the value of £12 come into the library's stock from this source this year, "it is doubtful whether the benefit received from the club is worth the time and trouble spent upon it." An attempt has been made to establish a system of school libraries in connection with the Education Committee, but nothing has resulted.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

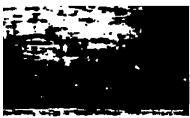
Amman, N.B.—On October 11th, the Lord Chancellor opened the new Public Library and made remarks appreciative of the true functions of libraries. Lord Loreburn, who, before his elevation to the woolsack, represented the Dumfries district for about twenty years, was presented with the freedom of the burgh before opening the Public Library. The building is of red sandstone and has cost £4,000, of which sum £3,000 was given by Dr. Carnegie.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—The Public Library is being converted from the indicator to the safe-guarded open access system.

Blackburn.—After a lively discussion, not free from personalities, at a Town Council meeting held early last month, it was decided to open the Public Library on Sundays.

Bournemouth.—We note that a collection of much present, and perhaps more future, interest is being made in the Public Library, where Mr. C. Riddle, the librarian, is gathering photographs, prints, &c., connected with Bournemouth in its earlier and present time. Changes come rapidly in modern seaside resorts rendering it the more important to record the older aspects of such places. Mr. Riddle has prepared a most interesting lecture on "Bournemouth past and present," which is in much request among local literary societies.

Bray, Ireland.—Efforts are being made to revive the project to establish a Public Library for this pleasant little town, but at present



the prospect of accomplishing the object is indefinite. Dr. Carnegie has not yet undertaken to make a grant, probably because the Council have not adopted a penny rate for the up-keep.

Brighton.—*The Sussex Daily News* has recently published an article appreciative of Mr. H. D. Roberts' efforts to popularize the Public Library. We congratulate Mr. Roberts' who merits the kind things said of him in the article. Among other means to the end may be mentioned a conference of teachers and school managers at the library, fortnightly lectures through the winter months, the exhibition and housing of the pictures of the Photographic Survey of Sussex, and the establishment of a separate room for the children's library. We note that the first lecture is to be "The Story of the Book" by the librarian himself, and that Mr. Toms, the curator of the Museum, is to deliver one of the series.

Bootle.—We learn from Mr. C. H. Hunt, the librarian, that an interesting experiment is to be tried by the Public Library authorities. Messrs. Johnson Brothers, being large employers of labour and anxious of the welfare of their employees, have suggested that their works shall be a book-delivery station and undertake all liability for books loaned. The committee have agreed to the proposal.

Cambridge.—Newtown seems likely to be possessed of a branch of the Public Library before long, a memorial having been favourably received by the committee.

Dublin.—The 196th annual visitation of the venerable institution known as Marsh's Library was held on October 12th, when the governors present were: the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church. The Library Keeper, the Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D., and the Assistant Librarian, Mr. E. A. Phelps, were in attendance. *The Irish Times* says

"The most important addition to the library during 1906 was the restoration by Lord Iveagh, of a considerable portion of the original correspondence of the first librarian, Dr. Elie Bouhéreau, and of copies of original documents connected with the Reformed Church at La Rochelle, made by Dr. R. Travers, who was Assistant Librarian in 1841 to 1887, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Dublin University. The letters were, under a misapprehension, sold by the executors of Dr. Travers to Lord Iveagh; and on the representation of the Rev. Dr. T. K. Abbott, librarian of Trinity College, Dublin, to which Lord Iveagh at first offered them, they were returned to their original home last January.

The publication of the catalogue of early printed books has brought the contents of this library under the notice of book experts and Mr. Phelps' slip catalogue of pamphlets and anonymous work is making steady progress.

Eccles.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Carnegie Public Library was performed by the Mayor (Alderman J. Schofield), on September 29th, in the presence of a large assemblage. Councillor E. Potts presided, as chairman of the Public Libraries Committee.

The building forms part of a scheme to fill up the most prominent part of a block of land acquired and cleared by the Corporation under the powers of the Insanitary Areas Act, and faces the broad space formed by the junction of two main roads opposite

the Town Hall. The library will consist of a lending department, 41 feet by 48 feet, a reading room, 40 feet by 40 feet; a magazine-room, 15 feet by 28 feet, with rooms for the staff and librarian, all on the ground floor. On the first floor will be a reference library, 40 feet by 23 feet, with a book gallery as extra store for lending department, a room for rare books, and a room for meetings of the Library Committee. The main feature is the large hall, having arcades on either side and covered with a segmental vault. The exterior will be treated in light grey terra cotta and bright red-facing bricks, and roofed with green slates. In the basement there will be a large store-room for papers and magazines, and also necessary rooms for heating and fuel.

Edinburgh.—The Advocates' Library contains a remarkable collection of manuscripts and relics now on exhibition. *The Scotsman* gave a summary of the objects on view and said,

"The chief feature of the present exhibition is a case containing a series of Scottish manuscripts, which have been chosen with the view of presenting a typical selection of the actual documents from which our first-hand knowledge of the national history and literature is derived."

Interesting additions have been made to the case of Royal autographs and various relics pertaining to the old library (opened in 1689) are shown, including a copy of the first printed catalogue, issued in 1692, and a letter written by David Hume, who was Keeper of the library from 1752 to 1757. We congratulate Mr. William K. Dickson upon his valuable charge.

Evesham.—We note that the Public Library is to be the home of the collection of local views made by members of the Vale of Evesham Camera Club. There is so much of interest in the neighbourhood that we expect ere long Mr. A. J. Warman, the librarian, will have a valuable series in his charge.

Franzburgh.—It is just a year since the Public Library was opened and Mr. Thomas Trail is able to report continued and increasing appreciation of the library not only in the autumn and winter months but also through the summer, visitors and fishermen then taking advantage of the institution.

Glasgow: Pollokshields.—The new District Library bids fair to be an attractive building. It is designed in the Italian style by Mr. T. G. Gilmour, of the Office of Public Works, and has a spacious entrance hall. On the ground floor are the lending department, a ladies' room and a general reading room.

Glenalmond, N.B.—On October 20th, Lord Roberts opened the new library at Glenalmond College, erected to the memory of those who fell in South Africa. *The Daily Graphic* of October 22nd contained a view of the library; the interior is arranged in bays with accommodation for readers between the book-stacks.

Harwarden.—The new range of buildings completing St. Deiniol's Library is now nearing completion. From *The Chester Chronicle* we learn—



"The new block, which will be the residence of the warden and readers, is built in the same style as the library hall, and presents a very imposing appearance. The design is rich and substantial, without a superfluity of ornament; but such as there is, is quite in harmony with the object for which it was erected—a place for study and quiet thought. Very opportunely a little book has been published from the pen of Mrs. Drew, which will be of considerable interest to those who have watched the gradual development of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, or who are thinking of availing themselves of the advantages of St. Deiniol's residence and library."

Hobart, Tasmania.—Mr. Taylor, the librarian, hopes to be in occupation of the new Public Library buildings next month. It will be remembered that Dr. Carnegie gave £7,500 towards the erection, and that Sir Arthur Havelock laid the foundation-stone in February, 1904. Our colonial brothers do not seem to have hurried themselves!

Hornsey.—On October 11th, the first lecture of this season was delivered at the Central Library under the presidency of the Mayor. A lecture on George Borrow had been announced, but the lecturer was prevented from attending and Mr. R. H. Tawney, M.A., kindly filled the breach with an admirable address upon Walt Whitman and his poetry.

King's Norton and Northfield.—In announcing the opening of the King's Heath Carnegie Library in our August issue, we referred to it as a branch library of Birmingham. This is incorrect. The new library is under the control of the King's Norton and Northfield Urban District Council, and brings the total number of libraries in this district up to seven, all of which have been opened during the past year. It is also anticipated that an eighth library—at Rednal—will be opened shortly.

Kingston-upon-Thames.—According to the programme sent us by Mr. Carter, quite an attractive series of lectures are to be delivered in the hall of the Public Library during the winter season. The names of the lectures, and the titles of the subjects chosen, are warranty of the popular but useful character of the addresses.

Leeds.—The following from *The Leeds Mercury* is of interest:—

"The small branch libraries at Farnley, New Farnley, Rodley, and Lower Wortley are to be supplemented by what is described as a travelling library.

Some four or five hundred books are to be bought and divided into four sets. These will consist of entirely different books, and when the readers of Rodley have had ample time to digest one set of books, they will be passed on say, to Lower Wortley, and vice versa. By this plan the library committee will be able to provide the readers on the outskirts of the city with a considerably greater variety of books than hitherto.

The plan has been already tried in connection with the juvenile libraries and has been a complete success.

Leigh, Essex.—The proposition to institute a small Public Library does not meet with the approval of the Ratepayers' Association, and we gather that nothing will be done in view of the present small rateable value of the town.

Liverpool.—The Hornby Library, housed in a room built for the purpose and forming an annex to the museum in William Brown Street, will prove a valuable and useful asset to the Corporation. The late Hugh Frederick Hornby, a Liverpool merchant, bequeathed his collection of books and prints in trust for public use, and the sum of £10,000 for the erection of a building to contain it. The books, nearly 8,000 in number, are mostly of great archaeological and historical interest. We learn from *The Athenæum* that "the library is rich in French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, and specimens of the work of Bewick, Cruikshank, and Stothard. It includes a complete collection of Kelmscott books and many fine bindings.

Llandrillo: Merionethshire.—A village library and reading room has been presented by Sir Henry Robinson, of Pale. The building is reported to be a distinct ornament to the village.

Llangollen.—The Llangollen library has now been handed over to the town council, the town having adopted the Act and secured Dr. Carnegie's aid towards the cost of building the new Public Library. The presence of the aged author, Sir Theodore Martin, added largely to the interest of the ceremony of the transfer.

"My closing message to young men is," said Sir Theodore, "go to the libraries, take the books to your homes, and make them your masters and your friends. The vistas they open up, and the lessons they impart, will enable you when you grow old to look back on your past with the feeling that your years have not been mispent, that you have not left unused the gifts with which you have been sent into the world."

London: North Camberwell.—A Library Readers' Union has been formed at North Camberwell Library and a course of six monthly lectures has been arranged mainly on some "great writers of the Victorian Era." The first lecture was given on Tuesday, October 16th, when Mr. Frederick Rogers lectured on Charles Dickens. The chair was taken by Councillor F. T. Pexton, chairman of the North Camberwell Library Committee. The remaining lectures of the series will be as follows:—

Nov. 20th.—"Bishop Westcott."

REV. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A.

(*Head of Cambridge House, Camberwell.*)

Dec. 18th.—"George Meredith."

MR. A. C. HAYWARD.

1907.

Jan. 15th.—"The Birth of the Moon."

MR. MAXWELL GRANT, M.A.

(*Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.*)

Feb. 19th.—"Tennyson."

REV. EDWARD CONYBEARE, M.A.

Mar. 19th.—"Robert Louis Stevenson."

MR. C. F. NEWCOMBE.

(*Librarian, North Camberwell Library.*)



London : Southwark.—On October 10th, Lord Rothschild performed the double task of inaugurating the open-access system in the Southwark Public Libraries, and opening the Cuming Museum which is under the charge of Mr. R. W. Mould, the chief librarian. *The Times* gives the following particulars :—

"The museum was bequeathed to the borough, together with the sum of £8,000, by the late Mr. Henry Syer Cuming, who was born in the Walworth Road, and was a life-long resident of the parish of St. Mary, Newington. The collection, begun by Mr. Cuming's father, at the age of five, a century and a quarter ago, is very wide in scope and most varied in interest. It is arranged in two main divisions, the first being illustrative of the works of nature, and the second of the works of man. The museum also contains many water-colour and other pictures, painted between 1790 and 1820 by J. B. Cuming, brother of the founder, which are of great local interest, showing Camberwell, Lambeth, and Walworth as pleasant rural localities. The open-access system adopted in the libraries, while admitting readers to the shelves to select their own books, is so safeguarded as to make theft practically impossible. At the opening ceremony there was a large and representative local gathering. Mr. J. Mallen Hale (chairman of the Public Libraries and Museums Committee) presided. He said the expectation of the committee was that the open-access system would largely cure excessive novel reading, by allowing borrowers of books to explore the contents of shelves devoted to history, biography, poetry, and other branches of literature. Lord Rothschild said he was glad to learn that books were issued from the library at the rate of 2,000 a day, and that the daily visitors to the news and magazine rooms numbered 6,000. He hoped the newspaper readers gave their attention to the leading articles in which the various aspects of the public questions of the day were treated. He did not know how much or how little pleasure was derived by visitors to museums. But he did know the pleasure of collecting, and he supported the advice given by Canon Horsley that every one should have a hobby for collecting something, especially something connected with the locality in which one lived."

London : St. Pancras.—The new Highgate Library, a branch of the St. Pancras Central Library, was opened by the Mayor of St. Pancras on October 18th. Mr. H. T. Ashby, chairman of the committee, presided on the occasion. Mr. W. N. Blair, the borough engineer, designed the building, which is estimated to cost £4,000 (part of Dr. Carnegie's grant of £40,000 to the borough) and will contain, to commence, about 8,000 volumes. At present only the reading rooms are open.

London : Woolwich.—The new Public Library at Eltham was opened by the Mayor of Woolwich on October 22nd. This handsome building, designed by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, has cost upwards of £7,000, and contains a lending library, to be worked on the open access system, a reference room, a magazine-room, a newsroom nearly 70 feet long, &c. The library will be ready for the issue of books during November, and Mr. Ernest A. Baker, the borough librarian, expects that the new system of issuing which is to be introduced will be greatly appreciated by the public.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The Benwell branch library will not after all be placed in a position to destroy any part of the beauty of Hodgkin Park, Mr. F. B. Atkinson having made the generous offer of a large piece of land for a site.

Northampton.—On October 13th, Alderman S. S. Campion gave a lecture relating to the library movement in the town, from which we

deeds in the reference library is about 300, of which a catalogue is being prepared for the press. Shrewsbury has, in proportion to its population, the largest collection of MSS. and deeds in the Kingdom.

Skipton.—After much delay and difficulty, the committee has succeeded in raising the sum of £1,700 to enable the town to take advantage of Dr. Carnegie's offer of £3,000 for the erection of a Public Library.

Southport.—Mr. Mills, the librarian, has compiled a new edition of the Guide to books on History, Geography and Biography, running into 312 pages. All the works on these subjects in the Public Library on October 1st are included, and all obscure entries are fully annotated, and the information given is made available by the general index. Information from other parts of the catalogue has been incorporated by means of brief cross-references.

Wakefield.—Dr. Carnegie has promised a further sum of £567 to the Public Library Committee to cover the amount expended, over and above his former grant of £8,000, upon the erection of the building.

Walsall.—The new Public Library, which has been erected with Dr. Carnegie's gift of £8,000, was formally opened, on July 24th, by Alderman Hughes, chairman of the Public Library and Art Gallery Committee, in the presence of a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the town and district. Each guest on arriving was presented with a neatly-printed programme, containing a portrait of Alderman Hughes and pictures of the building and the various rooms it contains, together with a brief assortment of information as to the library and the circumstances of its erection and a list of the committee; and, as is too often the case, without a single reference even to the name of the librarian who had to do all the work.

The building has its frontage to Lichfield Street, and extends 122 feet, the principal entrance being the centre of this frontage. On the right-hand side of the entrance hall is placed the news room, accommodating about 150 readers. On the left-hand side is the Lending Library, capable of holding about 25,000 volumes, together with rooms for the librarian and staff; while in front—in the entrance hall—is the staircase leading to the Reference Library, Magazine Room, and Ladies' Reading Room. The Reference Library on the upper floor contains accommodation for about 100 readers. The main front of the building is executed in red brick, from Leicester, with stone dressings, and is designed in a style to harmonise with the adjoining Town Hall. The whole of the rooms are lofty, well lighted, and well ventilated, the News Room and Lending Library being quite plainly finished. The Reference Library has a nicely decorated ceiling, and is more elaborate in its finishings. The cost of the building, including the furniture, has been £8,000, and the architect is Mr. James S. Gibson, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Thomas Graham, chief librarian of the Lewisham Public Libraries has, we regret to note, been unwell for some months past and, by the advice of his medical attendant, he has gone away for a rest and change. It is gratifying to record that Mr. Graham's laborious work in establishing five or six libraries in the borough of Lewisham since his appointment has been appreciated by his committee, who have given him three months leave of absence. We heartily join with Mr. Graham's friends in wishing him a speedy and complete restoration to his wonted good health.

Mr. R. C. Hemming, secretary and formerly librarian of the Public Library at Johannesburg, has passed away, after a short illness, in his sixty-ninth year. In the words of *The Star*—

"He had a charm of manner which endeared him to all; of a kindly disposition, generous and open-hearted, he was beloved by all who knew him. He wore the white lily of a blameless life, with a quiet dignity which marked the true unselfishness and noble aspirations of a great character."

His help was always ready at hand for the librarian and his assistants, and they will sadly miss his presence.

Mr. George A. Stephen, who was recently appointed chief assistant at the St. Pancras Public Libraries, has been the recipient of a handsome mahogany timepiece, suitably inscribed, from the Governors of the Bishopsgate Institute, as a mark of appreciation of his "twelve years' faithful service." Mr. Stephen was also presented with some works on library economy by the Institute staff.

Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., the well-known librarian of London's Guildhall, has retired from the position which he has held for eighteen years. His official connection with the library, which began when he was a mere lad, extends over more than four decades. Mr. Welch has written numerous papers on London history and institutions, and is a Fellow of the Library Association, and a member of various archaeological and other societies.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Edward Green, librarian of the Akroyd Park branch library, has been appointed chief librarian of Halifax in succession to Mr. J. Whiteley. The central library is to be re-organized, and "safeguarded open-access" has been decided upon.

Mr. H. H. Brook, sub-librarian, is succeeding Mr. Green as librarian of the Akroyd Park branch.

Mr. W. Munro Mackenzie, sub-librarian Aberdeen Public Library, has been appointed to take charge of the Public Library of Dunfermline as well as branch libraries formed and to be formed. As this appointment is one of the best in the profession, there were many applicants for the position.

Mr. Rupert Sanderson, senior assistant, Bolton Public Libraries, has been promoted to the post of assistant-in-charge of the Central Lending Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

A MEETING of the North-Western Branch of the Library Association was held at Southport on Thursday, October 18th, 1906.

The members, to the number of about forty, were first received in the reference room at the Central Library by Councillor C. E. Austin, J.P., chairman of the Southport library committee; Dr. Baidon, vice-chairman; Councillor Dr. Earnshaw, Miss Chadburn, member of the library committee, and Mr. F. H. Mills, the librarian. Following the reception, the members were entertained to tea in the Mayor's parlour by the Mayor, Councillor C. H. Bibby Hesketh, J.P., D.L. Besides those already mentioned there were present Dr. Simpson, chairman of the Waterloo library committee; Mr. Arthur Quayle, joint secretary of the Southport Literary and Philosophical Society; Councillor T. C. Abbott, president of the North-Western Branch of the Library Association, Manchester; Mr. Edward McKnight, hon. secretary, Chorley; Mr. C. Madeley, Warrington; Mr. Alf. Jolley, Warrington; Mr. John W. Singleton, Accrington; Mr. R. Ashton, Blackburn; Mr. G. T. Shaw, Liverpool; Mr. Charles W. Sutton, Manchester; Mr. Hargreaves Wilkinson, Rawtenstall; Mr. John Haines, Liverpool; Mrs. Margaret Jones, Runcorn; Miss Kate Fearnside, Waterloo-with-Seaforth; Mr. James M. Grindrod, Bolton; Mrs. Edith G. Taylor Hutt, Wallasey; Miss Edith Couldrey, Liverpool; Miss A. G. Proctor, Widnes; Mr. Alfred Lancaster, St. Helens; Mr. James Hutt, M.A. (Oxon), Liverpool (Lyceum); Mr. Ernest A. Savage, Wallasey; Mr. Thomas Formby, Liverpool; Mr. William E. A. Axon, LL.D., Southport and Manchester; Mr. Chas. J. Mellor, Eccles; Mr. William Higson, Colne; Mr. Sidney Lamb, Ashton-in-Makerfield; Mr. Edward Wood, Birkdale; and Mr. John McAdam, Warrington.

After tea the members adjourned to the Council Chamber, where the business meeting took place. Councillor F. C. Abbott presided. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Edward McKnight) announced a number of apologies for non-attendance from Sir W. H. Bailey (President of the Library Association), Mr. C. H. Hunt (Bootle Public Library), Mr. C. E. A. Clayton (Librarian, Medical Library, Owens College), Councillor Barber (Chairman of the Bootle Library Committee), Mr. P. Cowell (Liverpool) and Councillor Hurst (Ashton-under-Lyne).

Mr. McKnight reported that the next meeting would be held at Wigan in January, 1907.

EDUCATION.

Mr. James Hutt (Summer School Secretary) announced that the prizes for the best reports of the Summer School had been awarded as follows:—

- 1st, Mr. H. H. Edwards, St. Helens Public Library.
- 2nd, Mr. A. E. Dillon, Manchester Public Library.
- 3rd, Mr. J. Hindle, Blackburn Public Library.

EXHIBITION.

The President spoke appreciatively of a pamphlet by Mr. Guppy on *The Public Library*, and passed round for examination a copy of the same.

The Hon. Secretary referred to the *Manual of Descriptive Annotation for Library Catalogues* by Mr. E. A. Savage, a member of the Branch, and said those libraries who had not already purchased a copy would be well advised in doing so.

A copy of Mr. W. E. Doubleday's "Hampstead Descriptive Catalogue" (which had been courteously sent on request) aroused interest, and Mr. Savage spoke appreciatively of the annotations.

Mr. Madeley exhibited a list of juvenile literature and a method of recording issues.

BOOK SELECTION: JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Miss Chadburn (member of the Southport library and education committees) read a paper which was named in the programme "German School Libraries." Miss Chadburn said a more exact title would be "On Book-selection Committees for Juvenile Literature in Germany." Miss Chadburn's paper proved most interesting, and a recommendation that it be printed in the *Library Association Record* was agreed to. The following is a synopsis of the paper:

1. The Urgent Need in these days of wholesale Book Factories; of adequate Sifting; of trained Judgment; of rigorous Selection and Rejection of Books intended for the Reading of Children.
2. Existence in Germany of a body of expert Committees for the testing of Juvenile Literature; Headquarters, Hamburg; Organ, *Jugendschriften-warte*; Editor, H. Wolgast.
3. The "organisation" method of work of the union of German Committees for the Criticism of Juvenile Literature.
4. The Annual Catalogue of Books (from Current publication) to be recommended as reaching a certain level of literary and æsthetical work, and hence suitable for School Libraries; F, or Juvenile Section of Public Libraries and for Private Reading; graded according to Age and Subject, and into the two classes (1) Fine Edition, (2) Cheap Edition; Local and Special Catalogues: Christmas Exhibitions.
5. Propaganda work of the Union; The Books of Wolgast Friends.
6. Results in Germany; Austria; G. Switzerland; France.
7. Wanted: Similar organisation for England; the cultivation of a generally recognised *standard of Criticism* throughout the country; the compilation of a trustworthy General Catalogue of the *Best Books in the Best Editions* For Children, kept up to date, graded, priced, forming an adequate Guide to Teachers, Parents, Librarians.

Mr. C. W. Sutton (Manchester) expressed his pleasure at hearing the paper read, and hoped that Miss Chadburn would complete the paper and let it be published in the recognised organ of that association. He was sure the Association would value the opportunity of perusing such a valuable paper. In Manchester they wanted the assistance suggested, of a committee of wise readers and experts to advise them what to do, and he was inclined to think those German

societies were very wise in limiting the number of books. He moved a vote of thanks to Miss Chadburn for her paper.

The Chairman agreed with the proposal that Miss Chadburn should be asked to have the paper printed in full. He was sure Book Selection Committees would like to have the privilege of conferring with a Committee of Reference which could prepare monthly or quarterly lists to submit to library committees for their guidance.

Mr. C. Madeley (Warrington) seconded the vote of thanks to Miss Chadburn. Referring to school libraries, he felt no boy or girl should be allowed to leave school without having an opportunity of reading certain books. There were in existence certain first class books which the children ought to read. To give the children unlimited access to a large selection of books simply reduced the chance of books which they ought to read. The children would have plenty of time after leaving school to choose other books. The motion was carried with applause.

THE L.A. RECORD.

"How to improve the *Library Association Record*," the next paper, was read by Mr. G. T. Shaw, master and librarian of the Liverpool Athenæum. Mr. Shaw suggested that by widening the present arrangements the co-operation of members of the Association could be secured to a much greater extent than is now the case, and the periodical would become more useful, interesting and representative.

Mr. James Hutt opened the discussion and whilst agreeing with most of Mr. Shaw's suggestions did not consider that there was any need to add to the number of editors. The *Record* was better conducted when it was edited by a member of the North Western Branch.

Mr. Ernest A. Savage (Wallasey) pointed out some of the difficulties experienced by the Publications Committee, first in dealing with a mass of newspaper cuttings, and then in finding material to fill the *Record*. Frequently the Committee hurriedly had to send to members of the Association for articles. He objected to Mr. Shaw's references to classification. To many librarians it was an important subject, and it was useful to have debated difficult points in classification which did not trouble Mr. Shaw because he could obtain the help of the experts who frequented his library. In order to give point to the discussion Mr. McKnight moved, Mr. W. E. A. Axon seconded, and it was resolved:

"That this meeting of the North Western Branch having heard and discussed Mr. Shaw's paper on 'How to improve *The Library Association Record*,' recommends that the suggestions contained therein should be considered by the Library Association Council with a view to their adoption, and to carry out a much needed reform in the periodical of the Association."

It was decided that the two papers still on the agenda, viz., "Library Statistics," by Mr. A. Lancaster, and "The Work of Branch Library Associations," by Mr. E. McKnight be read at the next general meeting.



OUR NEW LIBRARIAN.

*A study in progress: being the story related by a Committeeman,
and now retold by TOM KUTZ.*

o o o

In the year eighteen-hundred and seventy-three,
We adopted the Acts at Great-Bunkum-on-Sea,
We put up a building—appointed a man
To fill the position of librarian.

Now this good man departed a short time ago,
And we got a successor from Progress-by-Bow,
Who told us just this, though it's sad to relate,
“My dear Bunkum brothers, you're quite out-of-date.

“I have looked into matters and much I deplore,
You should use the old ‘knock-em-out’ indicator;
Machines of this nature I'd like you to know,
Are things of past ages in Progress-by-Bow.

“All the borrowers there, whether servants or ‘dooks,’
At the shelves are permitted to take down the books;
So wise is their choice, that Scott, Dickens, Shelley,
Go out more often than Marie Corelli.

“You must also dispense with as soon as you can,
The effete catalogue on the A B C plan:
All up-to-date methods demand that you should
Just index on cards in a cab'net of wood.

“And here, let me say for your edification,
There's need for Smith's * system of classification;
Each book should arrange by its subject, and so
Be readily found as in Progress-by-Bow.

“Ne'er mind if the readers cry out with vexation,
We'll point out to them it's for their education,
And if they don't like it, commit them to Bath,†
Its *raison d'être* is to train up the staff.

“I must also insist that you shortly will find,
You are wrong in ignoring the juvenile mind;
I ask you to think of the maxim, and so
To ‘train up a child in the way he should go.’

* It is just possible that I have made a mistake in the name, but I am sure the Committeeman said it was either Smith, Brown, Jones, or Robinson.—T. K.

† “Insane persons used to be sent to Bath for the benefit of its mineral waters” (*Brewer*); hence the saying, “Go to Bath and get your head shaved.”

"The smart boy of fourteen and the small tot of three,
Should revel in Henty, or the toy A B C,
And when school is over, be able to go
To juvenile rooms as in Progress-by-Bow.

"The day of the newsroom is in truth, almost o'er ;
It just harbours the loafer—and also, what's more,
Drains large sums of money which better could be
Devoted to raising my own salary."

Thus spake our librarian, and to him we gave heed,
For by him enlightened, we saw present-day need ;
Demanded improvements : and now, don't you know,
We have vain regrets like our "neighbour-by-Bow."



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

SIR,—In the enthusiastic article—and enthusiasm is excellent when kept within reasonable limits—on Islington's First Library it is stated that a system of card-charging is in use by which the card is kept in the book while the book is on the shelf, and that such a system is perhaps the most rapid in the world !

As one who has practised this system for over twelve years, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that my experience has proved to me conclusively that, whenever readers are allowed to *handle* books, it is distinctly inadvisable to let any cards remain inside the volumes. As regards rapidity, I quite endorse the writer's remarks. With only *one* assistant, we can easily manage to issue 300 to 400 books a day at our library.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. T. LANGE.

St. Bride Foundation Institute.

26th October, 1906.

[Perhaps Mr. Lange is not aware that this method of card charging is but a variation of the Bradford system, introduced about 1873. The writer on the Islington Library does not claim any novelty, and we are led to understand that it is quite an easy matter to charge 500 books per *hour* with only *one* assistant, and to discharge an equal number with only two assistants. At Huddersfield and elsewhere, where the cards are kept in books, mislaid or lost cards are practically unknown.—*Ed.*]

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.]

A—GENERALIA.

Gould (F. J.). Life and manners: a volume of stories suitable for the moral instruction of children. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°. 7½". pp. viii. + 140. Price 2s. 6d. net.

A 118.632

Intended for the guidance of school teachers in the giving of moral instruction to the children under their charge. Short, simple stories understandable by children are given, each illustrating a quality, such as truthfulness, kindness, character, or self-control, which it is desirable to instill into the young mind. Appended are a description of the aims of the Moral Instruction League, for whom the book is being issued, a graduated syllabus of moral instruction and training in citizenship for elementary schools, and a list of recent books published on the subject.

B-D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Japan (George). Cams, and the principles of their construction. London: Constable, 1906. 8°. 9". pp. 59. *plans*. Price 8s. net. B 176

A description of various kinds of cams in use in machinery. The number of different kinds of cams is almost unlimited, so the author confines himself to those most generally used—the frog, face, cylinder cam and others. Plans and a description of the cams attached to linotype machines are given at the end of the book.

Rice (H. H.) and William M. Torrance. The Manufacture of concrete blocks, and their use in building construction. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 9½". pp. 122. *ill.* Price 8s. net. B 311

Is made up of a series of articles by different authors, being some of those submitted in competition for prizes offered by the *Engineering News* and the *Cement Age* of New York. Discusses the choice of locations for concrete block factories, the plant and equipment required, molding processes and machines, and the use of concrete blocks in the construction of buildings. Appended are the rules and regulations covering the manufacture and use of hollow concrete building blocks in the city of Philadelphia, and a list of manufacturers of concrete-block machines, molds, and tools.

Rider-Duncan (J. H.). Country cottages and week-end houses. London: Cassell, 1906. 4°, 11½". pp. 224. *ill., plans*. Price 5s. net. B 433

Intended to help the man who wishes to superintend the building of his own country cottage. There are descriptions and illustrations of cottages costing from one hundred pounds odd to two thousand. Chapters are given on the materials for use in building, the laying out of gardens, and methods of up-keep.

Bernhardi (Lt.-Gen. Frederick von). Cavalry in future wars. Trs. by Charles S. Goldman. London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xxviii. + 305. Price 10s. 6d. net. **B 880.222**

Analyses the functions to be performed in modern warfare by cavalry, and details a plan for the training and organisation of the force. Chapters are given on riding, feeding, manœuvres, higher education for officers, tactical leading in mounted combats, patrols, transmission of reports, and cyclists. An introduction is contributed by Sir John French.

The author is Commander of the seventh division of the German army.

Wright (Sir A. E.). The Principles of microscopy; being an introduction to work with the microscope. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 10", pp. xxii. + 250, *ill.* Price 21s. net. **C 170**

Part I. treats of the development of the object or stage-picture, i.e. of the development upon the stage of the microscope of that pattern of radiant points which constitutes the original of the magnified image formed upon the retina by the microscope: Part II. treats of the development of the magnified microscopic image, and the instrumental adjustments which are required for the satisfactory development of that image. The general scope is *the technique of the microscope*. The text of the book proceeds simultaneously with experiment, whilst the illustrations and experiments provided enable the reader the better to comprehend the facts.

The writer is pathologist to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

Cunynghame (H. H.). Time and clocks: a description of ancient and modern methods of measuring time. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 200, *ill.* Price 6s. net. **D 270**

Explains the principles of the sundial, the sand-glass, the water-clock. Galileo's clock, and the chronometer. Also deals with the pendulum, anchor escapement, the ratchet wheel and epicycloids.

Claremont (Leopold). The Gem-cutter's craft. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xvi. + 296, *ill.* Price 15s. net. **D 511**

The author is a practical gem-cutter, and deals with the practical, scientific, artistic and commercial aspects of the subject. Illustrations are given showing how gems are identified, cut and polished, also historic gems and typical specimens of precious stones in their natural state. An appendix describes "how to prepare Sonstadt's solution and the double thallium silver nitrate for the purpose of taking specific gravity." A short bibliography of the subject is also appended.

Smith (Alexander). Introduction to general inorganic chemistry. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xviii. + 780. Price 7s. 6d. net. **D 780.3**

Intended mainly for students beginning the practical study of chemistry. The author has endeavoured to enunciate the main laws of chemistry in terms of experimental fact. Appended are tables of the periodic system and of international atomic weights.

The author is Director of General and Physical Chemistry in the University of Chicago.

E-F—BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Boulger (G. S.). *Familiar trees.* London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 160, *col. ill.* Vol. i. Price 6s. **E 153**

Describes well-known trees, and enquires into their individual origin, purpose, and significance.

Hulme (F. Edward). *Familiar wild flowers.* London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 160, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **E 174**

Cesaressco (Eugenio Martinengo). *The Psychology and training of the horse.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xvi. + 334, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **F 811**

Contains a minute study of the manner in which the horse learns and the methods by which it may be trained. In the chapter on *Pace* the author examines the way in which fear arises in horses, with a view to finding a remedy. Chapters are also given on bridling, turning, and the use of the curb.

G-H—ETHNOLOGICAL & MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Swiney (Francis). *The Cosmic procession; or the feminine principle in evolution.* London: Ernest Bell, 1906. *High Thought Series.* 8°, 8", pp. xvi. + 238. Price 3s. 6d. net. **G 035**

Aims at demonstrating that the feminine principle has been the main factor in evolution, and that the future progress of humanity depends on the recognition of this essential fact. Chapters on: The Feminine principle in creation; The Divine motherhood: Phases of consciousness.

Handley (W. Sampson). *Researches on breast cancer and its operative treatment: a study in applied pathology.* London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xii. + 232, *col. ill.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **H 553**

The author's object is "to present for the surgeon's use a careful picture of a breast cancer, of its microscopic ramifications and of its mode of dissemination." This book is the result of investigations carried out by the author in the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital. Appended is a note on lymphatic permeation as a factor in the dissemination of a melanotic sarcoma.

The writer is Hunterian Professor of Surgery and Pathology in the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

I-ECONOMIC BIOLOGY.

Barkett (Charles William) and Clarence Hamilton Poe. *Cotton: its cultivation, marketing, manufacture, and the problems of the cotton world.* London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 331, *ill.* Price 8s. 6d. net. **I 410.10**

Part I. deals with the history of cotton from the earliest times. Part II. with the growth of the cotton-plant. Part III. with the market prices, and Part IV. with its manufacture and the by-products connected with it. Also treats of soils, exhausted soils, manures, fertilisers, and describes all the processes connected with its manufacture—ginning, baling, etc.

The author is Professor of Agriculture in the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.

Rhead (G. Woolliscroft). *Chats on Costume—a practical guide to historic dress.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 304, *col., ill.* Price 5s. net. **I 604**

Consists of a series of chats on the detailed portions of dress such as the tunic, the mantle, the dressing of the hair, the doublet and hose, boots, shoes, and other coverings for the feet, gloves, lace, the crinoline, &c., showing the various developments from the earliest periods to the present time. The volume is illustrated by reproductions of paintings and engravings by the great masters, and a number of sketches by the author.

J-K—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Cram (Ralph Adams). *The ruined abbeys of Great Britain.* London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 8½" pp. 330, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **J 859 U 995**

Burton (De Witt), and Shailor **Matthews**. *The Life of Christ: an aid to historical study and a condensed commentary on the gospels.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 302. Price 5s. net. **K 301**

Intended for the use of students. The authors' aim is to promote a systematic historical study of the gospels along the lines usually followed in constructive historical work. The tone of the book is orthodox.

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(*Commerce and Trade.*)

Crozier (John Beattie). *The Wheel of wealth: being a reconstruction of the science and art of political economy on the lines of modern evolution.* London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xx. + 527. Price 12s. 6d. net. **L 101**

The author frankly aims at "getting rid of the orthodox political economy," by substituting "a dynamical for a statical basis." This was originally intended by the author to be the third volume of a series, entitled "History of Intellectual Development."

Macgregor (D. H.). *Industrial combination.* London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. x. + 245. Price 7s. 6d. net. **L 823**

In three parts. Part I. is a deductive study on "The Factors of competing strength," and deals with the questions of risk, bargaining strength and productive efficiency. Part II. deals with the relations of monopolies and trusts to labour, and differentiates between industrial combination and labour combination. Part III. treats of the effects of combination from the national standpoint.

Karslake (Frank), *ed.* *Book-auction records: a priced and annotated record of London book-auctions.* Vol. 3. (1905-6). London: Karslake, 35, Pond St., Hampstead, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + xxviii. + 630, *ill., ports.* Price 21s. net. **L 840.933**

Book auction records is a quarterly account, arranged in alphabetical order, of all the sales conducted in the principal auction-rooms of the metropolis—those of Messrs. Sotheby, Hodgson, Hampton, Puttick, and Simpson, Christie and Jarvis. The bound volume for the past year exhibits the painstaking care and minute and intimate knowledge of the subject which are the necessary adjuncts to the compiler of such a

record. We note that the highest price brought by a single work during the season was paid for a 1600 copy of *Much ado about nothing*—£1,570. The portraits include a very good one of Dr. Richard Garnett. A very full and complete index is given at the end, and the volume should prove as useful to librarians and others as the previous volumes undoubtedly have.

Book Prices Current: a record of the prices at which books have been sold by auction, from October 1905 to July 1906, being the season 1905-1906. Vol. 20. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. Price £1 7s. 6d. net. **L 540.933**

This well-known and useful annual appears in its twentieth volume with increased vigour and portliness of aspect. It contains nearly 7,000 entries, a considerably larger number than in previous years. This is a step in the right direction, as it is only by a large policy of inclusion, that the usefulness of the work can be increased. More references and still more index are our only two suggestions for its improvement. We think it is a mistake in the index, to reprint the author's name in the case of each entry, for instance "Cruikshank G" is repeated 51 times, and "Dickens C" nearly as often. The practice appears wasteful.

Book Prices Current becomes increasingly valuable as the years go on, and, with the Decennial Indexes, forms, perhaps, one of the handiest bibliographical tools at our disposal.

M—LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Trench (Richard Chenevix). A select glossary of English words used formerly in senses different from their present. *Ed.* by A. Smythe Palmer. London: Geo. Routledge, 1906. 8°, 6½", pp. xvi + 230. Price 2s. 6d. **M 051 U 301**

The author's object is to trace the history of words of which the meaning has changed, in such a manner as to interest and instruct the general public. The book contains about 400 items, arranged in alphabetical order, and at least one example of its former use by early writers is given for each word selected. It is interesting to note the changes that have occurred in many words: a *novelist* "now is, or ought to be, a writer of *new* tales, but he *was* once simply an innovater, a bringer-in of *new* fashions into the church or state." This little book will be found almost indispensable by the student of philology.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

[*Fiction, Poetry, Drama, Essays, etc.*]

Clifford (Mollie Lee). Yoppy: the autobiography of a monkey. London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 215, *col. ill.* Price 5s. **N 004**

Humorous and serious experiences of an emancipated organ-grinder's monkey.

Arabian Nights. One thousand and one nights: the Arabian nights' entertainment. Vol. i. Trans. by Edward William Lane. Ed. by Stanley Lane-Poole. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xviii. + 413, *port.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 008**

First of four volumes based on Edward Stanley Poole's edition of 1859. A preface has been contributed by the editor, who has also curtailed the notes and modernised the spelling of the Persian and Arabic names.

Atherton (Gertrude). *Rezánov*. London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 345. Price 6s. **N 020**
California.

Brady (Cyrus Townsend). *The Patriots of the south*. London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 348. Price 6s. net. **N 020**

A story of the American Civil war, the chief character being General Lee.

Cleeve (Lucas). *Counsels of the night*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 312. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story with a basis of occultism.

Duff (Lily Grant). *Periwinkle*. London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 424. Price 6s. **N 020**

Ellis (Edward S.). *A Princess of the woods*. London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 160, *ill.* Price 1s. **N 020**

Historical story of the early settlers in America. Tells of the adventures of Pocahontas, the princess of the woods, and Captain John Smith.

Fitchett (W. H.). *Ithuril's spear*. London: Chas. Kelly, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 436, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

Story of love and adventure in Africa and England; written by the author of "Deeds that won the Empire."

Frenssen (Gustav). *Holyland*. Trs. by Mary Agnes Hamilton. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 376. Price 6s. **N 020**

By the author of "Jörn Uhl."

Hearn (Lafcadio) Kokoro. London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 7", pp. 388. Price 6s. **N 020**

Glimpses of the inner life of Japan.

Nesbit (E.). *The Incomplete amorist*. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 311. Price 6s. **N 020**

Nield (Jonathan). *Slings of fortune*. London: H. R. Allenson, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 317. Price 6s. **N 020**

A quiet and unpretentious story of to-day, recounting the fortunes of a true philanthropist, who yields up the bulk of his wealth rather than allow a reckless financier to ruin his schemes for the good of the poor. The characters of his family, the love affair of his daughter, and the incidents of a happy holiday in Cornwall, with sketches of certain people they met there.

Smith (Alice Prescott). *Montlivet*. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 443, *map.* Price 6s. **N 020**

Early trading days in Canada, when French and English and the Indian tribes were engaged in the struggle for supremacy.

Travers (Graham. *Margaret Todd*.) Growth. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 418. Price 6s. **N 020**

Trollope (Anthony). Doctor Thorne. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. viii. + 631. *Trollope's Barchester Novels. Library Edition.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 020**

——— Framley parsonage. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. viii. + 599. *Trollope's Barchester Novels. Library Edition.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 020**

The third and fourth volumes of the series. Trollope's stories of the cathedral town of Barchester and its environs are probably his best. The Rev. Mark Audley, vicar of Framley, the central figure of the second book, and Lady Lufton, are characters well known to readers of Trollope's. The *Library Edition* is very suitable, both in the matter of get-up and price, for Public Libraries.

Corbett (F. St. J.). The History of British poetry. London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 640. Price 7s. 6d. net. **N 100.10**

From the earliest times to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Mackail (J. W.), *ed.* Select epigrams from the Greek anthology. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8¼", pp. xii. + 433. Price 14s. net. **N 122**

Includes about five hundred epigrams on such subjects as religion, nature, life and death. The commentary is founded on the work of Jacobs, Kaibel and others. Notes and biographies of the writers are appended.

Dum Dum. The Crackling of thorns. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. x. + 79. Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 124**

Humorous verses, some of which have already appeared in the pages of *Punch* and *Blackwood's*.

The Young People. By one of the old people. London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 202. Price 5s. net. **N 321**

Light sketches of the happiness of the life of certain young friends of the author, written principally for children's reading.

Warner (Anne). Susan Clegg and her neighbours' affairs. London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. 270, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 321**

The heroine is an old spinster who has never been outside her native village, and has constituted herself the local reporter of news. Written by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch."

O—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Treves (Sir Frederick). The Other side of the lantern. London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. xvi. + 424, *ill.* *Cheap ed.* Price 6s. net. **O 260**

Impressions of India, Burmah, China, Japan, and the South Sea islands. Descriptions of the Taj Mahal, the "holy city" of Benares, the Golden Pagoda of Rangoon, Penang, and the Yosemite Valley.

Morel (H.). *Red Rubber.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxii. + 213, *maps.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **O 680**

Describes in detail the part played by Great Britain in the formation of the Congo State; the official steps taken by King Leopold to acquire the riches of the tropical forest belt, quoting official documents as yet unknown to the public, and the resultant effect of these steps in the treatment of the native population during the last fifteen years. Also discusses the claims of the Congo State as set forth in its defence, the financial methods employed, and the position of Belgium with regard to the King's undertaking.

Sir Harry Johnston contributes an introduction.

P—OCEANIA AND ASIA.

Elkington (E. Way). *Adrift in New Zealand.* London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 276, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **P 080.38**

Life in New Zealand of the present day. The author spent seven years there, and gives descriptions of the scenery and landmarks in and near Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Napier, Otago, and other towns. He lived for some time among the Maoris, and describes their mode of life. He also gives accounts of sheep-stations, the deer-forests, gum-fields and the bush of New Zealand.

Viaud (Louis). *Pierre Loti.* India. Trs. from French by G. A. F. Inman, London: T. Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 290. Price 10s. 6d. net. **P 600**

Q—EUROPE.

Geikie (Cunningham). *The Holy Land and the Bible.* London: Cassell 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 432. Price 3s. 6d. **Q 200**

The author visited Palestine in order to gather from nature illustrations of the writings and localities in the Bible. Amongst other places, he visited, Caesarea, Hebron, Beersheba, Ascalon, Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

Pais (Ettore). *Ancient legends of Roman history.* Trs. by Mario E. Cozenza, London: Swan & Sonnenschein, 8°, 8½", pp. xvi. + 336, *ill.* Price 15s. **Q 510.10**

Gives accounts of the legends of Acca Larentia, the mother of the Lares, and the nurse of Romulus; of the maid Tarpeia; of Servius Tullius, the Horatii. Lucretia, Virginia, Spurius Maelius, Servilius, Ahala and Lucius Minucius. Describes also the excavations in the Forum Romanum, a new Pompeian fresco, and gives chapters on the topography of ancient Rome, the Stips Votiva of the Niger Lapis, the topography of the Via Nova, the Vicius Orbis and the Vicus Cyprius. Notes on the text and a list of authorities are appended.

The author is Professor in the Universities of Naples and Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Jackson (F. Hamilton). *The Shores of the Adriatic; the Italian side: an architectural and archæological pilgrimage.* London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. xiv. + 358, *ill., plans.* Price 21s. net. **Q 940**

The result of several visits to Italy. Describes the ruins and ecclesiastical buildings of the little villages along the coast, and traces the mingled influences of the Lombard, Byzantine and Saracen styles on the art and architecture still surviving. The author visited Bari, Trani, with its ashlar quarries, Bitonto, Barletta, Foggia, Rimini and many other places along the coast.

The writer is Vice-President of the Society of Designers.

U—BRITISH ISLANDS.

Clark (Andrew). A Bodleian guide for visitors. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. 18°, 6", pp. xii. + 128, *ill., plans*. Price 1s. 6d. net.

U 726.38

This little guide to Oxford's great library contains a clear and concise account of the chief buildings, relics, and other subjects of interest which the visitor is permitted to see. The Bodleian Library is estimated to contain over 700,000 volumes of printed and manuscript matter, and visitors are allowed within its portals on every week-day of the year except Good Friday and Christmas Day. But the author does not confine himself to the library, and gives descriptions of the Sheldonian Theatre, which was built in 1664-9 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, the Tower of the Five Orders, and other buildings. It is written in an easy style, and is admirably suited both for the casual visitor to the Bodleian, who wishes to know something of the history and traditions of that which he sees, and for the student of Oxford history and English history, with which the Bodleian is so intimately bound up.

Bradley (E. T., Mrs. Murray Smith, *pseud.*) Westminster Abbey: its story and associations. London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 384, *ill.* Price 6s.

U 911

The story of the Abbey and the celebrities associated with it is related from the earliest written records down to the coronation day of King Edward the Seventh.

The author is a daughter of the late Dean Bradley.

W—AMERICA.

Hobson (J. A.). Canada to-day. London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 143. Price 3s. 6d. net.

W 024

The outcome of a journey made by the author, during which he visited the chief centres of activity in the dominion. His aim is to give information enabling the reader to form a judgment as to the economic resources and probable future of Canada, with its vast potentialities of agriculture and mineral wealth. He traces some of the points of similarity and dissimilarity between Canada and the United States. A study of the fiscal and commercial relations with Great Britain is appended.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Salaman (Malcolm A.) The Old engravers of England in their relation to contemporary life and art. London: Cassell, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 224, *ill.* Price 5s. net.

X 009 Y 5

Aims at presenting in biographical form and without technicalities, a survey of the three methods of copper-plate engraving in line, mezzotint, and stipple, as they interpreted the life and art of England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Contains forty-eight full-page illustrations representing the leading English masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Melville (Lewis). Victorian novelists. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 321, *ports.* Price 12s. 6d. net.

X 055 Y 568

Critical and biographical studies of Lytton, Benjamin Disraeli, Samuel Lover, Thackeray, Kingsley, Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, James Payn, Sir Walter Besant and others.

Gardner (Edmund). *The King of court poets: a study of the life, works, and times of Lodovico Ariosto.* London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 395, *ill., port.* Price 16s. net. **X 3174**

Sequel to *Dukes and poets in Ferrara*. The author of *Orlando Furioso*, though the central figure in the book, does not monopolise the pages to the exclusion of the many lesser-known poets of his day. The period covered is from 1505 to 1534, the reign of Alfonso d'Este, third Duke of Ferrara, the husband of the notorious Lucrezia Borgia.

Whitehouse (H. Remsen). *A Revolutionary princess: Christina Belgiojoso-Trivulzio, her life and times.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 317, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **X 3305**

Records the life of one of the most remarkable women of the nineteenth century—mystic, fantastic and unconventional. The princess led a most varied life; at times deep in romantic conspiracy with the Carbonari, at others in league with Mazzini, again leading a regiment of Neapolitan youths, writing a treatise on Christian dogma, disturbing Thiers, fascinating Alfred de Musset, conducting the most popular and exclusive salon in Paris, or yet again ruling a lonely oriental farm.

Reid (Stuart J.). *Life and letters of the first Earl of Durham, 1792-1840* London: Longmans, 1906. 2v. 8°, 9", pp. xx. + 407, xii. + 409, *17 plates.* Price 36s. net. **X 3988**

The first volume contains a picture of England during the years of tumult and of orator Hunt which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill, and gives an account of the Earl's proceeding in the House of Commons during the ministries of Canning, Wellington and Melbourne, when he was Mr. Lambton. The second volume deals with Durham's embassy to Russia and Governorship of Canada, and concludes with a letter from Disraeli.

Hogg (Ethel M.). *Quintin Hogg: a biography.* London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 419, *ill., port.* Price 3s. 6d. **X 4962**
Preface contributed by the Duke of Argyll.

Sidney (Philip), *ed.* *Conversations of Ben Jonson with William Drummond of Hawthornden.* London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 64, *ports.* Price 2s. net. **X 5485**

Divided into three parts. Part 1—Introduction: Part 2—Ben Jonson's conversations: Part 3—Drummond's opinion of Jonson.

Pennell (Elizabeth K.). *Charles Godfrey Leland: a biography.* London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. xii. + 420 and 471, *ill., ports.* 2v. Price 21s. net. **X 5904**

Literary reminiscences, etc., of "Hans Breitmann." Contains letters from and anecdotes of Washington Irving, Oscar Wilde, Körner Strauss, Walter Besant, Lytton, Sarah Bernhardt, Motley, Jean Ingelow, Bret Harte, Browning, Emerson, Charles Dickens, Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and others. The writer was the niece of "Hans Breitmann."

Rose (J. Holland), *ed.* *Napoleon's last voyages.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. *2nd ed.* 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 247, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **X 6595**

Contains the diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Usher (on board the "Undaunted") and John R. Glover, secretary to Rear-Admiral Cockburn (on board the "Northumberland"). These diaries give glimpses of the Emperor at the time of his sailing to Elba in 1814, and to St. Helena in 1815, and throw interesting sidelights on his personality.

There is an introduction and critical and explanatory notes by the editor, who is a well known authority on Napoleon.

Ramsden (Guendolen), *ed.* Correspondence of two brothers: Edward Adolphus, 11th Duke of Somerset, and his brother, Lord Webb Seymour, 1800 to 1819 and after. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. x. + 368, *ill.*, 3 *ports.* Price 15s. net. **X 7934**

On the political and social movements of the early nineteenth century, and other subjects. Contains letters from and to the then Czar of Russia, the Grand Duchess Catherine, Lord Holland, Prince Metternich, Mr. Playfair, Sydney Smith, Lord Byron, and Madame de Stäel.

Hutton (W. H.), *ed.* William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, 1825-1901: (from *The Letters of William Stubbs*). London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. 264, *ill.*, *port.* Price 6s. net. **X 7985**

Several of the letters have been omitted from *The Letters of William Stubbs*, published in 1904, and some new information has been added. A bibliography is appended.

Gordon (William Clark). The Social ideals of Alfred Tennyson as related to his time. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. viii. + 257. Price 6s. 6d. net. **X 8097**

The object of the author is to show the relation in which Tennyson's poems stand to the social conditions of his day. His views on man, woman, the church, the government, society, and the hopes of his age have been collected, and are brought into touch with contemporary history.

Perry (Bliss). Walt Whitman. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. viii. + 318, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 6s. net. **X 8902**

The author aims at portraying the man and the poet with sympathy, but without partisanship. Discusses the formative period of Whitman's mind and style, and his relations with preceding American and European literature. Several hitherto unpublished letters are included in this volume and new biographical details.

Traubel (Horace). With Whitman in Camden: March 28—July 14, 1888. London: Gay & Bird, 1906. 8°, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. xvi. + 473, *ports.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **X 8902**

Contains letters from Robert Buchanan, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, Edward Dowden, Edmund Gosse, John Morley, Lord Tennyson, W. N. Rosetti, John Burroughs and others, and discussions on important contemporary questions such as the negro question.

Wilkinson (Bishop). Twenty years of continental work and travel. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8". pp. xxiv. + 438, *port.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **X 8915**

Contains reminiscences of the Franco-German war, and describes the state of the villages and towns of France during the campaign and after. Napoleon the Third's flight and the Empress Eugenie's dramatic escape from Paris are among the incidents narrated. Of the many notable men and women mentioned in its pages the following is a selection—Maximilian of Mexico, Empress Augusta, Bismarck, Prince Kantekuzin, Dr. Döllinger, "Father John" of Cronstadt, and Sir Horace Rumbold.

There is a preface by Sir Edmund Monson.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

o o o

IN addition to the select classified list of new and current books which appears in the BOOK SELECTOR department, it is the intention of the editor to publish a series of lists of the best books on all important subjects, arranged in the order of the Subject Classification Scheme. These lists will be confined to books in print, as a rule, and will not include foreign literature save in exceptional cases, owing to difficulties in the way of obtaining exact information. The Select Bibliographies will cover every subject of interest, and in course of time it is hoped that a valuable series of useful lists will be collected. Librarians who are experts in any special topic are invited to communicate with the editor, with a view to arrangements being made for the compilation of select bibliographies on these subjects.

NATURE STUDY.

[This brief selection of recent books is intended for the use of librarians who are desirous of making up a small collection of works on this popular subject.]

Manuals of Nature Study.

- Bailey, L. H.** Nature-study idea. 8vo. 1903. Doubleday, \$1.
Freeman, W. G. Nature teaching. 8vo. Murray, 6s.
Hodge, C. F. Nature study and life: a complete course of nature study in all its branches. 12mo. *Illus.* Ginn, 7s. 6d.
Jackman, W. S. Nature study for the common schools. 8vo. 1891. Holt, \$1.20.
Lange, D. Handbook of nature study. 8vo. Macmillan, 5s.
Stenhouse, Ernest. An Introduction to nature study. 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.
Steward (Rev. Canon), and A. E. Mitchell. Nature student's note book. 8vo. Constable, 2s.
Wilson, Mrs. Lucy L. W. Nature study in elementary schools: a manual for teachers. 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.

General Science.

- Avebury, John Lubbock, Lord.** The Beauties of nature. 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 6s.
Brown, Robert. ed. Science for all. 5v. 4to. *Illus.* 1881-3. Cassell, 45s.

Buckley, Archibald R. *The Fairy-land of science.* 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 6s.

——— *Short history of natural science.* 8vo. Macmillan, 7s.

Huxley, T. H. *Introductory primer of science.* 8vo. Macmillan, 2s.

Nisbet, St. George. *An Introduction to the elements of science.* 8vo. 1893. *Illus.* Osgood, 6s.

Simmons, A. T., and Jones, L. M. *Elementary general science.* 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.

Wright, Alder. *The Threshold of science.* 8vo. 1892. *Illus.* Giffin, 6s.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

See, William. *Short studies in nature knowledge: an introduction to the science of physiography.* 8vo. *Illus.* 1895. Macmillan.

Gottie, Sir Archibald. *A Primer of physical geography.* *Illus.* 8vo. Macmillan 1s.

Gregory, R. A. *The Planet Earth.* 8vo. Macmillan, 2s.

Huxley, T. H. *Physiography: an introduction to the study of nature.* 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 6s.

Kingsley, Charles. *Madam How and Lady Why: first lessons in earthlore for children.* 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.

Mill, H. R. *The Realm of nature.* 8vo. *Illus.* Murray, 5s.

Orendon, C. T. *The Face of nature: popular readings in elementary science.* 8vo. *Illus.* 1902. (Home and school lib.) Murray, 2s. 6d.

Thornton, J. *Elementary physiography: an introduction to the study of nature.* 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 2s. 6d.

BIOLOGY.

Allen, Grant. *Flashlights on nature.* 8vo. 1898.

Allen, Francis H. *Nature's diary.* 8vo. *Illus.* Constable, 5s.

Andrews, Mrs. Jane. *Stories Mother Nature told her children.* 8vo. 1893. Ginn, 2s.

Atkinson, J. C. *Nature study reader: being walks, talks, travels and exploits of two schoolboys.* 8vo. Macmillan, 3s.

Brightwen, Mrs. *More about wild nature.* 8vo. *Illus.* Unwin, 5s.

——— *Quiet hours with nature.* 8vo. *Illus.* Unwin, 5s.

Buchanan, H. B. M., and R. R. C. Gregory. *Lessons on country life.* 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 3s. 6d.

- Burroughs, John.** Far and near. 8vo. Constable, 5s.
 ——— Ways of nature. 8vo. 1905. Constable, 5s.
 ——— A Year in the fields. 8vo. 1896. *Illus.* Smith, Elder, 6s.
- Emerson, Ralph W.** Works. 5v. *Bohn's Lib.* Bell, 17s. 6d.
- Frye, A. E.** Brooks and brook basins: to inspire children with a love of nature. 12mo. *Illus.* Ginn, 3s.
- Furneaux, William.** The Outdoor world. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 6s.
- Gibson, William H.** Eye spy: afield with nature among flowers and animated things. 8vo. 1897. Simpkin, 7s. 6d.
 ——— My studio neighbors. 8vo. 1898. Simpkin, 7s. 6d.
- Gould, A. W.** Mother Nature's children. 12mo. *Illus.* Ginn, 3s.
- Harting, J. E.** Recreations of a naturalist. 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Unwin, 15s.
- Holden, E. S.** Real things in nature. 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.
- Jefferies, Richard.** Hodge and his masters. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 7s. 6d.
 ——— Round about a great estate. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 5s.
 ——— Wild life in a southern county. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 6s.
- Jesse, Edward.** Gleanings in natural history. 8vo. Murray, 3s. 6d.
- Jordan, Denham.** Forest titles, and other studies from nature. Ed. by J. A. Owen. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 5s.
 ——— Woodland, moor, and stream: the notes of a naturalist. Ed. by J. A. Owen. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 5s.
- Kearton, Richard.** With nature and a camera. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 7s. 6d.
- Kingsley, Charles.** Glaucus: or, the wonders of the sea-shore. 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 3s. 6d.
- Leigh, M. C.** Our school out-of-doors: a nature book for young people. 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Unwin, 2s.
- Miall, L. C.** Round the year: short nature studies. 8vo. Macmillan, 3s. 6d.
- Murché, Vincent T.** Nature knowledge readers. 8vo. 3v. Macmillan, 4s.
- Robinson, E. Kay.** My nature notebook. 8vo. Pitman, 2s. 6d.
- Strong, F. L.** All the year round. Four parts: Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer. 4v. 8vo. *Illus.* Ginn, each 1s. 6d.

- Thoreau, Henry D.** Works. Riverside ed. 11v. 8vo. Constable, 66s.
- White, Gilbert.** Natural history of Selborne. *Ed.* by Bowdler Sharpe. 2 vols. 8vo. *Illus.* Constable, 21s.
- Natural history of Selborne. *Ed.* by R. Kearton. *Illus.* Cassell, 6s.
- Witchell, C. A.** Nature's story of the year. 8vo. *Illus.* 1906. Unwin, 5s.
- Wood, J. G.** Out of doors. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 3s. 6d.

ZOOLOGY.

- Buckland, Frank.** Notes and jottings from animal life. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 5s.
- Buckley, Arabella B.** Life and her children. 8vo. *Illus.* Macmillan, 6s.
- Furneaux, William.** Life in ponds and streams. 8vo. *Illus.* Longmans, 6s.
- Jefferies, Richard.** The Amateur poacher. 8vo. Smith, Elder, 5s.
- The Gamekeeper at home: sketches of natural history, poaching and rural life. 8vo. *Illus.* Smith, Elder, 5s.
- Kearton, Richard.** Wild life at home: how to study and photograph it. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 6s.
- Wild nature's ways. 8vo. *Illus.* Cassell, 6s.
- Lindsay, B.** Story of animal life. 8vo. *Illus.* Newnes, 1s.
- Pike, Oliver G.** In Birdland with field-glass and camera. *Illus.* 8vo. Unwin, 6s.



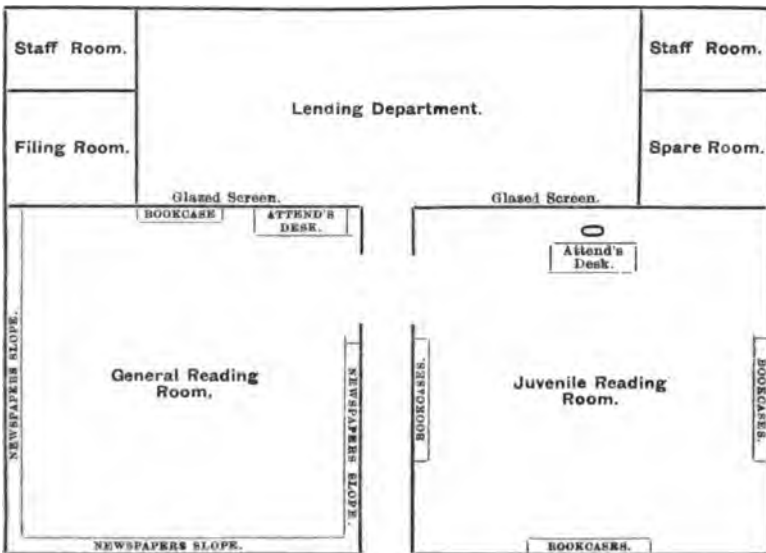
THE JUVENILE LIBRARY.

By J. B. R.

o o o

IT is a very encouraging sign to those interested in the welfare of children that so much attention is being bestowed upon them by library authorities. On every side activity is apparent : most new buildings have a room set aside for the exclusive use of juveniles, and many old buildings are being adapted and special provision made for the young. In these circumstances a brief summary of practical requirements may not come amiss.

The first consideration is that of planning. Unfortunately, the sites upon which libraries are built are not all of an ideal nature, so that the exact position of the Juvenile department cannot be regarded as a constant factor. But two rules, applicable to all buildings, may be submitted (1) the children's room should not be relegated to the basement as is sometimes done. To place this department in a basement depreciates its value as an important and integral part of the institution; and as one of the main functions of the department should be to lead children naturally into the main library, such a useful end is not likely to be attained if this undignified and unimportant part of the building is made to serve the purpose. (2) It should not be placed alongside or over the Reference Department as the noise which youngsters make in their incomings and outgoings is annoying to serious readers, and might be detrimental to that department.



In this connection a plan is submitted in which the Juvenile Department is given its rightful position in a prominent part of the building and as thus arranged would be a suitable plan for a large district library. By the addition of another story, a Reference Department and a large lecture hall could be had, and so the plan would be suitable for a fully equipped library.

Another point, and a very important one, is : should the Juvenile Lending Department and Reading Room be in the same room, or form part of the general Lending Department? Theoretically the proposal for separating the departments is good, for it allows of a centralization of the juvenile work. As the children also prefer to be free from their elders, it seems best that the Juvenile Lending Department should form part of the Juvenile Reading Room. On the other hand it means that a great deal of the Juvenile work will have to be carried on as part of the adult lending library, and the quietude of the room will be continually interrupted by the children returning and changing books. In the plan submitted a Juvenile Reading Room only is provided, but as it is directly in communication with the Lending Department, a compromise is thus effected.

If it is deemed necessary, lavatory accommodation may be provided where children would be allowed to wash their hands. But many are against such a proposal, and think that those who are really desirous of using the library, will acquit themselves thoroughly in regard to cleanliness.

As a supplement to the Reading Room, the Lecture Hall is invaluable, and where funds permit it should be provided.

Having decided the general principle of planning, the next consideration will be that of furnishing, and as regards this, care must be taken to make the room as handsome and attractive as possible.

It should be high, well ventilated, and lighted both naturally and artificially. To deaden sound, the floor should be wood blocked, and laid with linoleum. The walls should be wood panelled or tiled to a height of about five feet ; the remaining part being painted and decorated. Bookcases, not higher than four feet, should be placed round the walls at convenient intervals, and guides to the contents of each case should be placed on the top.

"Safe-guarded open-access" should be permitted in this department, as this is undoubtedly the coming system in library administration, and it will be to the advantage of readers and librarians alike to teach the child how to use the privilege "and when it is old, it will not depart from it."

The tables should be constructed of oak, or other good and substantial hardwood, and be capable of seating at each, six or eight children. If many children of varying years, or rather heights, frequent the library, it will be necessary to adapt the tables or chairs to suit them. Chairs to match the tables should be provided. They are much more comfortable and easy to adjust, and will do away with the overcrowding which

exists when benches are used. They are more expensive than benches or forms, but their extra convenience makes them desirable and necessary. It is not necessary to divide the reading rooms by a partition, in order to separate the boys from the girls, but if deemed necessary, the boys could be allotted one half of the room, and the girls the other, each having their own books and periodicals arranged to suit the plan. As few barriers are possible, consistent with smooth working, should be the rule.

The attendant's desk should be placed in that part of the room from which easy supervision could be had. (*See plan*).

Many are quite content to let the furnishing of the room cease at this point, but if the library is to *attract* children, something more must be done.

Pictures form one of the best and most effective means of attaining this end, but they should be artistic and interesting in quality, and not wretched extracts from illustrated weeklies, or gaudy specimens of the printer's art. If pictures of a high class order were obtained, they might form the subjects of interesting and instructive lectures. If there were more libraries than one in the district, it would be possible to 'change' the pictures at intervals, thus bringing the whole resources of the libraries' art collections to the mutual benefit of all.

It is a matter for consideration whether the plants used to beautify rooms at the opening ceremonies of libraries could not be allowed to remain and add that effect of brightness and unconventionality usually associated with flowers and foliage. Surely an arrangement could be made between the parks department, and libraries department, whereby this effective decoration could be made a constant feature.

Some library authorities provide pen and ink for the use of those juveniles who wish to prepare "home" lessons in connection with their school work. The theory that it will greatly assist the children is very good, but in some cases it is doubtful if many would take advantage of the provision. However, if the privilege is granted to, and appreciated by, the children it should certainly be allowed.

The selection of literature should be made with an idea of interesting and instructing, and nothing but what is of high merit and purity should be included. Standard juvenile fiction; a selection of English and foreign classics suitable for the young; biographies of eminent men and women especially written for, or interesting to the young; a selection of books on nature-study and elementary science; and all books likely to assist the children in their school or other studies should form the nucleus of the collection. Duplicating the best and most popular books should be freely adopted. The quality of the stock, from a technical point of view, should receive careful attention: good paper and binding ought to be insisted upon, and illustrated editions procured when possible. In some libraries cheap and wretched looking copies are provided, and needless to say the books are neither impressive nor appreciated. A child, if, not a critic, is able to appreciate to an infinite degree that which is beautiful.

A selection of the best juvenile periodical literature should be provided. A simple classification should be adopted, and as already stated, guides should be freely placed on shelves and cases to aid in selection. A catalogue of both the Lending and Reading Room collections is necessary, or rather indispensable. The catalogue of the Lending Department should, in addition to a manuscript form, be printed and distributed for a small sum, if it cannot be given away; but a manuscript or type-written form would be sufficient for the Reading Room stock.

Unfortunately, as was pointed out in an article on this subject by Messrs. Sayers and Stewart, which appeared in the *Library Association Record*, August, 1905, the compilers of children's catalogues have not taken sufficient pains to study the objects of such compilations. They very often are arranged on the same principle as the general catalogue, which is surely not the correct one. A juvenile catalogue should be as straightforward, simple, and concise as possible, so as to be intelligible and helpful to its users.

It is not proposed to compile a code of rules, for to a certain extent that would be useless, owing to varying conditions. But in framing them, it should be remembered for whom they are intended, and accordingly they should be made as simple as possible. They should ordain that every child living within the borough or town shall have free access to the Reading Room during the specified time, and when a guarantee has been signed by the parent, or responsible guardian of the child, the right to borrow books should be given. The parent is the person who should sign his (or her) child's guarantee, and is the one to decide whether the child should, or should not borrow books. The school teacher seems to be rather a formal, not to say forbidding and official person to choose who is, and who is not to be allowed to borrow books.

The Reading Room should be open from 4.30 in the afternoon, till 8.30 in the evening. It is not advisable to keep the room open after this time because it is late enough for children to be away from their homes. On Saturdays always, and perhaps during vacation, the room might be open from noon.

The rules regarding clean hands and faces, and silence, as all other rules, should be rigidly enforced.

The various details of organization of this department having been considered, there is another matter of great importance worth discussion. So much of the success of this work with children depends upon a sympathetic and firm Attendant that every care should be exercised in selecting one. It is not sufficient to provide a beautiful room and a well-selected stock of books, but it is also imperative that a well qualified guide be appointed who is capable of aiding children in their reading. Nothing is of more importance than guidance in reading, and tact and firmness in the management of a children's reading room, and for this reason only thoroughly competent persons should be placed in charge. All positions of trust require ability, but in few are such a combination



of qualities required as in this. The person to be appointed should have a good general education in addition to the necessary technical qualifications, and an interest in and sympathy with children, while at the same time he or she should be able to command and maintain discipline.

To ensure the success and popularity of the department, the children should not be allowed to feel, as is too often the case, that the library is a school, or a place of restraint, but instead a resort to which they can flock with as much confidence as to a familiar and cherished home. There will always be a number of children who have a natural aptitude for books and reading, and to these it will be quite sufficient that they have a beautiful and quiet retreat where they can enjoy their favourite authors and studies. But there will be many of another type, who will require something of a more attractive character than "mere" books as a satisfactory curb for abundant animal spirits. The lantern lecture and 'talk' have been found to be of the greatest attraction to the young, and to be features likely to keep in subjection unruly youngsters. These can take the form of a course on some popular subject in Literature, History, Art, Science, or Nature study, and may be given once a week during the winter months only; and be treated in a simple and interesting manner.

The lantern will of course play a prominent part, but in some cases it will be found convenient to exhibit objects and specimens relating to the subject, either in conjunction with the lantern or without it.

Persons interested in the young, such as school teachers, ministers, and others, will often be quite willing to oblige by giving lectures, but if the children's librarian has the requisite ability, he (or she) should look upon this as a part of ordinary duty.

It is quite unnecessary to recite the advantages of this phase of work. It must be apparent to all that these lectures are useful in training the child mind to see the use and realize the benefits of libraries. They are taught an object lesson which will become second nature to them, and they will recognise that the public library is an institution which they cannot afford to neglect.

The school is one of the best means, through which the young may be led to the library, and a good understanding should be cultivated between the library and the educational authorities, so as to secure co-operation and successful work.

[From time to time articles are received from the younger generation of library assistants, which contain promising matter, and we propose to publish any material of this description, like the foregoing article, which is sent to us. In cordially inviting contributions from the junior members of the profession, we should like to utter a caution against the "wordiness" which is so often a fatal defect in productions of young authors. The more concise, plain and direct an article is, the better we shall like it, and the greater its chance of insertion.—*Ed.*].



THE BOOK WAR: ANOTHER COMMENT.

o o o

EVERY great public movement at some period or other following its inception is attended by a ludicrous exhibition of ill-conditioned prejudices, irrational denunciations, and misapplied criticisms which emanate as a rule from a mass of individuals who judge the questions at issue not on their merits or demerits, but according as they fit their own particular theories. Columns of leading newspapers and pages of important periodicals are filled with the fulminations of those who forget one important thing: they are misinformed. Fortified with hearsay, they stringently condemn this and heartily applaud that, forgetting the fact that if they made an effort to think calmly, instead of obeying the impulse to scream, they would probably be led to a right conclusion of the subject. Such an exhibition, with such regrettable adjuncts, is now attendant on this great struggle between the publishers and *The Times*.

The main factors of this controversy, as is well known, were ably set forth at the outset, but their cogency has since been grossly impaired by an utterly false conception as to the extent of the profits which the publishers and booksellers receive in placing the productions of the press in the hands of the public. This false conception, which has quickly taken root and has spread with alarming rapidity, is misdirecting the stream of public opinion to such an extent that it is high time the business methods of the publisher and bookseller were brought to the common knowledge of those who are not acquainted with them, especially to that "sympathetic and ignorant public" to which the "talk about literature and the rights of authors is so much twaddle written to deceive." What is the cause of this misconception?

It is contended that for some time past the proprietors of *The Times* have witnessed a falling-off in the circulation and advertisement revenue of this high-class and certainly excellent paper; and in order to improve this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and to regain its former prestige, they have deemed it expedient to pursue various ends, among which is the establishment of a Book Club for the benefit of subscribers. That *The Times* has a right to found a circulating library for the use of its members no one will deny. But this is not the extent of its action in bringing about the desired improvements. It has arrogantly accused the publishers of attempting a monopoly of the book trade, circulated gross misstatements as to the profits in connection therewith, and, absurdly intimating a desire to act in the interests of the reading public, has proceeded with the vending of books in such a manner as to effectively undermine the business of the booksellers, many of whom have been kept from the bankruptcy court chiefly by means of the net book system.

Now, it must be clear to any person possessed of even the smallest particle of business ability that the motives of a company of capitalists with monetary considerations are not disinterested; and, however speciously *The Times* may talk of its concern for the rights of the

public, it must be clear to everyone that it is thinking solely of its own pecuniary interests. But, with the flamboyant rhetoric of the journalist and the sophistry of the advertiser, *The Times* has had a wonderful effect on the flexible mind of man and the proverbial gullibility of the public in general. Posing as a benefactor of no mean degree, a moralist of a higher order, and as the champion of cheap literature, it has, with a unique kind of philanthropy, successfully beguiled an "ignorant and sympathetic public," whose taste for reading has been stimulated by the promise of books for nothing. Here, however, and greatly to one's surprise, the seductive powers of journalism have not ceased. Public Libraries, seemingly, have begun to fall victims to the allurements of this worthy patron of cheap literature, and two enterprising members of the profession, probably influenced by the advantages arising from a momentary cheapening of second-hand books, have armed themselves with paper, ink, and pen, and have gone forward to join the army of *The Times* in its war with the booksellers and the publishers.

The Times has spared no effort to justify its opposition to the publishers and its position in relation to the book trade, and although one may admire the persistency with which it has stuck to its cause, the unscrupulous nature of the methods by which it has done so is not calculated to win the admiration of just and reasonable persons.

The tide of misconception as to the "profit" aspect of the whole discussion is rising very rapidly, but the sooner it is on the ebb the better will it be for all concerned. In this tide a recent writer seems to have been caught, for his article contains statements, some of which are incorrect, and others so imperfectly set forth as to lead those who read them, if followed, to a wrong conclusion of the subject.

The most powerful of the misdirected blows at the publisher is the groundless and ridiculously false accusation of making a profit of 800 per cent. ; and in proof of this an attempt is made to show that a biography which is sold at 36s. costs 4s. to produce. This of course was made by *The Times*, and few accusations could be more absurd. Publishers do not, on the average, make "exorbitant" profits. Indeed, few trading concerns, including those which require little or no technical knowledge, yield smaller returns on the capital invested, and publishing being one of the most speculative of businesses, it is therefore one of the most hazardous. It is to be regretted that there exists such a stronghold of discontent in reference to these alleged "exorbitant profits" which month by month and year by year are said to be pocketed by the publishers. There are few things of which the outside public is more profoundly ignorant than the various processes connected with the business of publishing ; and a detailed account of the life of a book from its manuscript to its volume form would not only illustrate the fact that the publisher's methods of business were not designed to yield huge "illegitimate" profits, but would also make any unprejudiced adherent to the cause of *The Times* painfully conscious of its mistaken attitude in reference to this question. In the first place it does not occur to many that, on account of the wide

literary training, the keen business ability, and the large amount of expert knowledge required, the publisher is entitled to professional acknowledgment. The popular idea seems to be that a manuscript has only to be delivered into his hands ere it is transformed into a readable volume and scattered broadcast at a price favourable alike to publisher, bookseller, and author. One is apt to lose sight of the professional, and therefore valuable, attention of the publisher which is wasted on the many worthless compositions which, in fairness to all, he must of necessity consider, the loss of time which to him and his readers is synonymous with money, the well-guided services of the latter, whose duty it is to pronounce a verdict on authors' writings, and the pecuniary loss occasioned by the equally worthless lucubrations of those who heap upon him ill-written and ill-spelt manuscripts, thinking that pen need only be put to paper in order to win money and fame. How many consider the passage of even the successful manuscript from the time of its leaving the hands of the publisher's reader to its reception by the printer, cost of corrections, "releases" of type, the speculation involved in estimating the number of copies to be printed, and the cost of type-setting *de novo* if a second edition is required? What of the still greater cost of warehousing any large number of books, stereotyping or electrotyping, copies for review, the chances that the book does not sell and is a loss instead of a gain? Every book that has a literary has not always a commercial value. Many technical works, with limited sales, barely cover the cost of production, and many do not. Are the administrative expenses of the publisher's business and the expenses of advertising immaterial? The profits of the publisher are not, on the average, exorbitant: he has, it is true, his gains and successes; but he has also his losses and failures.

As long as publishing is the open business that it is, it will be free from monopoly, and as long as it is free from monopoly, authors will get their rights. The pen is the instrument by which the majority of authors earn visible or invisible means of subsistence, and they, quite rightly, see that they are not unfairly dealt with by the publisher. The leading publishers are upright men of business, and nothing is more opposed to their honour and integrity than these defamatory insinuations in reference to their business methods.

That a book published at 36s. costs 4s. to produce is the height of absurdity; and any such theory would only be advocated by those whose aim is deliberate deception, or by those who are ignorant of the cost of production of books. And the statement that biographies sold at £2 2s. net are produced at an initial cost of 2s. 10d. emulates, if it does not surpass, the misleading accusation of *The Times*. If by "initial cost" is meant paper and ink, none will doubt the veracity of the assertion, but the assertor does not pay a very great compliment to the intelligence of library assistants if, in estimating the cost of producing a two-guinea biography, he thinks they are so easily guided by such a ridiculous comparison of figures. The 36s. biography referred to is, I think, "Lord Randolph Churchill"; and while *The Times* has been at so much trouble to show that the work can be produced for

the sum of 4s., it has forgotten to mention the £8,000 which, according to Blackwood, was paid to the author for the copyright.

As with the publisher, so with the bookseller. Bookselling is on no account the profitable business it is represented to be. Here again we have ignorant and sympathetic individuals, whose interest in the movement is greater than their knowledge of the matter discussed, making equally preposterous statements as to the profits arising from the retail vending of books. In any public controversy nothing is more objectionable than the irrational declamations of those who are unqualified to form a true judgment of the merits of the case discussed. If the statements which have evoked this comment are based on erroneous data, they carry impunity with them; but it would be very interesting, and perhaps instructive, had the author placed before his readers the working of the calculation which proves that a bookseller receives 1s. 2d. profit on every 6s. novel he sells. Personally, I decline to believe it; and so will anyone else who is acquainted with the vicissitudes of the bookselling business. Until the inauguration of the discount system, novels published at 6s. were sold at the published price. It is, therefore, very difficult to conceive how the giving of a 25 per cent. discount increases the profits of the unfortunate booksellers who, to meet the exigencies of the trade, are obliged to give it.

One of the most distasteful features of the contributions to the periodical literature of the profession is a constant appeal to "logic." Among men there exists no specific standard of common-sense, since what is common-sense to one is often nonsense to another. Now logic is certainly characteristic of common-sense, but common-sense is not always characteristic of logic; indeed, every-day experience tends to show that it invariably runs counter to it. The majority of those who make these constant appeals to logic frequently deem theories and inferences logical because they conform to the dictates of their own standard of common-sense. Nothing is more absurd. Logic is a science which consists of the collection of principles which regulate valid thought into a systematic whole. As knowledge of isolated facts is not science, it must, to become so, bring such isolated facts under general laws forming part of a consistent whole. Moreover, the end of logic is the attainment of truth—the organisation of reason against confusion and falsehood. And in matters controversial and polemical it is of the greatest importance that this should be kept in mind. Modest opinion in personal matters being the utmost attainable, it would indeed be arrogant to call to question the logic of any particular writer; but, in concluding this comment, I must express my conviction that in reference to this Book War the knowledge of those who thus become the dupes of this new-found Mentor in matters pertaining to bookselling and publishing consists only of a few isolated facts which are not brought under general laws forming part of a consistent whole, and that, being misinformed as to the very nature of booksellers' profits, their views will lead neither to the attainment of truth nor to the organisation of reason against confusion and falsehood.

HORACE BARLOW, *London Library.*

THE LIBRARY WORLD.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

CATALOGUES.

Eastbourne Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Branch Library. pp. 7+106, 8vo. 1906. Price 4d. **Lending**

In two parts: an author list, and a subject catalogue. The classification used is Dewey's, and there is a brief subject index. Titles are given fairly fully, and in many cases, contents are set out. **classification- Titles are**

Kristiania : Deichmanske Bibliothek. Bøger for Barn og Ungdom i det Deichmanske Bibliothek. 75 pp., 8vo. **Kristiania : Arnesens, 1906.**

A classified catalogue of children's books, arranged according to the Dewey classification. The fiction occupies the second half, and is arranged by authors under age grades. Brief annotations are supplied to many of the fiction entries. **Ungdom Kristiania :**

Glasgow Public Libraries. Index catalogue of the Dennistoun District Library. 434 pp., 8vo. 1906. Price 4d. (in cloth 8d.)

A dictionary catalogue similar to those already issued by the Glasgow libraries, and quite up to the standard set by them. **issued by the**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pittsburgh Public Library. Story hour courses for children from Greek myths, the Iliad and the Odyssey, as conducted by the Children's Department, 1906-1907. 30 pp. 8vo. 1906. Price 5c.

A list of sources for stories on such subjects as "The League against Troy," "Wanderings of Ulysses," "Princess Nausicaa," etc. There are two series, for the older and younger children.

REPORTS.

Bolton, fifty-third report, 1905-06. Stock 91,682 volumes (lending 57,942; reference 33,740): volumes issued 235,163. The Central Lending Library has been re-organised, and the stock largely weeded out. The new charging for fiction is by indicator, and for other classes, cards.

Bristol, report, 1905-06. Stock, 124,143 volumes; borrowers 20,013; volumes issued 610,888. The organization of the new central library has occupied most attention during the year. The reference department is to be classified according to the Dewey system. In the reading room a new feature, "which is likely to be much appreciated," is the setting apart of a collection of books of general reference which readers can consult without the necessity of filling up forms.

Hyde, twelfth report, 1906. Stock 12,902 volumes; volumes issued 62,453. During the year a new catalogue has been issued, and extra student's tickets have been put in force.

Some missionary work with the schools of the district has been done, especially in the direction of lectures on books by the chief librarian.

St. Helens, twenty-eighth report, 1905-06. Stock 40,401 volumes; volumes issued 231,943. The chief event of the year has been the opening of two branch libraries, erected out of money contributed by Dr. Carnegie. In these branches, special accommodation has been provided for ladies and juveniles, the latter having separate reading rooms.

Whitehaven, eighteenth report, 1906. Stock, 9,389 volumes; borrowers 675; volumes issued 22,336. The library has been transferred to the new Carnegie building. Indicators have been installed, and an assistant to the librarian has been appointed.

MAGAZINES.

Accrington. *Journal*, July-Sept., 1906. Lists of recent additions, briefly annotated, and a popular scientific gossip on "The ways of two bees."

Brooklyn, Public Library and Pratt Institute. Bulletins, November, 1906. Classified lists of recent books.

Grand Rapids. *Bulletin*, November, 1906. Forthcoming lectures, current magazines, articles of special interest, and recent additions.

New York, Monthly list of additions, November, 1906.

Nottingham. *Bulletin*, December, 1906. Additions, library notes, and a brief article by Mr. E. P. Oppenheim on "The church and the novelist."

Peterborough. *Bulletin*, November, 1906. Notes and extracts, annotated list of additions, and an unannotated reading list on "Railways."

Pittsburgh. *Monthly bulletin*, October, 1906. A bulky number of over 90 pages, devoted chiefly to an annotated list of additions.

St. Louis. *Monthly bulletin*, November, 1906. Recent additions to the library, and a brief reading list on "The German in America."



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Bedford.—The Bedford General Library has lately undergone considerable improvements, and is now a very comfortable resort for ladies and gentlemen of leisure and literary tastes, as well as for students of every degree. About 20,000 volumes are contained in the lending and reference rooms of this "literary club," as it has been well styled.

Birkdale.—Mr. Edward Wood, the librarian, is able to present a most satisfactory report of the growing interest in the Public Library opened a year ago. The number of residents taking books has increased to 2,200, and a steady growth in the issue department is manifest.

Blackpool.—We are informed that the difficulty of finding a site still stops the accomplishment of the scheme of establishing a new Public Library, though Dr. Carnegie is ready with his large grant.

Bolton.—The *Bolton Municipal Officer* (November) contained an appreciation of Mr. Archibald Sparke, the chief librarian, who has done and is doing good work at Bolton, where he has re-organized the Central Public Library, and maintained the efficient working of the five branch libraries and the reference library. We notice, in the same number of the *Officer*, Part 1 of an article by Mr. Sparke on "Public Libraries and their uses," which contains, *i.e.*, some valuable remarks on fiction reading. Personally, we enjoy a good novel, and agree with Mr. Sparke that the reading of fiction is a necessary balance to the monotony of mere mechanical employment," only we go further and say "any employment."

Brighton.—On November 8th, Mr. H. D. Roberts, chief librarian, gave an admirable lecture on "The Story of the book," rendered the more attractive by a series of lantern-pictures of MSS., old books, title-pages, etc. As many of the slides were photographed from objects in the collection of books in the library the lecture must teach the hearers something of the treasures the town possesses.

Cleator Moor.—This Lancashire mining town has now, thanks to Dr. Carnegie, its Public Library. The building, which was on November 8th declared open for public use, by Mr. A. Lamb, chairman of the District Council, has cost about £2,000, and contains one of the best stocks of books on mining in the north of England.

Colombo, Ceylon.—The Library Committee have but six months in which to find a new home for the library, as the Government have decided to resume possession of the present premises in the middle of next year.

Derby.—Those who sneer at our libraries and inveigh against the preponderance of fiction would do well to note the remarks made by Mr. Crowther, Derby's chief librarian, in his recent report. In the lending department of the Public Libraries there are 23,126 books, of which only about 27 per cent. are works of fiction, and this total, of course, includes all those master-pieces which the most severe critics cannot condemn.

Haverfordwest.—It will be remembered that Dr. Henry Owen, of Poyston, offered to bequeath his valuable library to the county of Pembroke provided provision was made for its care, failing which the library would be added to the national collection at Aberystwith. It is now suggested that Dr. Owen's treasures should be accommodated in the old castle here, and so save them from leaving the county.

Heywood, Lancs.—The library in the possession of the Industrial Co-operative Society, consisting of about 12,000 volumes, is to be presented to the borough as an addition to the collection in the Public Library.

Leyton.—Mr. Moon is maintaining his interesting Biographical Index of Essex in the *Library Magazine*, published quarterly at the Public Library, advance having been made to the end of letter K. The connection with Essex of some notables is somewhat limited, but their inclusion is a fault on the right side.

Liverpool.—Again, after many years' service, Sir William Forwood has been unanimously elected chairman of the library committee. As Mr. R. D. Holt well said at the meeting on November 12th, Sir William has "led the committee splendidly and gained the confidence of the city."

Further information as to the contents of the Hornby Library, to which we referred in our last issue, reveals the richness of the collection of prints. A mere list of the artists' and engravers' names would exceed the space we have at command. A writer in the local press says :

"All engravers and etchers of repute are largely represented. Most of the impressions are in the proof state, and in some instances they represent the plate in several conditions from the engravers' drawing to the finish. The classification and compiling a catalogue of this magnificent collection of thousands of prints will be a matter requiring no small labour, and when completed the city of Liverpool will find itself in an almost unique position, being the owners of a public collection of prints second only to that of the British Museum."

Londonderry.—The Public Library scheme, now some four years under consideration, seems to have reached a deadlock. There is, however, some hope of advance, as a special meeting was recently called to settle matters one way or another, as Dr. Carnegie appears tired of keeping an open offer.

Newcastle West: Ireland.—The proposal to introduce a Public Library has led to a tirade against such institutions on the part of Cardinal Logue and Mgr. Hallinam of the Roman Catholic Church. *The Catholic Weekly* is very strong on the subject of fiction and Sunday newspapers, but though we object as much as anyone to "debasing fiction," we fail to see why the existence of such stuff should deprive communities of the wholesome literature which preponderates.

Northwich.—The Public Library given by Sir J. Brunner, like so many buildings in this ill-fated town, is suffering from subsidence and the Council seeks to borrow £7,500 to enable it to remove the building to a safer site.

Preston.—We understand from *The Architect* that the Public Library committee,

THE LIBRARY WORLD.

"In order to familiarise children with work that is artistically good and to teach them the history of their country, are distributing framed pictures to the elementary schools of the town. The pictures are by the best artists, dead and living, who have dealt with the legends, the poetry and the history of this country and the great events of the world. In addition, the committee have obtained a series of large coloured photographs of places noted for their historical associations or for their beauty."

Richmond : Surrey.—Mr. A. A. Barkas, the librarian, was able to present a long list of gifts to the Public Library at the monthly meeting held last month, including 18th century plans of Richmond Park. An excellent series of photographs of Thames scenery has been given by Mr. Hilditch, the chairman of the committee.

Ripon.—The good people of this city seem to be influenced against the idea of providing a Public Library in part by the fiction bug-bear. Let them take consolation from the fact that library reports show increasing circulation of books on solid subjects, biography, history, science, etc., as well as those of standard authors in the realm of fiction.

Rochdale.—Our contemporary, *The Antiquary*, in reviewing the *Rochdale Jubilee*, a volume edited by Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., says:—

"We note with special satisfaction the attention paid by the Public Library to local literature. The collection illustrative of the history of Rochdale, comprises no less than 1,280 books, pamphlets, etc., printed in, or written by persons connected with Rochdale. There are also large scrap-books filled with local election and other placards. All municipal and parish libraries should make a point of collecting these fugitive but most valuable materials for local history."

Sheffield.—The proposed building to accommodate the University Library is at the present time represented by a skeleton structure erected to enable the authorities to judge of the effect the contemplated building is likely to have on Weston Park, which popular pleasure ground adjoins.

Shrewsbury.—From the annual report (1905-6) we learn that the number of volumes issued from the lending department of the Public Library during the year is the largest since the opening of the library. At the annual enumeration of the stock the chief librarian, for the tenth successive year, reports that no books were missing. During the past twelve months the committee have generously increased the librarian's salary.

Sleaford.—Dr. Carnegie's offer to build a Public Library for this Lincolnshire town has been declined, the Urban District Council being unable to comply with the stipulations attached to the proposed gift.

St. Albans.—We note that Mr. E. W. Green, the librarian, recently reported the presentation to the Public Library of a valuable collection of books relating to Hertfordshire, belonging to the late Rev. W. Urwick.

Tallow, Ireland.—Following the lead of Newcastle West, the library committee, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Meagher, P.P., have decided against the institution of a Public Library.

Taunton.—At a meeting of the Public Library committee, held on the 2nd November last, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

“ That the best thanks of this committee be accorded to the librarian and secretary, Mr. A. E. Baker, for the excellent catalogue he has compiled ; also for the able manner in which he has performed his duties since his appointment.”

The resolution was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Tickhill.—The late Mr. Henry Shaw bequeathed a block of house property near the Market Place, and the sum of £1,500 to enable the Urban Council to pull down the houses and erect a Public Library.

Whitehaven.—November 5th saw the opening of the new Public Library built through Dr. Carnegie's help. Sir Edward Russell performed the opening ceremony, which was well attended. The new building takes the place of the old library opened by the late Archbishop Thomson in 1888, and consists of a lending library affording shelving for 12,096 volumes, a reading room, a juvenile room affording accommodation for sixteen readers, a reference library with shelving for 2,632 volumes, lecture hall, committee room, and a workroom. All the library rooms are on the ground floor, the storage and workroom and the committee room only being on an upper floor. The cost of the site and furnishing is being met by public subscription.

Woolwich.—The various libraries in connection with the borough have been the fortunate recipients of some valuable collections of books. In addition to the fine library of sociological books recently presented by Mr. T. G. Arnold to Plumstead, we learn, from the *Woolwich Pioneer*, of previous augmentations:—

“ First there came the unique opportunity which enabled the libraries committee to secure 10,000 volumes from the Goulden collection of 40,000 books. This was promptly followed by the acquisition of the Joseph Edwards Sociological collection of 3,000 volumes. Shortly afterwards Mr. G. H. Skipwith, an old friend of Woolwich now living in Naples, deposited at Plumstead for the students and workers of Woolwich his carefully chosen library of 2,200 volumes, and at the same time came a gift of 800 volumes by Mr. C. H. Grinling.”

The same paper refers to the need

“ of the erection at an early date of a reference library worthy of the borough. Already the reference libraries at Woolwich and Plumstead are so overcrowded that it is impossible to place the books readily at the disposal of the readers. What we need is a new central reference room where these splendid reference collections can be concentrated and readers can have easy access to the bookshelves and the books.”

Worthing.—Miss Marian Frost, the librarian, and her staff are involved in heavy work to get the Public Library housed in the temporary premises to be opened early in the year for the accommodation of the library during the erection of the new buildings.

We are rather sorry to note that a museum is to be established, for, though firmly believing in the great utility of museums, we cannot but fear that their undue multiplication will lessen the value of existing institutions. The better policy in this case would be to strengthen the

r the care
usual, but in our opinion no
not likely to demand the

Mr. Crowther, chief librarian, has just completed his twenty-first year in the service of the Corporation of Derby.

Mr. James McKnight, sub-librarian of the Wigan Public Libraries, has been appointed assistant-librarian, in the library of the University of Manchester, at Owen's College.

Mr. John Pink, for nearly fifty-two years librarian of Cambridge Public Library, died on November 24th, at the age of seventy-three. His kindly presence will be missed by all who knew him.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Maynard, long connected with the Twickenham library, has been appointed secretary to the Library Committee, and the District Council has selected **Mr. A. K. Gill** to fill the post of librarian of the new Public Library. Mr. Gill rendered valuable service in co-operation with Mr. T. J. George, in substituting "open access" at the Northampton Public Library, for the indicator system, and has since done good work at St. Olave's, Southwark.



OVERSIZE BOOKS.

By JAMES D. STEWART, *Islington Public Libraries.*

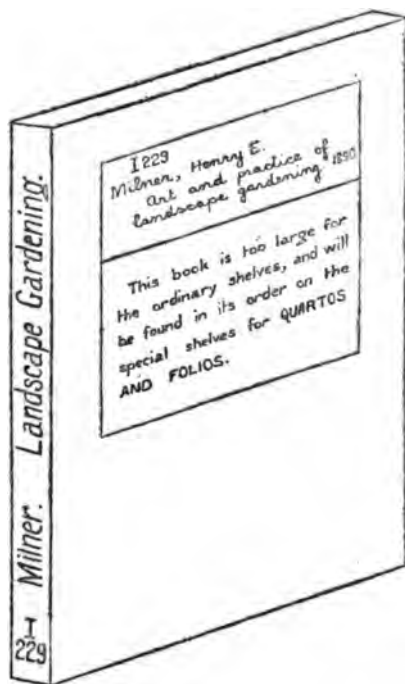
o o o

ONE of the real difficulties attached to close classification in any library, but more especially in an open access lending library, is the treatment of books larger than the ordinary octavo. Few librarians have the courage, or can afford the space, to follow the example set by Mr. Lyster in the National Library of Ireland, and shelve all books in one sequence irrespective of size. Apart from the enormous loss of space consequent upon mixing quartos and folios with the octavos, there is a decided loss of ease in handling the stock. To illustrate this let the reader amalgamate a collection of atlases, and bring together such divergent types as an elephant folio and a "multum-in-parvo", and he will soon see what is meant. Theoretically, the advantage of having the entire collection of a library in one classified sequence is great; practically, it is necessary to have at least two sequences—(1) octavo, including the bulk of the collection, and (2) everything above octavo. It is with the methods of treating this second sequence, and of facilitating reference to it, that this brief note is concerned.

The problem may be stated as follows. From a classified sequence

of books a certain number are withdrawn, owing to considerations of storage, and formed into a second or parallel sequence. Under ordinary circumstances a reader will expect to find every book on any particular subject collected in the first or general sequence. How, then, may a reader wishing to obtain a book which has been placed in the second sequence be directed to it?

First must be decided whether the direct reference is to be made by means of the catalogue or by means of the shelf. I am in favour of the latter course for several reasons. By using a reference block similar to that described later on, more questions are answered, and greater flexibility or adjustability is attained. Suppose a reader wishes to examine the library's collection of material on a particular subject. He goes to the general (*i.e.* octavo) sequence of stock, and there finds most of the books available. He also finds blocks for any works shelved elsewhere, and thus to all intents and purposes has the whole selection under his eye. On the other hand, if the reference is made by means of the catalogue, he will in all probability overlook the large books altogether. Again, in a popular lending library the books frequently have to be replaced owing to their wearing out. In many cases—notable in popular travel books, and in cases like Lecky's "Map of life" recently—the later editions of books are smaller and cheaper than the ones previously possessed by the library. Now, if the entry for these books in the printed catalogue



refers the reader to the oversize collection, it means that when the book has been worn out and replaced readers will be sent on a wild goose chase owing to the impossibility of cancelling the reference in any except the library copy of the catalogue. With the reference block, of course, this objection does not hold good.

The size of block best adapted for use is one $7" \times 5" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, and is made of plain deal or white wood. The front edge may either be painted white to take the lettering, or left plain and the lettering applied on a paper label. In either case the lettering can be done with an ordinary set of handled rubber type. All that need appear on the front edge is the class or location mark, the author's surname and a brief title. The illustration gives an example. On the *right* side of the block the actual reference label should be pasted. A good simple form is as follows:—

<i>F229</i> <i>Milner, Henry P.</i> <i>Art and practice of landscape</i> <i>gardening. 1890.</i>
This book is too large for the ordinary shelves, and will be found in its order on the special shelves for QUARTOS AND FOLIOS.

On this label should appear fuller particulars of the book. This label is for use when all books over the octavo size are shelved in one sequence, as will be found sufficient in the majority of cases.

Some librarians, however, prefer to split up the sequence of oversize books into classes, and put the quartos and folios of each class

immediately after the class. And some again separate quartos from folios. If this plan is in use, a different label will be necessary. Here is the one used in the Croydon Public Libraries :—

<i>Class</i>	<i>Book</i>	<i>Vols.</i>	<i>Size</i>
<i>922q</i>	<i>Mil</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4°</i>
Author <i>Milner, H. E.</i> Title <i>Art and practice of landscape gardening.</i> This Book being too large for the regular shelves, must be sought for, in proper order, among the books marked “q” (for “quarto”) “f” (for “folio”) which are shelved together at the end of the Class.			

In this case, if the book is a quarto the words ‘“f” (for “folio”)’ would have to be struck out ; if a folio, then the reference to quarto.

Whichever plan is adopted, the results are essentially the same. When the borrower goes to the shelf for his book, if he is in search of a particular work he will find in the place where the book would be under ordinary circumstances a block directing him to the exact place to which it has been relegated ; if he simply wants books on a particular subject, he finds all the octavos together, and, interspersed, block references to oversize books.

Regarding the technical preparation of the blocks a few remarks may be made. For the fore edge, the best way is to have it painted white, and to letter directly on to the paint. This is more durable, and at the same time more striking than a paper label. If the latter course is adopted, the label must either be varnished or coated with melted xylonite. The same course should be adopted with the side labels, in order to protect them against the rubbing to which they will be subjected.

Finally, a word as to what should be regarded as the outside size for an “octavo.” The old method of differentiating book sizes by means of the number of folds to a sheet is necessarily useless now ; therefore some arbitrary limit, preferably between nine and ten inches, must be fixed, and everything above treated as quarto or folio.

THE LIBRARY PRESS.

o o o

TO the October number of the *Library*, Mr. F. M. Crunden contributes an article entitled "The Public Library as a factor in industrial progress." He points out the work of the library among the other educational agencies, and then goes on to show, taking St. Louis as an example that at the present time libraries are playing no inconsiderable part in specialized, technical education. He brings forward lists of books dealing with highly specialized branches of industry, and quotes statistics showing the number of times they have been issued. "These hundreds of volumes," he says, "represent thousands of readers who have, by means of our Public Library, become better-informed mechanics and more useful citizens. It is impossible to calculate the total effect on our industrial progress that comes from the study of such books by thousands of artisans and manufacturers from year to year." He instances a case where the information found in a book in the Cincinnati library saved the city over \$300,000—a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the library for six years. He also briefly summarises what a Public Library does for the community: (1). It doubles the value of the education the child receives in school, and imparts a desire for knowledge which serves as an incentive to continue his education after leaving school; and, having furnished the incentive, it further supplies the means for a lifelong continuance of education. (2). It provides for the education of adults who have lacked, or failed to make use of, early opportunities. (3). It furnishes information to teachers, ministers, journalists, authors, physicians, legislators, all persons upon whose work depend the intellectual, moral, sanitary, and political welfare and advancement of the people. (4). It furnishes books and periodicals for the technical instruction and information of mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, engineers, and all others whose work requires technical knowledge—of all persons upon whom depend the industrial progress of the city. (5). It affords the highest and purest entertainment. (6). It makes the city a more desirable place of residence. (7). More than any other agency, it elevates the general standard of intelligence throughout the great body of the community. Finally, the Public Library includes potentially all other means of social amelioration. Mr. Arundell Esdaile writes on "Public schools and their libraries," and, although his paper is sketchy he has some remarks full of sound commonsense to make about their arrangement and management. A report of the Bradford conference of the Library Association is contributed by Mr. W. E. Doubleday. Other items are "Writers and the publishing trade, circa 1600," by Mr. P. Sheavyn; "Adrian Kempe von Bouckhout and the quarto New Testaments of 1536," by Mr. E. Gordon Duff; "Thomas Love Peacock," by Mr. C. Williams; and "The Siege of Rhodes" by Mr. A. W. Pollard.

The October number of the *Library Association Record* is the conference number, and is chiefly occupied by a record of the proceedings. The number also includes Sir William Bailey's presidential address to the Association. A portrait of Sir William is given as a frontispiece.

Mr. Frank C. Patten discusses "The Library and the lecture" in the November *Public Libraries*. He says: "It is the instructive, popular lecture that we, as librarians, are especially interested in. It is the lecture that is informing and serves the ends of culture, and so has a true educative value that is properly linked with libraries." He quotes an interesting circular letter sent out by the Rosenberg Library, which has been very active in establishing courses of lectures. The course described is intended "to cover a wide range of subjects of general interest. Literature, education, art, travel, history, government, finance and economics will receive their share of attention. The natural and physical sciences in their popular aspects, the various industries, especially of our own state and country, commerce by land and sea, engineering, municipal affairs, charities, important new movements and events, and all timely topics of the work and thought of the present day are considered very desirable subjects. The Library encourages and promotes courses of reading and studious work in connection with these instructive lectures. Special attention is given to preparing select and annotated lists of the best books published on the subjects of our lectures. Eventually, if university extension work can be more fully carried out with its full course of lectures and its regular study features, the advantages of a well-selected library with free access to the shelves and good reference department service will be very apparent." "The Care of periodicals" is discussed by Miss Fanny R. Jackson, in a short paper in which she describes a method of keeping track of the supply. "Library buildings from a librarian's standpoint" by A. L. Stansbury, and "Encouragements in library work" by W. I. Bullock, make up the rest of the number.

The title-page and index to the first volume of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* has come to hand.

In addition to *The Academy*, which, for more than a year past, has given considerable attention every week to the literary side of the Public Library, another publication has taken up the subject from a different standpoint. The Public Library movement is attaining an importance unthought of years ago, and deserves all the attention it can get, while anything arousing either public or professional interest in it can be productive only of good. The particular phase of the subject taken up by the *Local Government Officer* is that of the librarian as a professional man, and the weekly column of news, which is written by a librarian, deals openly with those questions which are of the greater interest from a business point of view. Librarianship is peculiarly situated in that it has two distinct sides to it. One of the most important features of the *L.G.O.* column is that of superannuation, and the articles, not only in the library news but in other parts of the paper, are worth the study of every librarian who is interested in superannu-

ation—and what librarian is not interested in a matter so vital? The present scheme promises success much more than any other that has preceded it. The Association already represents some 12,000 local government officers, but it should have the support of the whole 50,000 in the country on such a question as this.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first monthly meeting of the present session, was held at the old rooms, 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, November 19th, at 8 p.m., when a large number of members and visitors attended. The bright, cheerful aspect of the room at Hanover Square was generally felt to be a great improvement on the dull and somewhat cheerless room at the London School of Economics, and many members expressed themselves pleased to return to the old meeting place. Mr. E. W. Hulme (Patent Office) having been called to the chair, some new members were elected, and then, on the motion of Mr. Jas. Duff Brown (Islington), seconded by Mr. Prideaux (Royal College of Physicians), it was unanimously resolved to elect Mr. Henry D. Roberts (Brighton) an honorary fellow, in recognition of his valuable work as honorary secretary of the Education Committee. This carried out a resolution passed by the Council on October 19th, and no honour could have been conferred which was more deserved or strenuously worked for, because it is generally known that Mr. Roberts' labours on behalf of the Association's Education scheme were largely the cause of its successful and firm establishment. Mr. Cyril Davenport (British Museum) then gave a most interesting and enjoyable lecture on

HISTORICAL BOOKBINDING IN ENGLAND.

illustrated by the beautiful and artistic series of coloured lantern slides which he prepared himself, and it traced the progress of the binding art through its many stages of ornament, materials, and history. A brief discussion ensued, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Davenport.

Dr. J. Gordon Parker (Herold's Institute) was down to read a paper on

A NEW PRESERVATIVE FOR BINDING,

but, as neither paper nor reader appeared, Mr. Hulme briefly described the proposal, and passed round samples of leathers, books and cloth, which had been treated with the preservative. The suggestion is that books and book coverings, and other much-handled articles of a like nature, should be treated with a special preparation to protect them from the evils of thumbing, bad air, and dirt, and it was claimed that the preparation, which is a solution of some kind prepared with benzine, acted as an admirable preservative.

THE PSEUDONYMS.

THE last meeting of this body was rather a tremendous function owing to the weighty, solemn, and portentous matters which were discussed; and every member who spoke, retired in the full conviction that HE, at anyrate, had settled the Net Book Question, and squashed the "Book War." The chairman, for one, was not agitated by any doubts as to the soundness and statesmanlike qualities of his own proposals, and he volleyed forth his arguments with a confidence which was awfully impressive—at the time. The reporter was unable to obtain the chairman's notes, which were pencilled on the cuff of a new regatta shirt, consequently it is impossible to give a very coherent account of his arguments, but a mere skeleton-outline of his remarks may be sketched thus:—

By the way, it might be mentioned that Orlando Furioso was the chairman.

1. Till I studied this question of net books, and the iniquities of the T.B.C. or B.T.T., or whatever it calls itself, no one appears to have grasped the significance of the question as it affects librarians.

2. While Publishers, Booksellers and the T.B.C. (or B.T.T.) have been advertising themselves in the most disgusting and unblushing manner, we librarians have allowed ourselves to be completely ignored, and have missed an opportunity of making better terms for our libraries by squeezing one or other of the combatants in the squabble.

3. The T.B.C., although a pushing, obnoxious, money-grubbing, inflated and Yankee-notioned organization, has, nevertheless, absolute RIGHT on its side; because it never can be, and never has been, an economic law that any person, having paid for an article, cannot give away, sell for half cost price, burn, return to the vendor as a gift, or otherwise dispose of what has become his own property by barter, exchange or purchase, when, where, and in any manner he (or she) pleases. [A Voice—"What about the Agreement?"]

4. — the Agreement!

5. No one should be allowed by law to make a condition so prejudicial to the public interest as that by which a horde of greedy, monopolist, money-grubs of publishers seek to impose a time-limit on their customers within which a book or books shall not be sold save at a certain price, fixed by the book-manufacturer.

6. As regards nearly 75 per cent. of the rubbish annually poured from the press by speculative publishers, they ought to be jolly glad to get quit of it on any terms, and instead of forming a Book Trust, as they have virtually done, should praise Jehovah that such omniverous distributing agencies as the T.B.C. exist as a vent for blowing off so much literary piffle.

7. In many bookshops situated in dirty, dusty streets, books get shop-soiled in a week, while, in circulating libraries of all kinds, books deteriorate after a single reading owing largely to the abominable paper, binding and workmanship which the rapacious publishers employ.

If that is so, and it *is* so, what earthly right has any publisher to insist upon the published price of a secondhand article of this nature being artificially maintained? [A voice—"To protect the downtrodden booksellers, you juggins, what else?"]

8. Oh! ——— and ——— the ——— struggling book-seller!

9. Look at him! Absolutely ignorant, in nine cases out of ten, of books as *literature*, and filling his shop with nothing but cheap reprints, presentation toy-books, and such-like rubbish. Instead of his shop being a properly furnished book-bazaar to which the public can resort to see the latest works on science, art, literature, history, travel, biography, sociology or poetry, it is simply a kind of drug-store for the distribution of cheap novels and toy-books!

10. The booksellers are, indeed, the original cause of the whole pothor. Instead of conducting their business in the proper way, they resorted some years ago to the cut-price methods of the cheap-Jack, one-and-eleven-pence-three-farthing draper, and under stress of the competition thus induced, found they had less money than before to spend!

11. Forthwith they go howling to their accomplices, the publishers, and these astute gents, seeing additional profits in view, at once form a comfortable family trust, and lay down outrageous conditions for the benefit of the trader as against the great public, among whom must be reckoned the Public Libraries which buy to consume and not to sell.

12. These gentry, enjoying a monopoly under the Copyright Acts to which they are little entitled, and which they contravene and abuse by inflating the price of books, are allowed to continue on this course, because people forget that books, like patents, are only granted protection on condition that they are not issued contrary to the public interest. Yet, in spite of this fact we have speculative publishers issuing blown-out biographies of notorious, interesting or important public personages at the most monstrous and unfair prices, which are simply an imposition, not to be justified on any ground. [A third voice—"What about the author?"]

13. The author, poor devil, has never been, and never will be, considered in a transaction like this. He is simply lugged in as an excuse to justify a course which will result in the bloated Barabbas rolling through life in a motor car, while the miserable author "pads the hoof" on his welts.

14. In these critical circumstances, I beg to move from the chair that Parliament be importuned forthwith to seize all the publishers, booksellers, and T.B.C. people and transport them to the Bog of Allen, there to fight out their miserable, sordid, selfish and ignoble squabble, with the author and bookbuyer as umpires.

On the conclusion of Orlando Furioso's paper, a hubbub broke out, compared to which a boiler-shop working on time-and-a-half was balmy peace. Some championed the publishers, some the T.B.C., some the booksellers, and, as everyone spoke at once, the din of argument scaled the plaster from the ceiling. In the midst of the

tumult, delegates from the T.B.C., the Associated Booksellers, and the Publisher's Association arrived, and for the moment quiet was restored. But, on the T.B.C. resorting to the transatlantic plan of securing supporters by the process of offering cocktails, cobblers and shakes ad libitum, ably seconded by their opponents, the scene instantly resembled pandemonium let loose, and the whole of the disputants were removed by a large contingent of police from Bow Street, and next morning the news bills burst out with a scare notice—ANOTHER BETTING RAID IN SOHO!!

THE BABBLIOGRAPHERS.

Report of the first sectional meeting of the Babbliographers, abstracted from an account of the proceedings communicated to the *Keokuk Bullroarer* by Mrs. P. Semiramide Bones.

A Round Table Conference of the Central Sodality of Pennsylvanian Babbliographers was held at Pittsburgh, in the rooms of the Alleghanian Maidens' Club, and was attended by a large muster of members of the Babbliographers and prominent citizens of the district. The meeting was called to order by the gavel of Professor Clara E. Bibby, of the Pittsburgh Central University for the training of Infants' Librarians, and she announced that an informal discussion would take place on the

STORY-HOUR,

towards which she invited recitals of experiences and suggestions from those present. Personally, she declared, the trail of missionary work which claimed her particular attention, was superintending the growth of the infant minds of the few American babies who were born to the world, and developing by the best scientific means, the intellect of the newly-born in preparation for the Story-hour stage of life, which was being fostered so largely by other national agencies. In these circumstances, she would call upon Miss Neurasthenia Bumberry, professor of calisthenic jiu-jitsu and physical culture at the College for Training Children's Librarians at Keystone Flat, to open the discussion. Miss Bumberry claimed for the physical side of story-telling a much greater degree of importance than had hitherto been accorded to it. The art of Gracefully Subsiding on to a floor, as an overture to a story-telling, in face of a hundred critical children, straight from the crucible of Professor Bibby, was the foundation of the whole great work of the Story-hour, and on it rested everything vital to success. It was necessary that the art should rest on a sound, substantial basis, and the elements of success were undoubtedly contained in correct physical training for the work. From a careful study of the requirements, and much experience in the art of Gracefully Subsiding, Miss Bumberry said she was able to give many hints of practical value to beginners in the art of story-telling. The first requisite concerned costume, but into this it is unnecessary to enter at length here. One may merely profess a general agreement with Miss Bumberry's advocacy of ribbon corsets, elastic suspenders and other mechanical appliances

necessary for the physical success of the work. In this connection she related with some humour the trying experiences of Mrs. Cleopatra D. Stern, who was a pioneer in the great work of the Story-hour. Coming as she did to the work, without training or experience, it never occurred to her that a two-hundred and ten pound lady could not Subside Gracefully on a floor without practice. Therefore, when she first sought to gain the interest and confidence of an audience of children by sitting on the floor, in a companionable kind of way, to tell them a story, she reached her objective with such a heavy dunt, to the accompaniment of such a rending screech of bursting serge, that the function was somewhat spoiled, as it was impossible to hold the attention of the children after such a disastrous exhibition. The secret of Gracefully Subsiding was to avoid the flop, the squat, the dunt, and similar ungainly movements and to train earnestly and laboriously in the art of sitting down on the floor without injury to the story-teller, or exciting the laughter of the audience. It was of the most vital importance to tell children stories from the floor only. A chair, or platform, or even a stool spoiled the whole effect, and should on no account be tolerated. At Keystone Flat the preliminary course in Gracefully Subsiding, consisted of a three month's treatment with hip-knee-and-ankle-joint massage to insure the utmost flexibility. Then followed cushion drill as a preliminary to the use of the bare floor. Down cushions were provided, of a very thick and springy substance, the student being required to stand in front and then to flex her knees and Subside. This is a most important point, as it has been found that a miss, including impact with a hard, unsympathetic floor, often leads to lumbago, and worse. Sometimes, as has been found in obstinate cases, massage of the joints with Bursal Oil, manufactured by the Columbian Drum and Trumpet Trust, has proved singularly efficacious. Miss Lavinia T. Hustle contrasted the Ottoman bend with the Persian crouch, and stated that among all the Oriental methods of squatterly, she preferred the Hindustani straddle; although she thought there were good points in the Japanese kneel and the Micronesian wallow. This opinion was controverted somewhat hotly by Miss Chloris Lathrop W. Baggs, who had been to Paris, and resolutely upheld the superior advantage of double splits over every other method of Subsiding. She pointed out that, in action, it was instantaneous, attention-arresting, somewhat mysterious in other respects, and above all, it had a tendency to wean children, especially boys, from the doubtful attractions of the pantomime, the circus and the variety show. Mrs. Olympia Schumacher, of Schenectady, somewhat tartly retorted on the last speaker, by pointing out the unbecomingness of lady librarians acting as contortionists, and expressed her own satisfaction with the classical recline, which at any rate suited heavy and elderly women, and kept their *lingerie* from contact with the floor. This last statement was received with much applause, and many members remarked loudly on the iniquity of treating floors with dust-laying oils, wax polishes, and other clinging compounds. Before a vote was taken on the various

proposals for Gracefully Subsiding on the floor, Miss Cordelia Jones, of Lebanon, Pa., called the attention of the conference to the materials for the Story-hour which existed, apart from the mechanical and physical apparatus. She insisted upon the urgency of nationalizing every suitable folk-tale or other literary matter, and placing it in an American setting, not only as regards atmosphere, but also as to names, places and language. She objected strongly to hear stories from Grimm, or the Realms of Celtic Fairyland, told in their original forms, and was decidedly of opinion that everything should be localized to obtain an American bias. She thought the tragedies of Cock Robin and Punchinello, for example, should be Americanized, and recited one verse of Cock Robin as a specimen of what she proposed :—

“ Who killed Bobolink ?
I, said the chipmunk,
Because he was a skunk,
I killed Bobolink.”

This, she contended, was much better than the original version, and by systematically paraphrasing in this way, American children would be taught to believe that all literary masterpieces were home-made, bounty-fed, tariff-protected American products. A somewhat noisy and exciting episode occurred at this point, through the intervention of Dr. Hiram Justinian Bludgett, of Oil City. He pointed out that a most extraordinary epidemic of bursitis, housemaid's knee, ricketts and sciatica had broken out among the children of Pittsburgh and neighbourhood, and pleaded for the provision of chairs, unless some steps could be taken in the direction of teaching children to Subside as gracefully and naturally as their librarians. This proposal elicited a perfect storm of indignant protest from the Babbliographes, and after a delirious whirl, the Doctor was fired outside. A lengthy discussion ensued on the practicalia of Story-hour work, and difficulties to be met with in the direction of controlling children, avoiding hiccup—a most fatal impediment to engaging recital—remembering the story, and securing effects. One lady confessed, apropos of memorizing the tales to begin with, that the best effect she ever obtained was by accidentally combining Andersen's “Goloshes of Fortune” with “Puss in boots.” She began with one and ended with the other, and the result was a magnificent success. Miss Lizzie Tuft, of Wilkesbarre, thought the Story-hour an admirable new outlet for feminine energy, and urged upon library authorities generally the necessity of employing trained Story Tellers in every department of work. Story librarians for infants, school children, youth, prime of life, middle age and old age persons should be provided, and afterwards the profession could be specialized by training expert magazine readers, newspaper readers, novel readers, science, history, biography, travel, art, theology, and all other kinds of class readers, who would entirely do away with expensive stocks of books and large library buildings. A few small lecture halls could be provided instead of ordinary libraries, and in these, with their small

book stores and story reader's suite of retiring rooms, everything necessary for public instruction and amusement would be supplied. The salaries necessary for educated women, endowed with the proper missionary spirit, and fired with the purest enthusiasm, need not exceed \$5,000 per annum, with residence, travelling expenses to Europe, and a six month's vacation. The best and most effective methods of Gracefully Subsiding would soon become general, and the Story-hour would gradually oust from its traditional position, the effete Public Library, which was destined to retire before the overwhelming superiority of the lady-reader. The arguments of the last speaker were embodied in a resolve in favour, which it was unanimously agreed should be forwarded to the council of the Babbliographers. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Professor Bibby.

[In case some of our English readers should be puzzled by the general trend of the foregoing report, we beg to inform them that in the United States special training schools have been established for teaching women librarians how to run children's libraries, and that among other matters, the art of Story Telling, in the manner of an Italian improvisatore, is part of the curriculum. The chief exponents maintain that, in order to inspire confidence in the juvenile audience, and to reach their 'evel, and make everything less formal, it is best for both Story Teller and listeners to sit on the floor, either tailor-fashion, or in some other recognized way. The conference above reported was devoted to the consideration of the practical details of this American form of library extension.—*Ed.*]



BOOKS FOR LIBRARIANS.

o o o

Brown (James Duff). *A Manual of practical bibliography.* London: Routledge [1906]. 8°. 6½", pp. viii. + 176. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This little handbook supplies a want which has been felt by many librarians and literary workers. They are often asked by students and budding bibliographers for a work which will give the main clues to the labyrinth of bibliography. Mr. Brown has produced a work which is remarkable for being the first modern work on the subject in this country. The author has definitely excluded from his work all consideration of Historical Typography which he considers to be outside the term Bibliography. We cannot agree with this view, as there is no doubt that any work on the Book from practically any point of view should be classified as Bibliography. Histories of printing, in nine cases out of ten, are not histories of the development of the craft, its machines, and its workers, but are *bibliographical* works dealing with the *books*

issued from the press. We do not quarrel with Mr. Brown for limiting his subject, but simply place our objections to his reasons for so doing on record. It is perhaps permissible to call Mr. Brown's attention in this connection to the fact that the *Bibliographical Society* makes *Historical Typography* its principal subject.

The essentially practical nature of the author's work is indicated very forcibly in the Introduction, where it is claimed that too much attention is paid by bibliographers, to the books of the 15th and 16th centuries. The author proceeds to say that they do not trouble about recording and cataloguing the literature of their own time. It may be true that a great deal of attention has been given to the Incunabula, but it is wrong even to suggest that any work worth speaking of has been done with 16th century books. As it is, before one can make sure that a 15th century book has not been described, some hundred catalogues may have to be searched, but to discover the collation of a comparatively ordinary 16th century book is more often than not impossible. And further than this, it is impossible to accept Mr. Brown's opinion of the comparative poverty of the literature of this ear period. In history, science, and art, there are quantities of valuable books and pamphlets being discovered and reprinted for the use of scholars annually. Many a little insignificant 16th century tract has cleared up a point of historical or literary importance which would otherwise have been unsolved. The bibliographer must not allow himself to consider the books of one period more than another. All are valuable, and only when all the works on a subject are brought together can a proper perspective be obtained, and the historical development of the subject seen.

Chapters 2, 3 and 4, are devoted to a consideration of title pages, colophons, printers' marks and imprints, and very clear descriptions are given to enable the beginner to recognise place names and dates when given in the obscure manner beloved by the printer and publisher.

The instructions which follow, for the compilation of bibliographies and catalogues, are clear and concise. We hope, however, that the young bibliographer will not take the author's objections to full titles and full descriptions of books too seriously. All depends on the class of catalogue or bibliography in course of compilation. It may be necessary to describe the blank pages of a 19th century book with the same care as one would deal with a work four centuries older.

The cataloguing rules, the final chapters with lists of bibliographical works, notes on book collecting, and the appendices with glossary and list of the Latin and vernacular names of places, are all useful.

R. A. PEDDIE.

Dana (John Cotton). Notes on bookbinding for libraries. Chicago : Library Bureau, 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. 118, *ill.*

This useful little manual may be safely commended to librarians as an admirable summary of the work done by the Society of Arts Committee, Mr. Douglas Cockerell, Mr. Cedric Chivers, and the Sound

Leather Committee of the Library Association. To these authorities Mr. Dana has added some special American experience, so that, altogether, the book is a good epitome of existing practice in library binding. On the debatable question of rebinding books in leather before issuing them to the public, Mr. Dana is all in favour of rebinding, and, in support of his faith, publishes a table giving the "life histories" of 74 books from different libraries as regards their amount of service in publishers' bindings, time out of action while being rebound, the cost &c. On certain averages thus obtained Mr. Dana bases his arguments on behalf of the policy of rebinding. But the factors from which these averages are obtained vary to such an extraordinary degree, that no English librarian could possibly accept them as applicable to conditions in Britain. For instance, the number of times books have been issued in American libraries before requiring binding varied from 15 to 75, and the average was 32. The time taken for the first rebinding of the books varied from 2 to 10 weeks, and in the second rebinding the same periods. As a matter of fact, no book, once it is properly rebound, will ever require a second rebinding, and this part of Mr. Dana's tables can be ignored. On these figures Mr. Dana argues that by placing books in circulation in publishers' bindings, and rebinding them later as required, they are kept out of action longer than they ought to be, and in the end cost more. Against this may be put the actual inconvenience of having to keep books out of circulation for rebinding purposes, when newly published, while their interest is freshest, and the fact that the whole of Mr. Dana's averages are evidently obtained from the life of American books printed on heavily clayed and rubbishy paper which will scarcely bear handling. In spite of Mr. Dana's claim that a good binder can adapt his binding to the paper of the book so as to obtain enduring results, we contend that most of the American books, printed on ribbed, heavily sized and clayed papers, will not stand the ordeal of half-a-dozen readings, without manifest signs of deterioration in the form of broken corners, frayed leaves, and general decay, from which steel bindings and the finest stitching would not protect them. What is the use of spending too much money on the binding for such books, which are not intended, and never will survive more than a few years? Why not use the money for the purpose of providing durable and suitable coverings for books in the reference library which will live? Had Mr. Dana discriminated in his advocacy of rebinding direct, between ephemeral novels on rotten paper, and books of a higher grade printed on tough, fibrous paper, one could cordially agree with most of his conclusions, but in the light of long-continued English experience, it would be very dangerous to accept his dictum, as a rule for universal application. Mr. Dana says in his introduction "As to its binding lasting too long, why should the librarian concern himself about the shell after the kernel is eaten?" Quite so, a librarian's business is to see that the expenditure on the shell is kept within reasonable bounds, and that money is not thrown away upon husks which simply have to shield for a brief period, a kernel devoid of vitality or interest.

Baldwin (Clara F.) *ed.* *League of Library Commissions Year-book.* 1906. Madison, Wis., 1906. 8°, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. 64.

A valuable little work on the activities and history of the State library commissions of the United States, giving an account of the advisory work, organization, publications, school and travelling libraries, and other features of the work of the twelve commissions from Connecticut to California, which form the League. The U.S. State library commissions perform valuable work in extending the library system in small areas throughout various states, and there is ample need for a series of similar organizations for the Counties of the United Kingdom. The various States appropriate sums varying from \$24,000 to \$250 according to the nature of the work performed by each commission, and the number of persons forming the boards range from three to nine. Some of the commissions merely advise, others carry on travelling libraries and perform extension work of various kinds.

Library of Congress. *Classification.* Class Q Science. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1905. 8°, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

This instalment of the Classification of the Library of Congress includes Mathematical and Physical Science and Biology, and is on the same lines as previous classes of the same system. The scheme is inflated to an enormous extent by repeating under every head, such forms as Periodicals, Collections, Dictionaries, History, and giving each a separate number. Thus we find—

- Qa 1 Mathematics Periodicals
- Qb 1 Astronomy „
- Qc 1 Physics „
- Qc 81 Weights and Measures Periodicals
- Qc 501 Electricity Periodicals

and so on, but no place is apparently provided for Optics-Periodicals and other important divisions. Had all these forms and categories like topographical divisions been separately numbered, as in Brown's Subject-Classification, this particular scheme might have been reduced by one half in bulk, and increased tenfold in clearness and efficiency.



By an oversight, the illustration intended to accompany Mr. Brown's article on the Limitation of Newspapers was not issued with the November *Library World*, and it is therefore published in the December number as a separate illustration, which can be placed with the original article, and so bound up.



THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

A—GENERALIA.

Fletcher (Alfred Ewen). *Sonnenschein's Cyclopædia of Education*: a practical handbook of reference on all subjects connected with education (its history, theory, practice, and modern developments), comprising articles by eminent educational specialists. Third edition, edited by M. E. John. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. 561. Price 2s. 6d. net. **A 100.2**

Arranged in alphabetical order. Articles on classification, free libraries and the library association, theory of education, endowment of research, the schools of antiquity, education of the blind, etc. Among the numerous contributors are Oscar Browning, J. Dennis Hird, Sir Philip Magnus, and Prof. Sonnenschein, of Manchester University. Appended is a select bibliography of education.

Observations and suggestions on brushwork and colour study. *Anon.* [By Frederick Hitchman]. London: Educational Supply Assoc., Ltd. [1906.] 4°, 9"×7", pp. 124, *ill.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **A 621**

A teachers' manual of brush and colour work for schools, fully illustrated with patterns, and examples in colour by way of appendix.

Hayden (Arthur). *Chats on old prints*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. viii. + 307, *col. ill.* Price 5s. net. **A 715**

Intended for the man with a taste for collecting prints and pictures at a moderate cost. The author deals with line engraving, etching, wood, mezzotint, stipple and steel engraving, aquatint and colour prints, and lithography. A bibliography of the subject, a glossary of the terms used, and a list of the principal English and continental engravers.

Goodchild (F.) and C. F. **Tweney**, *eds.* A Technological and scientific dictionary. London: George Newnes, 1906. 8°, 9¾", pp. 874, *ill., diagrams*. Price 18s. 6d. net. **A 902.2**

The volume contains definitions of the technical terms used in connection with many important arts and sciences, and articles dealing with their various branches. The articles on all the more important subjects have been written by leading authorities, and the technical terms used are carefully explained with regard to their modern significance. The longer articles—such as those on *Railways*,

Musical Instruments and *Woods*—each running to several pages, contains as much information as many books written solely on those subjects. In the case of those dealing with manufactures, most of the articles have been read over and approved by well-known firms engaged in the various trades. Among the writers on various subjects are R. J. Elliston, of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, on *Types and typography*, R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., on *Paper Manufacture and wood pulp*, Dr. Gordon Parker on *Leather manufacture*, J. Tonge, M.I.M.E., on *Mining*, A. W. Szlumper, M. Inst. C.E., on *Railways*, Professor Roberts Beaumont on *Woollen and worsted manufactures*, E. E. Brooks, B. Sc., on *Radiation and radio-activity*, J. A. Seager, A. Inst. E.E. on *Electric lighting and electric motors*, Roger de Coverley on *Book-binding*, and W. H. Hurtley, D. Sc., on *Chemistry, theoretical and physical*, this is probably the most important section of the work.

B-D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

[*Matter and Force.*]

Benjamin (C. H.). *Modern American machine tools*. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xx. + 320, *ill.* Price 18s. net.

B 110

The object is to show to the buyer and user the prominent characteristics of modern machine tools as manufactured at the present time in the United States, the various points in which they differ, and some recent data as to their capacity and performance. Chapters are given on planing, slotting, drilling, boring, milling, grinding, punching, shearing and screw-cutting machinery.

The author is professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, U.S.A.

Bullen (Frank T.). *Our Heritage the sea*. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxii. + 338, *ill.* Price 6s.

B 802

The author endeavours to bring home to land-faring England what the ocean means to Great Britain as the source of food supply, the world's reservoir of health, the universal highway, and the great battlefield of the world, and discusses the influence, cause and effects of winds, waves and ocean currents.

E—BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Sherrington (Charles S.). *The Integrative action of the nervous system*. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 350, *ill.* Price 16s. net.

E 028

The substance of the Silliman lectures delivered at Yale. Discusses the problem of integrative action—the nervous reaction which integrates and constitutes the multicellular animal from a mere collection of organs into an individual animal.

The writer is Holt Professor of Physiology at the University of Liverpool.

G—ETHNOLOGY.

Finot (Jean). *Race prejudice*. Trs. by F. Wade-Evans. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xvi. + 320. Price 10s. 6d. net.

G 043

Discusses the present inequality of human races. The author attempts to determine the problem of inherent superiority or inferiority in the various races of the world, and to dissect the old-fashioned prejudices existing now or formerly between the various families of nations. He comes to the conclusion that prejudice is the largest factor in the disagreements of races.

J-K—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Symons (Arthur). *Studies in seven arts.* London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 394. Price 8s. 6d. net. **J 100**

"With the art of poetry, or of literature in general, I am not here concerned. In this book I have tried to deal with the other arts, as I know or recognise them; and I find seven: painting, sculpture, architecture, music, handicraft, the stage (in which I include pantomime, scenery, costume and lighting), and—separate from these—dancing. Each of these arts I have tried to study from its own point of view . . . and in these contemporary aspects which seem to me most important or most characteristic."—*Preface.*

Chapters are given on the painting of the nineteenth century, the decay of craftsmanship in England, the ideas of Richard Wagner, and discussions on the art of Gustave Moreau, Watts, Whistler, Rodin, Beethoven, Strauss and Duse.

Pfeiderer (Otto). *Christian origins.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7¼", pp. 295. Price 5s. net. **K 101**

Based on lectures given at the University of Berlin, and partly on the author's earlier and longer work "*Das Urchristenthum.*" The author deals with the subject from a purely historical standpoint, avoiding all polemics and highly controversial points of interest to theologian apologists only. He sketches the history of the movement of the Higher Criticism of the Bible, and discusses the results of the life-work of Strauss, Baur, Renan and others. The book is divided into two parts: Part 1 deals with the preparation for and foundations of Christianity in the Greek and Roman world, and Part 2 with the evolution of early Christianity into the Church. Chapters are given on the philosophic teachings of the Greek-Jew Philo of Alexandria, on Judaism, the synoptic gospels, the Gnostic movement, the fourth gospel, and the establishment of church authority.

Song of Songs. London: Geo. Routledge, 1906. 8°, 9¼", pp. 92. *Ill. and introduction by Gilbert James. The Photogravure and Colour Series.* Price 3s. 6d. net. **K 151**

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Montgomery (Hugh) and Philip G. **Cambrey.** *A Dictionary of political phrases and allusions.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. 407. Price 7s. 6d. **L 200.897**

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Warren (Kate M.), *ed.* *A Treasury of English literature.* London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. lviii. + 973. Price 7s. 6d. net. **M 521-946**

Intended as an enlargement of Stopford Brookes' *Primer*, for those wishing to study the subject in a more thorough and detailed manner. Divided into six parts. Part I.—old English literature from beginning to the eleventh century—includes the works of Beowulf, Cynewulf, Bede, Boethius and others: Part II.—from twelfth to the middle of the sixteenth century—contains specimens from Gavin Douglas, Gower, Wyclif, Chaucer, Malory, More, Ascham, and *Piers Plowman* of William Langland: Part III.—Elizabethan literature—contains some of the works of Spenser, Sidney, Kit Marlowe, Fulk Greville, Michael Drayton and Shakespeare: Part IV.—Bacon to Milton—from Ben Jonson, Raleigh, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne, Bunyan, Giles and Phineas Fletcher, Donne and Drummond of Hawthornden: Part V.—Waller to Addison—from Cowley, Marvell, Dryden, Pope, Sir R. Blackmore, Walton, Locke, Evelyn, Swift, Defoe, Addison and Steele: Part VI.—Johnson to Burns—concludes the book with extracts from Johnson, Boswell, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Gibbon, Burke, Gray, Thomson, Blair, Shenstone, Chatterton and Burns. There is an introduction by Stopford Brooke.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

Arabian Nights. One thousand and one nights: the Arabian nights' entertainment. Vol. ii. Trs. by Edward William Lane. Ed. by Stanley Lane-Poole. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 386. Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 008**

The second (being Nights 153 to 169) of four volumes based on Edward Stanley Poole's edition of 1859. This volume contains the stories of *Ali the son of Bekhar*, *Mohammed Ali the jeweller*, *The Money-changer and the sharper*, and many others. The editor contributes some excellent notes on the text, but many of the original notes of Lane have been omitted as being somewhat too voluminous for a popular edition.

Lillian. Fairy tales. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 281, *ill.* Price 3s. **N 008**

Doyle (Sir A. Conan). Sir Nigel. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 394, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

Historical story of the fourteenth century in England and France, of which *The White Company* is a sequel.

Gaskell (Mrs.). My Lady Ludlow, and other tales. *Ed.* by A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxvi. + 523, *ill.* *Knutsford Edition*: vol. v. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

Contains, beside the title-piece, the shorter tales—"Round the sofa," "The Manchester marriage" and others.

Introduction contributed by the editor.

——— Sylvia's Lovers, and another tale. *Ed.* by A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xxii. + 539, *ill.* *Knutsford Edition*: vol. vi. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

Contains in addition to "Sylvia's Lovers," the story entitled "An Italian institution."

Introduction contributed by the editor.

——— Cousin Phillis: a Dark Night's work, etc. *Ed.* by A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xiv. + 727, *ill.* *Knutsford Edition*: vol. vii. Price 4s. 6d. net. **N 020**

Contains "Cousin Phillis," "Lois the witch," "The Grey woman," "Crowley Castle" and others.

Introduction contributed by the editor.

Prichard (K. and Hesketh). The New chronicles of Don Q. London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 311, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

Trollope (Anthony). The Small house at Allington. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 364 and vi. + 369. 2 v. *Trollope's Barsetshire Novels: Library Edition*. Price 3s. 6d. net each. **N 020**

Trollope himself, in his autobiography, says: "I have composed better stories—that is, have created better plots—than that of 'The Small House at Allington,' and I have portrayed two or three better characters than are to be found in its pages; but, taking the book all through, I do not think that I have ever done better work," and posterity has amply confirmed his own judgment. Trollope was one of the circle of great story-writers, including Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Gaskell and others which has given English literature some of its greatest works, and these two volumes, without which it is a platitude to say that no library should be, first made their appearance in the *Cornhill*, when under Thackeray's editorship. The paper, printing, and binding of this edition of Trollope's novels are eminently suitable for libraries, and the whole eight volumes, of which these are the fifth and sixth, should certainly be on the shelves of all libraries, public or private, large or small.

Weyman (Stanley J.). Chippinge. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 375. Price 6s. **N 020**

Historical tale of England at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill.

Lewis (Charlton M.). *The Principles of English verse*. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. iv. + 143. Price 3s. net. **N 130**

Designed chiefly for the general reader. Discusses rhythm and metre, the pentameter line, blank verse, rhymed pentameters and embellishments of verse (alliteration, assonance, etc.).

The author is Professor of English Literature in Yale University.

Chaucer (Geoffrey). *The Story of patient Griselda (from the Clerk's tale)*, done into modern English with a few notes. Ed. by Walter William Skeat. London: Geo. Routledge, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 93. *Ill.* by Gilbert James. *The Photogravure and Colour Series*. Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 150**

Dante Alighieri. *La Vita nuova*, and the fifth canto of *L'Inferno*. Trs. by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. London: Geo. Routledge, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 103. *Ill.* after paintings by D. G. Rossetti. *The Photogravure and Colour Series*. Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 150**

Drayton (Michael). *Nymphidia: or the court of Faery*. London: Geo. Routledge, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 88. *Ill.* after drawings by Thomas Maybank. *The Photogravure and Colour Series*. Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 150**

Goethe (Johann Wolfgang von). *Faust: a drama*. Trs. by Anna Swanwick. London: Geo. Routledge, 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 142. *Ill.* by Gilbert James. *The Photogravure and Colour Series*. Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 250**

Reich (Emil). *An Alphabetical encyclopædia of institutions, persons, events, etc., of ancient history and geography. The New Classical Library*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 224. Price 3s. 6d. net. **O 010.2**

O-W—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Maguire (D. L.). Historic links: topographical aids to the reading of history. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 308, *ill.* Price 6s. **O 200**

Intended to "help the child to realise the facts already learned, and to arouse in his mind a greater interest in the past." The towns and places described have been selected for their historic associations and are described in chronological order to illustrate various periods of history. Rome under the Emperors, early London, Westminster Hall, with its "grey old walls," the Thames in the time of the river pageants, and Oxford in the middle ages form the subjects of some of the chapters. A preface is contributed by Hubert Hall, of H.M. Record Office.

Marriott (Mrs. Charles Bruce). *Ida Lee*. The Coming of the British to Australia. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xviii. + 350, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **P 018**

History of the dawn of Australian colonisation. Details the discovery of Australia by Captains Cook and Dampier: and the later discoveries of Matthew Flinders, George Bass, Mitchell and others, before which the coast land between the Blue Mountains and the sea had been the only portion settled and systematically cultivated. Describes the character and political and social influence of the early naval and military governors—Captains Phillip, Hunter, King and William Bligh, the commander of the "Bounty" at the time of the famous mutiny, and Generals Lachlan Macquarie, perhaps the greatest of them all, Brisbane and Ralph Darling. The author treats of the aborigines, now almost extinct, of their habits, character, amusements and occupations, and also of the distinctive forms of bird and animal life found by the original settlers in Australia. Special chapters have been devoted to the first regiments, the bushrangers and police, the early churches, &c.

A preface is contributed by the Marquis of Linlithgow, the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

Conway (Moncure D.). My pilgrimage to the wise men of the East. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. iv. + 416, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **P 600**

Contains memories of and conversations with leading Buddhists, Brahmins, Parsees, Moslems, and others in India, impressions and observations of the country, and a description of the author's saunterings amid ancient shrines.

Among those mentioned in this book whom the author has met and known and whose conversations he has noted are Robert Ingersoll, Sir Alfred Lyall, Madame Blavatsky, Joseph Jefferson, John Bright, the great Brahma Positivist Ghosh, and the high priest Sumangala.

Brandis (Sir Dietrich). Indian trees: an account of trees, shrubs, woody climbers, bamboos and palms indigenous or commonly cultivated in the British Indian Empire. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 9¾", pp. xxxiv. + 767, *ill.* Price 16s. net. **P 600.441**

Aims primarily at helping the forester to determine the species, nature and name of any Indian plants, as the first step towards efficient forest management. Discusses the influence of latitude, elevation and soil with regard to geographical distribution, the generic differences in the forest growth of the eastern and of the western divisions of the Indian Empire, the habits and requirements of trees from the point of view of the prevention of disease and of the increasing of the annual yield of timber, and the abilities of different species of trees to "reproduce themselves from coppice shoots or root-suckers."

The author, who has been assisted in writing this book by several Indian foresters, has been Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests in India.

STANLEY-LETT (E. B.). *The Romance of an Eastern capital.* London: Smith, Elder, 1900. 8°. 8½", pp. x. + 349, *ill., ports., map.* THE 128. 6d. net. **P 812.10**

Treats of the rise and fall of Dacca, the ancient capital of Bengal. Compares Dacca in the days of its glory to the insignificant, non-important town existing at the present time, and describes the downfall of the Moghul dynasty and the state of the whole of Bengal before and after its conquest by the British.

STANLEY-LETT. Books I. to III. Trs. by Woodruffe-Harris. *The New Classical Library.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1900. 8°. 7¼", pp. x. + 218. Price 3s. 6d. net. **Q 340**

STANLEY-LETT (Pereza). *From Carpathian to Pindus: pictures of Roumanian country life.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1900. 8°. 8½", pp. xii. + 370, *ill., 2 maps.* Price 15s. net. **Q 400**

The authoress is by birth a Roumanian, and deals mainly with the peasants of the country—their history, customs, religion, position in the social scale and with regard to the state. Specimens of their folk-songs are given both in the original and in translations, with the airs.

BUTLER (W. F.). *The Lombard communes: a history of the republics of North Italy.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1900. 8°. 8½", pp. 494. *ill.* Price 15s. net. **Q 800-10**

On the rise and fall of the individual city-governments of northern Italy, their political and social importance, their internal dissensions, their petty wars and final disruption. He deals with the rule of the bishops over the northern states, the rise of the Communes, the state of Milan, and its dealings with Frederick Barbarossa and other foreign princes. A genealogical table, a table of the principal dates, and a list of books useful to the student of the subject are appended.

CHASTNER (Norley). *Emily Underdown.* Medallions from early Florentine history. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1900. 8°. 7½", pp. viii. + 253. Price 5s. net. **Q 867.10**

Medallions, or consecutive history of early Florence, taken in five detached and noteworthy events, and arranged as pictures, based largely on the works of Guicciardini and Villani, and other Italian writers of the 15th and 16th centuries. The pictures are: 1. The fall of the Visconti; 2. The capture of Florence; 3. The capture of Rome; 4. The King of Naples; 5. The capture of Florence.

CLAY (G. H.). *The Great Days of the Past: sketches from court and city life in the Middle Ages.* London: George G. Harrap, 1900. 8°. 7½", pp. 100. Price 1s. 6d. net. **R 083**

Sketches of the life of the Middle Ages, from the time of the Norman Conquest to the time of the Reformation. The sketches are: 1. The Norman Conquest; 2. The reign of Henry II.; 3. The reign of Richard I.; 4. The reign of John; 5. The reign of Henry III.; 6. The reign of Edward I.; 7. The reign of Edward II.; 8. The reign of Richard II.; 9. The reign of Henry V.; 10. The reign of Henry VI.; 11. The reign of Edward IV.; 12. The reign of Richard III.; 13. The reign of Henry VII.; 14. The reign of Henry VIII.; 15. The reign of Edward VI.; 16. The reign of Mary I.; 17. The reign of Elizabeth I.; 18. The reign of James I.; 19. The reign of Charles I.; 20. The reign of Charles II.; 21. The reign of James II.; 22. The reign of George I.; 23. The reign of George II.; 24. The reign of George III.; 25. The reign of George IV.; 26. The reign of William IV.; 27. The reign of Victoria; 28. The reign of Edward VII.; 29. The reign of George V.; 30. The reign of the present King.

BARKER (H. H.). *The Kingdom of the Netherlands: a portrait and history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a portrait and history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a portrait and history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.* London: Smith, Elder, 1900. 8°. 8½", pp. xvi. + 478. Price 10s. 6d. net. **T 005**

Portrait and history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a portrait and history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a portrait and history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The portrait is a portrait of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the history is a history of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Written by the author of "The Kingdom of the Netherlands."

MARKHAM (Sir Clement R.). *K. and C. in the East and the character of the East.* London: George G. Harrap, 1900. 8°. 8½", pp. xvi. + 478. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Elder, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xx. + 327, *ill.*, *ports.*, *map.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **U 389**

The author attempts to unravel many of the fabrications regarding the character of Richard III. which were concocted by the first Tudor king and his adherents. It was one of the especial cares of the "inspired" historians of the reign of Henry VII. to blacken the character of the previous monarch. The author examines these statements and checks them by the few contemporary notices extant, and disproves many of the legends which still survive with regard to Richard. Chapters are given on Richard's character and married life, the condition of the people of England during his and the preceding and succeeding reigns, a consideration of the contemporary sovereigns of Europe, and the Battles of Wakefield, Towton, Barnet, Tewkesbury and Bosworth.

Fyfe (W. T.). Edinburgh under Sir Walter Scott. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7¾", pp. xxii + 314. Price 10s. 6d. net. **Y 33117**

The author gives a picture of the intellectual and social life of the Scots metropolis in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries, and covers the period from the death of Johnson, in 1784, to that of Scott, in 1832. Edinburgh during this period, in which it was dominated by the personality of Scott, contained men of world-wide fame and notoriety in all branches of literature, law, and art, produced the most influential magazine of the day—*The Edinburgh Review*—and supplied its most important rival—*The Quarterly Review*—with many of its best contributors and editors.

An introduction is contributed by Robert S. Rait.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Fyvie (John). Comedy queens of the Georgian era. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 8¾", pp. xii. + 445, *ill.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **X 058**

Biographical sketches from the private rather than from the professional point of view of Kitty Clive, Peg Woffington, Francis Abington, "Perdita" Robinson, Lavinia Fenton, Duchess of Bolton, Elizabeth Farren, Countess of Derby and others.

Bearne (Mrs.). Heroines of French society: in the Court, the Revolution, the Empire and the Restoration. London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8", pp. xxiv. + 485, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **X 063 R 0**

Tells the story of four Frenchwomen of the early nineteenth century—Mesdames Le Brun, Tallien and de Genlis and the Marquise de Montagu.

Root (Robert Kilburn). The Poetry of Chaucer: a guide to its study and appreciation. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 298. **X 3690**

Aims at collecting and presenting in an accessible form the results obtained from the many enquiries made into the subject from the time of Tyrwhitt onwards. Gives an account of the life of Chaucer and a description of the state of England in his time. Chapters are given on *Boethius* and the *Astrolabe*, Chaucer's minor poems, *Troilus and Criseyde*, the *Canterbury Tales* and others of the longer poems. Prefaced is a chronological survey of Chaucer's life and works.

Sheppard (Edgar). George, Duke of Cambridge, 1819—1903: a memoir of his private life based on the letters and correspondence of his Royal Highness. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. xx. + 311, *ill.*, *ports.* 2 v. Price 24s. net. **X 4389**

THE LIBRARY WORLD.

The author leaves "the Duke to tell his own story in his own words as far as possible," and aims at shewing his public and private life as distinct from his military life. Vol. I. deals with the period from 1819 to 1871, and includes descriptions of Palmerston's death and funeral, Garibaldi's enthusiastic reception by the citizens of London, Todleben's (the great Russian engineer who constructed the fortifications at Sevastopol) visit to England, the war of Italian liberation, the International Exhibition and the death of the Prince Consort. Vol. II. is concerned with the events from 1871 to 1894 and details the visits of the Duke to the dethroned Emperor Napoleon III at Chislehurst, the death of Napoleon, the murder of Mayo, and the connection of the Duke with the conduct of affairs concerning the Afghan, Zulu, Egyptian, Sudan and South African wars.

Towle (Eleanor A.). John Mason Neale, D.D.: a memoir. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xiv. + 338, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **X 6630**

John M. Neale, although at Cambridge University, was intimately connected with what is known as the Oxford movement. Appended are a genealogy and a chronological list of his works.

Lawton (Frederick). The Life and work of Auguste Rodin. London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 308, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 15s. net. **X 7522**

The author obtained much of his biographical matter from the famous sculptor himself, and the book contains a hitherto unpublished account of Rodin's relations with Robert Louis Stevenson and W. E. Healey, together with selected letters bearing on these. Chapters are given on Rodin's best works.

Marillier (H. C.). Rossetti. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 6¼", pp. 112, *ill.* *Bell's Miniature Series of Painters.* Price 1s. net. **X 7526**

Gives an account of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, and traces in Rossetti's work the influence of Browning, Dante and Ruskin. Appended is a chronological list of the principal pictures painted by Rossetti.

Ruggles (Maj.-Gen. J.). Recollections of a Lucknow veteran. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xvi. + 185. Price 5s. net. **X 7584**

The author's recollections include tiger-hunts, the old days before the Mutiny at Delhi, Simla and Agra, the receiving at Delhi of news of the massacre at Cawnpore, and the annexation of Oude. The author was in Lucknow during the Mutiny, and describes the sufferings and privations of those shut up inside the town, the outbreak of small-pox and cholera among the garrison, the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, the arrival of fresh troops under Havelock and Outram and the relief of Lucknow.

Tuckwell (W.). Spenser. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 6¼", pp. 85, *ill.*, *ports.* *Bell's Miniature Series of Great Writers.* Price 1s. net. **X 7941**

Discusses the poetry of Spenser, and his influence on the writers of his period. Chronologies and a bibliography are added.

Lee (E. Markham). Tchaikovsky. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 6¼", pp. viii. + 64, *ill.*, *ports.* *Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians.* Price 1s. net. **X 807**

Discusses the character and temperament of the composer, his greatest creations and the six symphonies. A separate chapter is given to "the Pathetic Symphony," the best known in England of all the compositions of Tchaikovsky. A list of some books on Tchaikovsky is appended.

THE HOME BINDERY OR REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

By HENRY T. COUTTS, *Islington Public Libraries.*

o o o

ANY and sundry are the worries which fall to the lot of the librarian, and the matter of book-repair is not the least among them. The very limited book-fund at the disposal of most public library authorities makes it imperative on the part of the librarian to keep the books in his charge in circulation as long as possible, and to do this at a comparatively small cost, in spite of poor paper, poor binding, careless repairing, and unqualified assistants. This presents a problem which to some extent can be solved by the establishment of a small bindery or repairing department, under the control of an assistant who understands the technique of bookbinding.

By the establishment of a small bindery, I do not mean that a complete "plant" should be provided for the purpose of bookbinding in its entirety. Such binderies are justifiable only in the case of very large libraries. The smaller libraries will find it more convenient and economical to have the binding properly done by an outside firm, at least, until that utopian system of co-operative library binderies, which at present is "in the air," assumes a more definite and practical shape.

It is most desirable, however, that in the small, as well as in the large libraries, there should be an organised repairing department. The value of having even the smallest repairs done by one who is learned in the art of wielding the pastebrush cannot be over estimated. Nothing is more irritating than to find a leaf, or part of a leaf, missing from a book, except it be to discover that a loose leaf has been inserted in the wrong place through carelessness. The old proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine," is very applicable in the case of books, and it is regrettable, though nevertheless true, that many a book has its life shortened through incompetent repair.

There can be no doubt that the principal weaknesses of the present-day book are the publishers' method of sewing and the poor quality of the paper. For the former, it may be argued that it is possible to bind up certain books from the sheets, but this cannot be done in all instances, and even if it could, it would oftentimes mean that money would be wasted on a strong binding, which would not be justified by the quality of the paper. Almost every librarian must at times have experienced feelings of regret when sending parcels of books to the binder. Certain books seem nearly new; they have just broken away from their covers, and the assistant who does the repairs cannot deal with them: others have the sections apart, but the covers are sound, and in some instances

it is doubtful whether the paper will last out a good binder's cover. It is in such cases that the replacement of a book in its original cover can be done with advantage, and there is no difficulty in doing this when the house bindery is established. Books of this nature would be passed on to the binder-repairer, who would re-case or re-sew and re-case as might be necessary.

Besides the advantage of having the more advanced repairs done under the personal supervision of the librarian, there are many benefits to be derived from having a small bindery on the library premises. Among these, may be mentioned the facility with which repairs can be dealt with, and the economies effected by the making of periodical covers, the mounting of maps, the manufacture of files, and the like. In instances where the periodical cases are supplied by an enterprising firm of advertisers, the advantage of home manufacture is not monetary. Many library authorities, however, object to having advertisements on their periodical cases, and the provision of such cases minus the doubtful artistic embellishment, means an expense which could be much reduced by having the work done on the library premises. A neat case is easily and cheaply made, the only expense being that of the repairer's time, and the cost of the materials, which is a trivial matter.

To show a plain and permanent location or class number on the backs of books has always been a difficult matter, and one which has baffled even the cleverest of librarians, who have experimented with all sorts and sizes of tags, and all sorts and conditions of ink and paste, with one inevitable result—a bad temper. The only effective plan, so far as I know, is to have the number or mark impressed in gold, and if books have to be sent away for this purpose it means, in addition to expense, considerable delay. The fact that a library authority cannot afford to employ an "expert" need not necessarily deter it from taking advantage of this form of numbering, for it will be found that an intelligent assistant, after brief instruction and practice, will be able to letter neatly in gold on the books. A finishing outfit adds somewhat to the cost of the "plant," but if frequently used, it will in a short time pay for itself.

With regard to the repairing room, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say that it should be well lighted, and as commodious as possible. The dimensions of the room and the duties of the repairer must necessarily vary according to the conditions of individual libraries. In small libraries, the repairer would be required to devote part of his or her time to other duties, while in the medium or large libraries a person would be engaged solely in the work of book-repairing. It is desirable that the repairer should have a practical knowledge of bookbinding from forwarding to finishing. The salary of such an one would vary from £1 to £2 per week. A capable sewer and repairer (female) can be obtained for twenty shillings per week, but when much lettering is required, in addition to re-casing, it might be advisable to appoint a man at a correspondingly higher salary. The trade aspect with regard to the employment on a time agreement is that he shall be paid the trade union wage, and properly located.

The next consideration is the "plant," the initial cost of which may cause some librarians to hesitate before recommending the adoption of the home bindery. However, looking at the subject from a broad point of view, it will be found that the initial outlay and subsequent upkeep will be more than balanced by the saving on the bookbinder's bill. The following articles are essential, and the prices appended are those given by Messrs. Harrild & Sons, Bookbinders Engineers :

	£	s.	d.
One sewing press (20" between screws,) with keys	0	9	3
One cutting press, with pin, plough, and knife	1	14	0
One open tub	0	18	0
One iron standing press (18" × 13") ...	5	5	0
One pair hand shears	0	2	3
One pair millboard shears	0	18	6
One paring knife	0	0	10
One cutting-out knife	0	0	10
One backing hammer	0	2	6
One knocking-down iron	0	3	6
Two bone folders (thick and thin) ...	0	0	10
One paste tub	0	3	0
One glue pot (two pints)	0	3	2
Two paste brushes (large and small)	0	5	0
Two glue brushes	0	2	0
Two pairs backing boards (8° and f°)	0	2	0
*Two pairs pressing boards (8° and f°)	0	5	6
One steel straight-edge	0	3	0
One square	0	1	6
One ragstone	0	0	6
One sandstone	0	0	3
	11	1	5

Finishing apparatus :

One finishing press (20")	0	16	0
Two sets brass type	1	12	0
One type holder	0	7	6
One gas finishing stove	0	16	0
One gold cushion	0	3	6
One gold knife	0	2	0
One burnisher	0	4	6

15 2 11

In the foregoing list an attempt has been made to give a fair idea of the scope and cost of a small bookbinding plant. The items can be

* When more than one book is pressed at a time, a few stout millboards of the same size as the pressing boards will serve to go between the intermediate books.

extended or reduced according to individual requirements. For instance, in some cases it may be found desirable, for the sake of economy, to substitute a wooden nipping press at a cost of about £1 15s. od. for the iron one at £5 5s. od., but this is not recommended as there will be a loss of durability and efficiency. Handle-letters, if preferred to sets of type, can be obtained a little cheaper than the type, but they require greater skill in manipulating.

When considering the purchase of materials, the following list, giving the approximate cost of each item may serve as a guide. It is impossible to give exact amounts owing to the fluctuation of the market, but the prices do not vary to any great extent. For more detailed information the reader is referred to the trade catalogue of Messrs. Berry & Roberts, Ltd., St. Bride Street, E.C., or to that of any other bookbinding material dealer.

			Approx. cost.		
			£	s.	d.
Tapes (in pieces of 9 yards)	per $\frac{1}{2}$ gross		0	7	6
Thread ...	per lb.		0	3	3
Mull (in pieces 40 yds. x 36")	per piece		0	5	0
Glue ...	per cwt.		1	10	0
Preserved paste ...	per 28 lbs.		0	3	0
Millboards ...	per cwt.		1	5	0
End papers (Double Crown)	per ream		0	17	6
Cloth (ordinary) 36" wide	per yard		0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" (art linen) "	"		0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leathers: Roan ...	per skin		0	4	6
Persian ...	"		0	5	0
Morocco ...	"		0	8	6
Gold leaf ...	per 100 leaves		0	5	0
Glaire (dry) ...	per lb.		0	3	6
" (wet) ...	"		0	0	9

With regard to the question of results from actual working of a binding-repairing department, one cannot do better than quote the figures given in the annual report of the Croydon Public Libraries, 1904-05:

- 1,098 Volumes were re-cased.
- 82 Volumes were repaired.
- 22 Magazine boards and cases were made,
and 169 cases repaired.
- 45 Maps were mounted on linen.
- 286 Paper files were cut.

13,331 Volumes requiring slight repairs were dealt with.

This work was done at a cost of £56 5s. 11d., made up as follows: salary of sewer and repairer, £52 os. od.; materials, £4 5s. 11d. If this work had been placed outside, the first three items would have exceeded the total expenditure, and therefore the remaining work, including slight repairs to the number of over 13,000, was accomplished at a cost of nil. Such a result is very gratifying, and is a strong argument in favour of the general adoption of a home binding department of the nature described.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE SCOTS NOVEL.

o o o

IT is quite a common thing to see in reviews, and articles contributed to the lower class of literary miscellany, all kinds of ignorant and misleading statements as to the origin and progress of the novel of Scottish life. Perhaps the most common of all is the reference to Messrs. Barrie, Ian Maclaren, and Crockett as the founders of the form which has been nicknamed the "Kailyard" school of fiction owing to the suggestion in Ian Maclaren's title, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," which inevitably pointed to the line of the song—

"There grows a bonnie briar bush in our kailyard."

But Messrs. Barrie, Maclaren, and Crockett, so far from being pioneers in a new form of vernacular tale, are not even revivers, but followers at a long distance at the tail-end of a lengthy procession of even more illustrious predecessors. Anyone with even an elementary knowledge of recent fiction must surely remember well-known names like Mrs. Oliphant, William Black, George Macdonald and others equally modern as being established authors of tales of Scottish domestic life, while yet Messrs. Barrie and Crockett were unbreeched. It is difficult, therefore, to account for the continuous flood of ignorant comment on this particular school of fiction, unless one accepts the explanation that it is turned out in yard lengths by the same kind of youthful illiterates who furnish the comically inaccurate and perfunctory articles for the *Daily Mail* and similar breakfast-table repositories of literary twaddle.

As a matter of fact, the vernacular tale of Scottish life can be traced back to poetical and dramatic forms long before the prose novel became a recognised form of literary art, and in this respect it resembles the history of the novel in the literature of most nations. The metrical tales of Dunbar, Lyndsay, Douglas, Henryson and others down to the days of Allan Ramsay and Burns were all forerunners of the prose story of later times, and it is futile to prate of 1887 as an epoch-making period in the history of Scottish fiction, unless as producing a great author who wrote in an old-established form.

The earliest prose romances written by Scotsmen were not national in any respect, either in theme or language, but weak imitations of the stilted tales which were current in England and France. One may, however, except Sir Thomas Urquhart's translation of Rabelais (1653), which owes much of its raciness and vigorous language to the nationality of the translator. All the other didactic novelists of Scottish origin, like Jane Marshall, John Moore, Henry Mackenzie and others who affected story-telling in the 18th century, are of little importance for the purpose of this sketch, because there is absolutely no peat-reek to be detected in their flavour. A much greater name than any of these is SMOLLETT, who may be claimed as the father of the Scottish novel, and to some extent the pioneer in the descriptive topography of dis-

tricts of Scotland afterwards made more famous by Walter Scott. SMOLLETT'S "Expedition of Humphry Clinker" (1771) in its Scottish chapters is essentially a national novel, and in them will be found descriptions of scenery and life in the very best kailyard vein. Following Smollett at some distance in point of time comes ELIZABETH HAMILTON with her "Cottagers of Glenburnie" (1808), a thoroughly realistic piece of writing devoted to the Scots peasant life of the period. In some respects Mrs. Hamilton was the originator of the *kitchen*, as opposed to the *romantic*, kailyard novel, and her realism was afterwards imitated in a more pronounced form in the novels of John Galt. Before referring to WALTER SCOTT, mention might be made of Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" (1810), an early venture in Scottish historical fiction by an English lady, which did something to influence Scott and his successors. Although "Waverley" was commenced in 1805, it was not completed and published till 1814, so that its influence was not felt till the latter date. Mrs. BRUNTON, who wrote "Self-control" (1811) and "Discipline" (1814), should also be named as one who anticipated to a considerable degree some of her more famous successors. It is not necessary to deal with SCOTT'S historical novels, which belong to all literature, but "Guy Mannering" (1815), "The Antiquary" (1816), "The Pirate" (1821), and "St. Ronan's Well" (1823) must be cited as instances of romantic kailyard novels which had immense influence, not only locally, but universally. In these novels the domestic interest is predominant, and they furnish a gallery of Scottish fictional worthies of great importance, even if the other characters which occur in the more historical novels are ignored. It is useless in a genealogical sketch like this to comment on the world-wide influence of Scott, and it is only necessary to state that his novels had the immediate effect of rousing up the national talent for novel-writing to an unprecedented extent, the effect of which we still feel in the modern kailyard movement.

To write a bibliographical account of the numerous Scottish historical and domestic novelists who followed Smollett, Hamilton, and Scott, would occupy a large amount of space, and require more attention to detail than can be lavished on a mere correctory sketch such as this. It will be enough if the genealogy is continued from Scott's time by the citation of some of the best specimens of Scottish national fiction in chronological order, so that a bird's-eye view can be obtained of the many parents possessed by Messrs. Stevenson, Barrie & Co. This list may also be useful to librarians who desire to strengthen up what has become one of the most popular departments of fiction, and may also suggest to compilers of select guides to fiction-reading the titles of some novels worth including.

LIST OF SCOTS VERNACULAR NOVELS SINCE SCOTT.

- 1815. **Johnstone** (Mrs. C. I.). *Clan Albin*. 1815.
 — *The Edinburgh Tales*. 1845.
- 1818 **Ferrier** (Susan E.). *Marriage: a novel*. 1818
 — *The Inheritance*. 1824.
 — *Destiny; or the chief's daughter*. 1831.

- Hogg** (James). The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other Tales. 1818.
 — Winter Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland. 1820.
1819. **Balfour** (Alex.). Campbell, or the Scottish probationer. 1819.
1821. **Galt**: Annals of the Parish. 1821.
 — The Ayrshire Legatees. 1821.
 — The Provost. 1822.
 — Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk. 1822.
 — The Last of the Lairds. 1826.
 — The Entail, or the Lairds of Grippy. 1833.
1822. **Lockhart** (J. G.). Some Passages in the life of Mr. Adam Blair. 1822.
 — History of Matthew Wald. 1824.
- Cunningham** (Allan). Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish peasantry. 1822.
- Wilson** (John). Noctes Ambrosianæ. 1822-35.
 — Lights and Shadows of Scottish life. 1822.
1824. **Picken** (Andrew). Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland. 1824.
 — The Sectarian. 1829.
 — The Dominie's Legacy. 1830.
1825. **Lauder** (Sir T. D.). Lochandhu. 1825.
 — The Wolfe of Badenoch. 1827.
1827. **Hamilton** (Thos.). The Youth and manhood of Cyril Thornton. 1827.
1828. **Moir** (D. M.). The Life of Mansie Waugh. 1828.
1835. **Wilson** (J. M.). Alex. Leighton and others. Historical, Traditionary and Imaginative Tales of the Borders. 1835-40.
1836. **Sinclair** (C.). Modern accomplishments. 1836.
1838. **Bethune** (Alex.). Tales and sketches of the Scottish peasantry. 1838.
 — The Scottish Peasant's Fireside. 1843.
1845. **Aytoun** (W. E.). How we got up the Glenmutchkin Railway. 1845.
 — How I became a yeoman. 1846.
 — How I stood for the Dreepdaily Burghs. 1847.
 — The Raid of Arnaboll. 1851.
 (All published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.)
- Aird** (Thomas). The Old Bachelor in the old Scottish village. 1845.
1846. **Grant** (J.). The Romance of War. 1846.
 — The White Cockade. 1870.
1849. **Olliphant** (Mrs.). Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland. 1849.
 — Merkland. 1851.
 — Adam Graeme. 1852.
 — Lilliesleaf. 1855.
 — The Laird of Norlaw. 1858.
 — Kirsteen. 1890.
1858. **Roy** (George). Generalship. Glasgow, 1858.
- Brown** (John). Rab and his friends. 1858.
1862. **Whyte-Melville** (J. G.). The Queen's Maries. 1862.
- Macdonald** (George). David Elginbrod. 1862.
 — Alec Forbes of Howglen. 1865.
 — Annals of a quiet neighbourhood. 1866.
 — Robert Falconer. 1868.
 — Malcolm. 1874.
 — Marquis of Lossie. 1877.
 — Sir Gibbie. 1879.
 — Donal Grant. 1884.
 — Heather and Snow. 1893.
1864. **Latto** (W. D.). Tammas Bodkin, or the humours of a Scottish taylor. Dundee, 1864.
1866. **Mills** (George). The Beggar's Benison... a Clydesdale story. 1866.
 — Craigclutha, a tale of old Glasgow. 1878.
1867. **Macleod** (Norman). The Starling. 1867.
1869. **Gibbon** (Chas.). Robin Gray. 1869.
 — For Lack of Gold. 1871.

1870. **Black (Wm.)**. *A Daughter of Heth*. 1870.
 — *A Princess of Thule*. 1874.
 — *MacLeod of Dare*. 1878.
 — *White Wings*. 1880.
Whamond (A.). *James Tarket*, a humorous tale of Scottish life. [c. 1870.]
 1871. **Alexander (Wm.)**. *Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk*. 1871.
Lockhart (L. W. M.). *Fair to see*. 1871.
 — *Mine is thine*. 1878.
 1883. **Swan (Annie S.)**. *Aldersyde*. 1883.
 — *Carlownie*. 1884.
 — *The Gates of Eden*. 1886.
 1886. **Stevenson (H. L.)**. *Kidnapped*. 1886.
 — *Catriona*. 1893.
 — *The Master of Ballantrae*. 1888.
 — *The Wrecker*. 1891.
 — *Weir of Hermiston*. 1896.
 1888. **Barrie (J. M.)**. *Auld Licht Idylls*. 1888.
 — *A Window in Thrums*. 1889.
 — *The Little Minister*. 1891.
 — *Sentimental Tommy*. 1896.
 — *Tommy and Grisel*. 1900.
 1891. **Gordon (Alex.)**. *The Folks o' Carglen, or Life in the north*. 1891.
 1892. **Todd (Margaret)**. *Mona Maclean*. 1892.
 1893. **Crockett (S. R.)**. *The Stickit Minister*. 1893.
 — *The Raiders*. 1894.
 — *The Lilac Sun-bonnet*. 1894.
 — *Cleg Kelly*. 1896.
 — *Lad's Love*. 1897.
 — *Kit Kennedy*. 1899.
Hepburn (T.). *Gabriel Setoun*. *BarnCraig: Episodes in the life of a Scottish village*. 1893.
 — *Robert Urquhart*. 1896.
 1894. **Watson (John)**. *Ian MacIaren*. *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*. 1894.
 — *The Days of Auld Lang Syne*. 1895.
 — *Kate Carnegie*. 1896.
 1901. **Brown (G. D.)**. *George Douglas*. *The House with the green shutters*. 1901.
 1903. **Bell (J. J.)**. *Wee Macgregor*. 1903.
 1904. **Munro (Neil)**. *Hugh Foulis*. *Erichie, my droll friend*. 1904.

A certain number of these novels are now out-of-print, and await the coming of the enterprising publisher who tires of reprinting "Jane Eyre" and the "Pilgrim's Progress." Some of the more obscure books in the foregoing list are in reality the prototypes of more modern and better-known efforts. For instance, George Roy's "Generalship" is a remarkable anticipation of two recent successful tales of Glasgow life—"Wee Macgregor" and "Erichie." In all that relates to the pawky characterisation of ordinary types of Glasgow life, "Generalship" is the undoubted parent of the two tales just named, and the resemblance in general style will easily be detected by anyone who cares to worry through the dialect. In similar fashion the weavers, soutars, tailors, and other stock characters of Messrs. Barrie and Co., have been reproduced since Galt's time by Moir, Aytoun, Aird, Latto, Whamond and Alexander in every variety of presentation. The only difference is in the change of locality and period, but in many respects Latto's Fife, Whamond's Forfarshire, and Alexander's Aberdeenshire are superior in every way to the idealized "Thrums" of Barrie and the Galloway moss-

hags of Crockett. So, too, have all the phases of sentimental pathology cultivated by Annie Swan and Ian Maclaren been anticipated, and even suggested, in Wilson's "Tales of the Borders" and in miscellanies like "Tait's Edinburgh Magazine," and the "People's Friend," which in their day have anatomised and explored every kind of lachrymal avenue connected with lowly Scots life. In a hasty sketch like this, including a far from representative selection of titles, many of the older writers have been omitted, but it may be pointed out that, among a past generation who did something to record Scottish life and customs in various aspects, mention should be made of A. B. Reach, James Hannay, J. Baillie Fraser, David Pae, R. M. Daniel, Archibald Boyd, James Smith, Robert Pollok, Leitch Ritchie, John Skelton and James Ballantine. A later generation would include "Sarah Tytler," Florence Montgomery, Mrs. Walford, the Gerard Sisters, Mrs. Molesworth, Flora A. Steel, Christie Murray, Henry Johnston, William Sharp ("Fiona Macleod,") "Leslie Keith," Sophie Veitch, "Curtis Yorke," and "Rita." Quite recent contributors are Neil Munro, Conan Doyle, J. A. Steuart, D. S. Meldrum, Miss Heddle, the Findlaters, John Buchan, Andrew Balfour and numerous others, to be found in every Public Library catalogue. Some of these authors have not specialised in tales of Scottish life and character, but have in many ways revealed knowledge and sympathy where national matters have been concerned. The main effect of this sketch of the genealogy of a school of fiction, conjoined with the mistakes made in current literary journals concerning its origin, is to emphathize the transitory nature of all styles or fashions in literature. People of the present-day who read about smugglers in recent novels forget that Scott's "Guy Mannering" and "Redgauntlet" are almost complete repertories of all the usual properties, even down to the caverns and the gin. Other readers of treasure-hunting crack up the virtues of Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and forget Poe's "Gold Bug" and Dumas' "Count of Monte Christo." There were distressed and highly cultivated governesses and other domestics long before Miss Rosa Carey and the many others who followed Charlotte Brontë in the use of this hackneyed character, started to exploit her. She appears in Sam. Richardson and even earlier, and it would be an interesting exercise in research-work for some ambitious library assistant qualifying for a diploma, to trace the genesis and progress of the Educational Drudge in literature. People forget so rapidly what they read in the realms of prose fiction and poetry, that it is fairly safe to takē almost any plot or story more than twenty years old, re-christen it, and issue as a new book! No one would ever notice the deception, and it might be a profitable speculation for an enterprising publisher. If some of the older Scottish tales were re-issued in modern forms they would be hailed as new kailyarders, and the critics would compare the masterpiece with the earlier productions of Messrs. Barrie and Co.!



THE DUST PROBLEM IN LIBRARIES.

O O U

FROM observations made in a number of libraries, we find that there is something lacking in the usual method of removing dust from the books and bookshelves in most of our Public Libraries. The sweeping of a library, too, is usually done in a very bad manner. One method—a very common one—is for the cleaner to go her rounds, carrying a cloth duster, which she simply passes along the shelf, and with which she affectionately touches or gently wipes the backs of the books. Another method is for her to go round with a feather brush and gingerly flick the books and that part of the shelf upon which there are no books. Both methods are nearly useless, as in both cases it only means removing the dust from one part of the building to another. After all this, it is not an unusual thing to see a reader blow the particles of dust from the top of a book before he opens it—but usually after—these particles being inhaled by the reader. These are not very palatable, and, from a sanitary point of view, they are very bad. A reliable housewife keeps her house free from dust for the sake of the few members residing there. How much more important then is it for the library to be also kept free, with its thousands of readers weekly?

Some architects seem to delight in having as many niches, projections, &c., as possible in library buildings, and it is in these that the dust accumulates; so that in a short time instead of lending a dignity to an interior they become a disfigurement, being only traps for dust.

For libraries which cannot afford to buy a dusting machine, the following method will be found a good one. Let the cleaner take a shelf of books at a time to a table on which there is a box of wet sawdust. Each volume should be held over this box and gently brushed with a fairly hard brush, thus allowing the dust to fall into the box where it becomes absorbed by the wet sawdust. Then let her take a well wrung-out cloth and rub the shelf gently but firmly, so that the dust instead of flying about will adhere to the damp cloth. This cloth should be washed and wrung out frequently, and others should always be lying ready at hand, so that a clean one could be taken as required. The cloths should be washed when done with, and be ready (after being damped) for use next morning.

Some readers may consider the dust problem a small matter to which to refer at length, but successful administration depends mainly on the efficient treatment of details, and we welcome practical hints in any department of library work.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Bispham.—The Public Libraries Act has now been adopted.

Boston.—Mr. W. H. Wheeler has presented his collection of pamphlets, plans, reports and acts relating to Boston and the South Lincolnshire Fens, bound in 16 volumes, to the Public Library.

Bristol.—A letter which appeared in the *Western Daily Press*, written by Mr. J. J. Langham, complained that the Public Libraries contain no books helpful to students of Oriental languages and claiming that at least £100 should be spent in obtaining the requisite literature.

"England has very great commercial interests in the East, but should any Bristol commercial man wish to become acquainted with the language of his customers (as German business men are striving to do in increasing numbers) he will not find a grammar, a dictionary, or a text-book to help him in any public library in the city. Should a young Bristolian aspire to the consular or diplomatic service, and wish to study Persian or Turkish, he will look in vain for any assistance here."

To this complaint we are glad to see that Mr. Norris Mathews, the city librarian, is able to reply by showing that Bristol is not so entirely lacking in Oriental literature as suggested.

"There is in the Bristol Reference Library a manuscript 'Catalogue of Books relating to Oriental Philology,' a quarto volume of fifty-two pages, containing the titles of those works only, which were transferred from the Museum to the present Reference Library. To these must be added the collections from the Old King Street and Hotwells Libraries, together with important additions since the opening of the new library."

Cardiff.—The two new Public Libraries, one at Canton and the other at Cathays, are practically completed and will shortly be fitted and opened.

Crompton.—The new Public Library is to be opened on February 2nd.

Darwen.—The Public Library committee recently passed a resolution to the effect that it is desirable in the interests of the public that the publication of betting odds in newspapers should be prohibited, and that the Government should promote legislation for that purpose.

Dublin.—At the Calaroga Literary Club the Very Rev. A. Coleman, O.P. and Mr. T. P. Fox recently gave admirable speeches which may in a sense be regarded as counterblasts to Monsignor Hallinan's reactionary protests against libraries recorded under Newcastle West in our last issue. One strong point in Father Coleman's speech was, that Public Libraries help to do away with private circulating libraries which provide all kinds of poisonous literature. Mr. T. W. Lyster, M.A., of the National Library, eloquently summarised the benefits Public Libraries afford, and was not afraid to champion the reader of fiction.

Dublin.—At a meeting of the council of Cumann na Leathbharlaí, held December past, at the Public Library, Lower Kevin Street, Mr. J. J. Reynolds, T. C., presiding, correspondence respecting the adoption of the Libraries Acts was read. The council had under consideration the opposition being offered to the establishment of Public Libraries, and the best means of placing the facts relating to their advantages before the public.

Eastbourne.—A good series of lectures, in connection with the Public Library, is announced and Mr. J. H. Harbottle, the librarian, is working hard to increase the usefulness of the library in all directions, including a scheme for loaning volumes on particular subjects to local debating societies and others.

Edinburgh.—It has been determined by the Public Library committee that each branch library shall be furnished with a small collection of technical books for reference use by the local tradesmen. As far as possible the books selected for each library will correspond with the nature of the works in the district.

Elton, N.B.—Another gift of Mr. James Coats is to be recorded. This time it takes the form of a large bookcase filled with well-selected books presented to the Burgh School for the use not only of the scholars but also of adults in the district. Quite a long list of such gifts has to be credited to the generosity of Mr. James Coats, of Paisley.

Eltham.—It has been decided by the Woolwich Borough Council that application shall be made to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £900 for stocking Eltham Public Library with books.

Fraserburgh.—The Public Library committee have received from Colonel Burn, of Fyvie Castle, an intimation that he is presenting thirty-one recently published books. The gift is heartily welcomed by the committee, who hope that other friends will do likewise.

Glasgow.—On December 12th, the fourth Annual Social, of the Glasgow Corporation Public Libraries Staff and friends, was held in the Grand Hall of the New Charing Cross Halls, when a company of about two hundred persons was present, including Bailie A. Murray, sub-convenor, libraries committee, treasurer D. M. Stevenson and F. T. Barrett, Esq., city librarian. A capital dance programme was heartily indulged in, and about 2.30 a.m. the last item was reached. Messrs. R. Bain (Mitchell Library) and C. A. Bradley (Dennistoun Branch) officiated as Masters of Ceremonies.

Gravesend.—Dr. Carnegie has given a further sum of £300 to the Gravesend Public Library in addition to the £6,000 he had already given.

Hobart, Tasmania.—An excellent plan is being initiated by forming an association of persons willing to contribute a guinea a year towards the "book fund" of the Public Library. Already the librarian has received some subscriptions by way of commencement, and gifts of

standard books have also been made. In these columns, at various times, we have advocated the establishment of such "library aids" as voluntary associations afford, and are sure librarians could in many places induce some "booky" friend to undertake the necessary initial trouble. See particularly *The Library World*, Vol. VIII., p. 118.

Hull.—On December 5th, the one hundred and thirty-first annual meeting of the Hull Subscription Library was held at the Royal Institution. The Rev. Canon Lambert, LL.D., president, occupied the chair, and in the course of his speech, said

"At present the world of books was somewhat disturbed by the intrusion of methods which savoured more of the market than the study, and they might have to live through a time when the best works of genius were given away as an advertisement along with a pound of soap or a daily paper, but though such proceedings might carry away a few of their weak members for a time, they might be sure that the solid advantages of a genuine library such as theirs would in the end not fail of support. For they had not only a magnificent collection of books—over 70,000 volumes—but also the finest reading room in the city, constituting an ideal place wherein to spend a quiet and instructive hour with all the best and latest issues of contemporary magazine literature."

Hawarden.—On the 3rd instant the Bishop of St. Asaph opened the students' residence at St. Deiniol's Library, built by Mr. Gladstone's sons and daughters, as a memorial to their father.

Kelso.—It is pleasant to note that Mr. David Sime, who is librarian of North Branch Library, Edinburgh, has presented the Public Library of Kelso with some thirty volumes, mostly of local interest. Writing to Mr. Lindsay Hilson, the librarian, Mr. Sime says

"I am not a Border man, only I happened to pay my first and only visit to Kelso about two years ago when I saw your building going up. That gave me, as it were, a personal interest in the place which has not quite left me. At the same time, perhaps, this action on the part of an outsider, may stimulate others more immediately concerned to go and do likewise."

Launceston.—Mr. W. H. Symons, the mayor has been elected chairman of the Public Library committee. Mr. C. L. Hart-Smith, the librarian, reports satisfactory progress in the lending department and Mr. Tregoning is presenting a new bookcase to be placed in the newspaper room.

Liverpool.—An interior view of the Hornby Library, given in *The Architect* of the 4th instant, shows a splendid hall with top-lights in the arched roof. We have not yet visited the building but from this picture we judge that it must be of most attractive appearance. Mr. T. Shelmerdine, of Liverpool, was the architect.

London : Bethnal Green.—So many old subscribers to the funds of the Public Library have passed away that the committee is forced to make a serious effort to secure fresh support, and begs that subscriptions or donations be sent to the bankers or to Mr. G. F. Hilcken, the librarian. We trust the response will be liberal and early.

London : Lambeth Palace.—The Archbishop's library has been enriched by the gift of fifty volumes relating to the Disestablished Church of Ireland, bringing the history of the church to the present time. The books include volumes of Journals of the General Synod,

Reports of the Representative Body, Book of Common Prayer, Irish Church Hymnal, Final Report of the late Commissioners of Church Temporalities, &c.

London: St. Pancras.—It seems likely that the establishment of branch libraries will be postponed, if we may judge from *The Daily Telegraph* of December 20th. "The Municipal Reformers have received unexpected support from the Local Government Board, who have intimated 'that the question of purchasing sites for branch libraries at the present time requires further consideration.' The Local Government Board say that before the council finally commits itself to sites for branch libraries they should ascertain the cost and requirements of the central library. The library committee have accordingly stopped all further expenditure for the central library pending consideration of the whole subject, and they promise to report at an early date."

Londonderry.—*The Irish Builder and Engineer* of December 29th, contained a full-page plate of the new Public Library designed by Mr. M. A. Robinson. It is an imposing erection in the Italian renaissance style, and occupies a good position.

Manchester.—An appeal is being made to the public for funds to extend the Braille Library for the Blind. The library contains about 2,000 volumes, not, of course, meaning that number of separate works as, owing to the size of the raised type symbols, many volumes are required to contain a work of large size—for example Nuttall's dictionary is in thirty-five volumes. We trust the appeal will be liberally responded to and have little doubt of it, as the awful deprivation of the blind calls forth the sympathy of all of us.

Maybole, N.B.—The Public Library was formally opened on December 22nd, by the Marquis of Ailsa. It is largely through Dr. Carnegie's aid that the building has been erected, while the recreation rooms associated with the library are the result of the legacy of £1,000 bequeathed by the late Robert R. M'Quater, a native of Maybole.

Middlesbrough.—The Public Library committee are in fear of serious difficulty as to accommodation for their growing collection. At a meeting held on December 17th, Mr. Baker Hudson, the chief librarian, said, "I simply have no shelf room, and I am trading on the space of the books that are out." Alderman Archibald suggested sitting in judgment on the whole library, and burning books if no use, but as Mr. Hudson pointed out this might involve destruction of books which are of real value, though not often called for by readers. Eventually, on the motion of Ald. Archibald, it was left for the librarian to report further on the matter. The fact is that Middlesbrough ought to be provided with a much larger and better building for its library, and one with ample space for a good reference library.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The reference department of the Central Public Library, has received an interesting local treasure; a volume of newspaper-cuttings and pencil-sketches relating chiefly to Richard

Grainger and his work in Newcastle. The sketches are dated 1843 and thereabouts, and bear for the most part the monogram J. B. G. (evidently John and Benjamin Green), two well-known local experts in architecture and engineering.

Norwich.—A count being taken on Sunday, December 30th, it was found that 294 people were present in the reading rooms—about one-fifth of whom were women.

Perth.—Early last month the Rev. P. R. Landreth gave an admirable lecture in the Sandeman Public Library, entitled, "An hour in a free library." Due acknowledgment was made of the generosity of that "versatile and vivacious native of Dunfermline, widely known as the millionaire who believes that a Public Library is, at least, as necessary as a Public Infirmary or a Public Wash-house, and who apparently disclaims the notion that £ s. d. is a more valuable or more widely recognised qualification than LL.D."

We see that the Technical Education Committee of the County Council have agreed to give a grant of £40 to the Sandeman Library, for 1907, for the purchase of technical books.

Richmond, Surrey.—In the list of books presented to the Public Library (to which we referred last month), we have just noted Professor Hulme's charming volumes relating to wild flowers—knowing these works well enough to appreciate their value, we are glad to see that they have been presented by the author himself.

Rochdale.—Mr. Walter Scott has presented to the Public Library, the original requisition for a meeting to consider a proposal to apply for a charter of incorporation for Rochdale, and the minute-book of the committee, including the resolution (in the handwriting of the late John Bright) carried at the meeting.

Runcorn.—Dr. Carnegie's gift of £3,000 has enabled the Urban Council to erect a suitable building, designed by Mr. James Wilding, the town surveyor, for a Public Library. Mr. Daniel Brisbrown, chairman of the Council, performed the opening ceremony early last month, and we hope soon to hear that the library is fully appreciated by the townsfolk.

Stourbridge.—A Readers' Guild has been established, not, of course as part of the Public Library or to be supported out of the rates, but in close touch with the contents of the library. The initiative has been taken by Miss Moorhouse, whose energetic efforts bid fair to make the guild a success.

Tallow, Ireland.—From information since received, it appears that the decision against the establishment of a Public Library, mentioned in our last issue, was not final. We now learn from the *Waterford News*, that at a meeting of the Library Committee and ratepayers, held on Sunday, December 2nd, the Rev. W. Meagher, P.P., presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of accepting Dr. Carnegie's offer of a grant.

Winnipeg.—At a recent meeting of the Public Library committee, it was decided to expend about \$400 on the purchase of standard books in the Icelandic language in order to meet the expressed desire of settlers from that land. Books in French and German are also to be obtained, the selection of all being left in the hands of Alderman Pulford and Mr. McCarthy, the librarian. It is also proposed to purchase some pictures for the decoration of the walls of the library.

York.—Mr. A. H. Furnish, city librarian, follows the good plan of publishing in the local press lists of books added to the Public Library, together with their classification numbers. This commends itself as a method of keeping the library before the public, but Mr. James Christison, at Montrose, goes further, giving a summary of contents and a description of each new book.

Mr. E. M. Borrajo, who succeeds Mr. C. Welch in the important post of librarian of the London Guildhall Library has had experience which eminently fits him for the task which lies before him. Mr. Borrajo is the son of Don José Borrajo, formerly a representative of Spain in this country, and has been associated with library work for some twenty-six years, twenty-two of which have been passed at the Guildhall, where for a long period he has been senior sub-librarian. The present King of Spain created Mr. Borrajo a Knight Commander of the Order of Alfonso XII.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of Croydon, gave a lecture, on December 17th, in the hall of the Bromley Public Library, the subject being "the fascination of the dictionary." The title suggests a somewhat dry theme, but we are assured by those who heard the address that there was nothing "dry" about it!

Mr. H. R. Lacey, the worthy chairman of the St. Helens' Public Libraries committee, reached the great age of ninety-one, on December 22nd. For over fifty years Mr. Lacey has been associated with the library movement, and for thirty-five has been chairman of the committee.

Mr. A. Lancaster, who has served St. Helens as public librarian for twenty-five years, will shortly receive a substantial addition to his salary if the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Corporation is adopted. Mr. Lancaster has had much labour in the development of the libraries of St. Helens.

Mr. J. Roch, who has worthily served as public librarian of Barry, South Wales, has received notice from the committee of a substantial increase of salary.

Mr. James Ross, assistant librarian at York Public Library, read an interesting paper on the "preservation of ancient classical literature" at the Leeds Institute, on December 13th.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. A. Barkas, librarian of the Public Library of Richmond, has been appointed local secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society. The office is purely honorary, but Mr. Barkas has the gift of making dry bones live, and will doubtless enjoy his connection with the county society.

Mr. J. Glyn Davies, the Welsh librarian of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been appointed Celtic tutor at the Liverpool University College.

Mr. W. A. Fenton was, on the 3rd instant, appointed to succeed Mr. Pink at the Cambridge Public Library. Having been twelve years in the library, four years as senior assistant, Mr. Fenton is eminently fitted for the important post of librarian.

Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the late Mr. Gladstone and heir to Hawarden Castle, has been elected to the office of hon. librarian of the Oxford Union Society.

Miss Harris, who has for some time been assistant, has received the appointment of librarian of the Public Library at Rotherham, in place of Mr. Spurley Hey, who becomes director under the Education Committee.

Mr. James B. Thomson, senior male assistant, Aberdeen Public Library, has been appointed sub-librarian in succession to Mr. W. Munro Mackenzie who is now librarian of the Carnegie Library, Dunfermline.



SELECTION OF PERIODICALS.

o o o

THE following select list of "best" periodicals is the result of a *plébescite* among the students in Mr. Brown's class on Library Organization at the London School of Economics. They were asked to make out lists of what they considered to be the most indispensable magazines and annuals, twenty of which were to be English, six American Technical, three French, three German and three Italian, with ten Annuals or Year-books, excluding Almanacks. The lists given below show the number of votes given to each magazine, and, of course, the highest votes secured places in the selection which resulted. This is a very interesting list and should prove useful to the organizers of small libraries, as it is based on the practical experience of thirty library assistants, who selected the periodicals most in demand or otherwise notable for good qualities.

TWENTY ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

Art Journal ...	15	Knowledge ...	14
Blackwood ...	18	Musical Times ...	13
Bookman ...	11	Nineteenth Century	19
Cassell ...	9	Quarterly ...	15
Chambers ...	14	Pall Mall Magazine	8
Contemporary ...	21	Review of Reviews	16
Cornhill ...	14	Saturday Review...	8
Edinburgh ...	8	Strand ...	11
Engineering Magazine	13	Studio ...	11
Fortnightly ...	22	World's Work ...	9

SIX AMERICAN TECHNICAL MAGAZINES.

American Engineer	7	Electrical World	7
American Inventor	6	Pop. Science Monthly	7
Cassier's Magazine	13	Scientific American	15

THREE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Illustration ...	4	Revue des deux Mondes	15
Revue de Paris ...	6		

THREE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Revue ...	5	Deutsche Rundschau	9
Ueber Land und Meer	8		

THREE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

L'Illustrazione Italiana	7	Nuova Antologia ...	9
Revista d'Italia...	10		

TEN ANNUALS (EXCEPTING ALMANACKS).

Civil Service Year-book	9	Literary Year-book	13
Clergy List ...	7	Municipal Year-book	16
Englishwoman's Year-book ...	14	Statesman's Year-book	12
Hazell's Annual ...	11	Who's Who ...	26
Law List ...	11	Year's Art ...	7



LIBRARY LITERARY SOCIETIES.

o o o

THE rules and conditions of the "Literary and Debating Society" of the Passmore Edwards Library, Plaistow, West Ham, which are appended to this note, form instructive reading for those who are interested in any effort to bring a library staff and the readers into closer touch. It is claimed that this is the first attempt of the kind ever made, and, if it is so, many will be interested in its progress, and

desirous of hearing how it succeeds. There is no reason why a club or society on the lines of these rules and conditions should not succeed, especially as there is no expense attaching to membership, and the objects are wide enough to cover all classes of readers. Rules 9, 10 and 12 are surely unnecessary, if a capable chairman is appointed and the ordinary rules of debate are enforced. Rule 12 is particularly offensive and rather suggests that West Ham has a bibulous population and an unsavoury reputation. We shall be glad to hear how this experiment succeeds, what membership is attracted, and the general nature of the proceedings.

PASSMORE EDWARDS LIBRARY, PLAISTOW.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

1. THE object of the Society shall be to convene meetings for the purpose of reading and discussing papers on various subjects, critiques, and selections from authors' works without restriction.

It is hoped that by this opportunity for a friendly exchange of opinions, a better appreciation and broader view will be inculcated, and reading will be continued by the members with a definite object in view, resulting in a more practical and lasting benefit.

2. The general conduct of the Society shall be subject to the approval of the Libraries Committee, to whom the librarian shall submit a report of the transactions.

3. The officers of the Society shall be President, Vice-President, the librarian, and assistant secretary, who shall form an executive committee. The President, Vice-President and assistant secretary shall be elected annually.

4. The meetings shall be held on Tuesday evenings, in the librarian's room, commencing at 7.30, and shall close not later than 9.30.

5. The ordinary rules of debate shall be observed, and, in order to ensure the good conduct of the meetings, the members are enjoined to use a temperate tone and language.

6. Notice of the meetings giving the agenda shall be displayed on the library notice boards. No other notice shall be given.

7. Members shall be privileged to submit papers on any subject without restriction, but the officers forming the executive committee shall arrange the programme, and shall have the power to reject any paper they may consider unfit.

8. All male lending library ticket-holders over the age of sixteen shall be eligible for membership, for which there shall be no charge.

9. The members shall obey the ruling of the "Chair," and anyone refusing to do so, or in any other way prejudicing the good conduct of the meetings, shall be liable to expulsion and to be prohibited from attending four subsequent meetings.

10. The members shall not refer to previous speakers by name in debate, but shall use the term "a previous speaker" only, when necessary.

11. Any member shall be allowed to introduce a visitor.

12. No one under the influence of drink will be allowed to attend the meetings.

13. Any alterations to the rules may be considered at an ordinary meeting after due notice of motion, but will be subject to the approval of the Libraries Committee.

14. All members will be expected to use their best endeavours to promote the interests of the Society.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

CATALOGUES.

Cardiff Public Libraries. Catalogue of books on education. 61 pp. 8vo. 1906.

A classified list with a name index. The entries are given fairly fully, and brief annotations are scattered throughout. The publication of these special lists of educational books is an indication of the movement which is linking up the library with the rest of the educational machinery, and has been done by quite a number of libraries within the last two years. The present list is an excellent one, and—although we should like to have seen it fully annotated as well—should prove of much value both locally and generally.

REPORTS.

United States. Library of Congress. Report of the librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1906. 175 pp. 8vo. Washington, 1906.

As usual, this report is interesting reading, but it is useless attempting to analyse it in this column. The library now contains 1,379,244 books, 89,869 maps and charts, 437,510 pieces of music, and 214,276 prints. The net accessions for the year were 34,626. Among important additions to the library, either by gift or purchase, are : a collection of Shaker literature brought together by Professor J. P. MacLean ; a valuable collection on the early Spanish settlements ; and a large gift of Van Buren papers from Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris. In this volume are also contained the report of the Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds, a list of accessions to the Manuscript Division, and a catalogue of the Noyes collections of prints, &c., by celebrated Japanese artists.

Leigh, twelfth report, 1906. Stock 11,648 volumes ; borrowers 2,033 ; volumes issued (lending only) 53,153. The publication of the occasional "Library Notes" has been a success : "four numbers have been issued, and have been eagerly welcomed by the readers, not only as giving the usual lists of additions but as aiding in the selection of books."

Leyton, thirteenth report, 1905-06. Stock 22,977 volumes ; borrowers 3,242 ; volumes issued 192,632. The new branch library at Lea Bridge Road was opened in April, and a full account of the proceedings from a local paper is printed in this report. A suitable site has been obtained for the other new branch to be erected. The "Library Magazine" has been continued successfully throughout the year and a new catalogue has been got ready for issue.

London : St. Bride Foundation Institute, eleventh report, 1905-06. General library stock 12,859; borrowers 2,195; volumes issued 98,642. The issue shows an increase of 13,820 on any previous year, and the fiction percentage shows a decrease. The stock of the Technical Library now amounts to 13,517 volumes.

Warrington, report, 1905-06. Stock 42,083 volumes and pamphlets; borrowers 4,228; volumes issued 87,256. The glazed counter cases for the display of books have now been turned so that readers can handle the books. The juvenile lending library is now in a separate room. During the year a separate school library was formed, and the head-teachers of schools in the borough were authorised to borrow from it a certain number of books in proportion to the number of scholars in the upper standards of each school.

Watford, twenty-fifth report, 1905-06. Stock 15,324 volumes; volumes issued 40,984 (lending 37,887, reference 3,097). The library has outgrown its present accommodation, and a temporary relief has been effected by roofing over a passage at the side of the library and thus forming a room 50 feet by 11 feet.

MAGAZINES.

Bromley Public Library. *Bulletin*, No 2, November, 1906. Notes and news, an annotated list of additions, and reading lists on "Some English essays," and "Domestic arts and indoor amusements."

Gainsborough Public Library. *The Gainsburghian*, October-December, 1906. Briefly annotated lists of additions, the chronology of the Waverley Novels, and various odds and ends.

New York Public Library. *Monthly list of additions*, December, 1906. Additions, and a list on "The Civil war from the Southern point of view."

Nottingham Public Library. *Bulletin*, January, 1907. "Healthy reading for boys," and lists of additions.

Pittsburgh Public Library. *Monthly bulletin*, November, 1906. Notes on "Children's story hours," "Training school for children's librarians," and "List of references on Braddock's expedition," with full lists of additions.

St. Louis Public Library. *Monthly bulletin*, December, 1906. Additions, and lists on "Goethe's 'Iphigenie,'" "Kleist's 'Prinz von Homburg,'" "Ireland and the Irish revival," and "Christmas."

Willesden Green and Kensal Rise Public Library. *Quarterly Record*, November, 1906. A co-operative magazine issued by the two libraries. Each library's portion is printed on different coloured paper. Additions, and a list on "Astronomy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Camberwell Public Libraries. *Supplementary list of books added to the North Camberwell Library*, from November, 1904, to October, 1906. A fourteen page dictionary list.

Fabian Society. *More books to read on social and economic subjects.* (Fabian Tract, No. 129.) Price 1d. A handy supplement to the well known "What to read on social and economic subjects."

Grand Rapids Public Library. *The Right start: or, Don't be a quitter.* This little eight-page tract, written in the regulation style about good little boys, has been sent to the children of the district with good results.

Kettering Public Library. *Rules and regulations.* A handy little booklet of information, embodying many liberal changes of policy in the granting of privileges to readers.

Nottingham Public Libraries. *List of books on British history and topography,* added to the library between 1885 and 1906. Price 1d. A seven-page title-a-line list of a very representative selection of books.



THE LIBRARY PRESS.

o o o

A BRIEF historical sketch of the Bradford Library and Literary Society by Mr. William Scruton opens the November number of the *Library Association Record*. The institution was founded in 1774 owing largely to the initiative of the Rev. John Dean. The story of its vicissitudes to the present day—it now contains 33,000 volumes—is told in a more interesting manner than the usual local history. Two articles on the education of the librarian appear in this number: elementary, by Mr. H. D. Roberts, and advanced, by Mr. E. A. Baker. Mr. Roberts's paper outlines the history of the movement in England, and describes the present condition of this branch of the work of the Library Association: Mr. Baker criticises the existing syllabus, and puts forward a rough draft of an amended syllabus. The Public Libraries Bill, 1906, is also printed.

The December number opens with a statistical article—somewhat wanting in accuracy—on "The present position of London municipal libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency." The argument is that something should be done to equalise the disparity in the rateable value of the different boroughs. A suggestion is made for the establishment of a central collection of lesser used works, which could be utilized to supply these works temporarily to any local Public Library wishing them. Mr. C. A. Federer contributes a short history of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute Library, and Mr. A. Seymour-Jones a brief note "On the glazing of libraries, with reference to the chemical action of light upon leather." Mr. Horace Barlow gives us some of his "Thoughts on the reference department." In the main his musings

are full of sound common-sense, although he seems to have taken some remarks made by Mr. Jast more seriously than the speaker intended. Regarding access to reference collections, he says: "We now come to another important phase in the administration of the reference library, namely, the application of open access, which can do more than anything else to enhance the usefulness of this department. This I strongly advocate: and while I earnestly deplore the shutting-up of books in bookcases, I believe the time is not far distant when open access will come in power and sweep away all the obstacles that stand in the way of free intercourse between books and readers."

The November *Library Journal* is a college library number. The articles are: "College libraries and college librarians: views and comments" by W. N. Chattin Carlton; "Student circulation in a university library," by Mr. Theodore Wesley Koch; "A Plan for the compilation of comparative university and college library statistics" by Mr. James Thayer Gerould; "Stimulation of general reading in the college library" by Mr. Isadore Gilbert Mudge; and a number of short notes.

The December number reverts to subjects of more practical interest. Miss Alice S. Tyler outlines a "Form of library organization for a small town making a library beginning," in which she gives some judicious advice as to the ways of fostering the library spirit. Of interest in connection with our professional education schemes on this side of the "herring pond," is Miss Clara F. Baldwin's paper on "State examinations and state certificates for librarians." "The librarian is the most important factor in the development of any library; and it is apparent that he or she should be selected because of his or her fitness for the work, not because of social or political influence, or even because 'she needs it, poor soul.' Other professions have rigid requirements for entrance to their ranks, and it would appear that our standards for admission should be equally high if we are to be worthy of our calling. Our public school systems have been brought to a high grade of efficiency through generous state aid and encouragement, and it is generally conceded that the state has acted wisely in assuming authority over public education. Why may not the state exercise supervision over libraries in a similar way? If no one may teach in our public schools without a license, why should the guidance of our public libraries, the handmaids of the public schools, be left in many cases to those who have been obliged to give up teaching because they could not obtain a certificate?" Miss Anna G. Rockwell contributes an answer to "'What's the use' of a public library."

The December *Library Assistant* contains a short, but very suggestive and practical paper by Mr. Henry A. Twort on "Collections of illustrations in public libraries." The writer gives his ideas as to what variety of material should be collected, and describes methods of making it available. The principal paper is contributed by Mr. W. B. Thorne, and deals with "Some aids to readers: printed and mechanical." Mr. Thorne gives us a most admirable description of the methods by means of which the thorny ways of the reader may be made smooth, and many

of his suggestions might well be carried out in every library. There is also a short paper on "Personal relations between staff and reader," from the pen of Mr. W. R. B. Prideaux.

The August-October issue of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* includes a continuation of the Chronicle of Florence of Secolo XVI. There is also a supplement for 1903-1906 to the Italian bibliography by Emilio Calvi, an Italian bibliography of Molière by Cesare Levi, and an illustrated description of the building of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence.

The November-December number is entirely occupied by a report of the seventh meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Italy. The title page and index to volume XVI. are also to hand.

The latest issue of the *Folkbiblioteksbladet* contains a long article on country libraries, and a review of Ellen Key's work on Public Libraries. There is also a critical paper on the writings of Oscar Levertin, and the usual reviews.

The December number of the *Bulletin des bibliothèques populaires* consists entirely of reviews of recent publications.

The third issue of *Library Work* (December) has come to hand, and quite maintains the standard set by previous issues. The value of this publication is increasing with every number, and when, as is proposed, a cumulated indexed volume is issued it will be one of the most handy of professional reference books.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE second meeting of the session was held on Monday, December 10th, at 20, Hanover Square, W. Mr. Lawrence Inkster presided over an attendance of about thirty, and Mr. E. A. Baker, M.A., of Woolwich, read a paper, entitled:—

THE STANDARD OF FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. Baker had prepared a list of novels divided into three classes:—
1. Novels of classic rank (which curiously excluded all such authors as Dickens, George Eliot and Thackeray, and included Turgenev, Henry James, Meredith and Kate Douglas Wiggin): 2. Novels of second rank, such as Braddon, Wood and Worboise, which might just be allowed a place on the shelves: 3. Novels of no rate at all, apparently, such as Boothby and similar authors. On this curious list Mr. Baker framed an indictment of the fiction section in Public Libraries, showing that while the popular second-rate authors were

represented by sets, Turgenev and Wiggins were only represented by a few copies. He urged that novels not coming within the standard of literature should be excluded from Public Libraries. A discussion ensued in which Canon Beck, Messrs. Kettle, Snowsill, Chennell, Jast, Taylor, and others took part, the majority of speakers questioning Mr. Baker's conclusions. It was pointed out that providing the representation of all great novelists was secured, the number of copies was practically a negligible factor seeing that it varied according to public demand.

A second paper by Mr. Arnold G. Burt, of Handsworth, was read in the writer's absence by Mr. Prideaux, and was entitled

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

It briefly outlined the history of this type of catalogue, pointed out the heterogeneous mass of unrelated and synonymous subject-headings usually to be found in modern examples, and pleaded for a uniform, broad system of classification. This paper was also discussed. Mr. George Smith pointed out that classification would sometimes make a bookseller's stock appear weak in certain subjects, that the catalogues were rapidly produced, and untrained assistants were usually employed to compile them. Other speakers were Messrs. Kettle, Carter, Prideaux, and the chairman. The usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

BRISTOL AND WESTERN DISTRICT BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above association was held in Bristol on November 28th. The President (Councillor T. Sturge Cotterell, J.P., Bath) presided. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being Councillor Dr. Thomas Carter, Councillor Frank Sheppard, Councillor Shirley, Mr. E. R. Norris Mathews (hon. treasurer), Mr. James Baker, Mr. L. Acland Taylor (hon. secretary), and Mr. Richard Quick. The chief business of the evening was the discussion of juvenile reading in the Public Libraries, and the question of Public Libraries and the National Home Reading Union.

JUVENILE READING.

Miss N. B. O'Brien, St. George Public Library, read a paper, "Our Juvenile Readers." The writer said:—During the last ten years or so the question of children's libraries, school libraries for children, age limit, and, in fact, all questions relating to the "young idea," have been repeatedly brought forward. The primary cause of this is, undoubtedly, the knowledge, forced more and more upon us, that the period of childhood, girlhood and boyhood is the time of paramount importance for inculcating good habits and principles. It is the time when the formation of character is rapidly proceeding, what is *learnt* is remembered; and what is *read* leaves a marked impression on the mind. If in childhood a taste for reading be acquired, it will, if properly guided, not only be an everlasting source of pleasure, but will also awaken a desire for good literature and study. Too great importance cannot be attached to what children read; the choice of books

in later life almost entirely depends on the class of literature assimilated in the days of childhood and youth. It is simply a matter of cause and effect. Therefore it is most important that the books read by children should be carefully selected, and that they should be taught their proper use and value. The children of the twentieth century have many advantages over their predecessors, the education given in the schools—both in regard to the number of subjects taught and the quality of the teaching—is of a very different standard from that imparted in days gone by, and the Public Libraries are assisting in these improved methods. In America they have taken the lead in this matter, as in most others connected with library administration. In an address read by Mr. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, who represented the Library Association at the International Library Congress at St. Louis in 1904, on "Some Impressions of American Libraries," he says—"The children's rooms, which you get in all the new buildings, are exceedingly fine, beautiful apartments, the woodwork often beautifully carved." This seems to be the keynote of all work done for the children; every device is employed to make their rooms bright and attractive, artistic pictures are hung on the walls, the eye being trained simultaneously with the mind.

The following are amongst the books most frequently read by the younger children:—"Robinson Crusoe," Andersen's Fairy Tales, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-glass," "Æsop's Fables," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Arabian Nights," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Histories of England (illustrated copies always having the preference), Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Longfellow's poems and books by Henty, Meade, Ballantyne, Mayne Reid, Girl's and Boy's Own Papers, and some of the little volumes comprising the series known as the "Library of Useful Knowledge." Books on the steam engine, natural history, and electricity are also popular with boys. Speaking generally, the behaviour of the children is very good. Clean hands are insisted upon, and silence to a certain extent: I say to a certain extent, because it is absolutely impossible to have strict silence maintained with a number of children continually coming and going, filling up their forms, ascertaining whether the book they wish to read is already in use, &c. Tact and patience are requisites in dealing with them. School children also use the dictionaries, encyclopædias, and gazetteers, and so become acquainted, if only in a small way, with reference work. Pupil teachers come to us for assistance in looking up various subjects upon which they have to give lessons. We frequently know what lesson is being taken at school by the number of applications we have for books on a certain subject, or, perhaps, it is one of Shakespeare's plays that is being studied, and there is a rush for all our copies—fortunately we have several. Occasionally the children are given a question to which they have to bring the answer on the following day, and then we are applied to. The last I remember was "Who is the President of the Royal Academy?" It is hardly necessary to add that we give them every assistance within our power, and are almost always able to find some information regarding the subject they

are in quest of. Sir Walter Scott's works are considerably read by students, without doubt adding both pleasure and interest to their history lessons. What a good idea of Elizabeth's reign can be gained from the perusal of "Kenilworth," of the Crusaders from "Count Robert of Paris" and "The Talisman," and of the eighteenth century from "Waverley" and "Redgauntlet." Boys also acquire a taste for, and learn history from, Henty's works, Harrison Ainsworth's and other historical writers. Blackmore, Kingsley, Stevenson, Lyall, Muloch, Crawford, Eliot, Worboise, Dickens, Carey, Marryat, and S. K. Hocking are favourite authors with the elder children. With a foundation of some such reading as this, I do not think that the boys and girls of to-day will grow up with a taste for nothing but ephemeral literature in adult age.

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

Mr. L. Acland Taylor followed with "A Note on the National Home Reading Union." He said:—It is more especially in connection with Public Libraries that I bring the subject before you to-night. We are to consider how the Public Library can advance the aims of the Union. To this end I will briefly state these aims. The National Home Reading Union was founded for the purpose of guiding readers in the use of books and of directing self-education. Courses of reading are arranged embracing the subjects of poetry, drama, fiction, language, history, biography, travel, philosophy, economics, nature study, science, and art. Any one, or all, of these subjects may be taken up, at any time and by any person, without regard to age, condition, sex, or intellectual attainments. Lists of books are drawn up by experts in the various subjects, and by the agency of magazines issued each month hints are given as to the way in which, and the purpose for which, the books shall be read. The value of the Public Library in advancing the interests of the Union has been recognised by the Board of Education, and a circular to Public Library authorities has been issued from Whitehall, stating that "In the Public Libraries the Board recognise a link between the schools and the work of both the National Home Reading Union and the University extension movement." The Board desire to draw the attention of Public Library authorities to the aims and methods of the National Home Reading Union. Since its foundation in 1889 one of the principal aims of the Union has been to encourage children to read books for themselves under the guidance of competent scholars. It desires, by creating in them the love of systematic reading, and by helping to remove, as far as possible, any difficulty in the way of obtaining easily the right kind of books, to become an effective means, not only of broadening school education, but also of prolonging and confirming its influence. With these objects, which are of national importance, the Board are entirely sympathetic, and they believe that much might be done to further them through the co-operation of the Public Library authorities with the Union." It is not by any means suggested that the Public Library can fill the place of the parent or teacher where juvenile readers

are concerned. Home influence is imperative to the best results, but the Public Library may materially assist. The National Home-Reading Union recognises the importance of early guidance through the paths of literature, and the parent, older sister or brother, governess, school teacher, or any to whom is entrusted the training of the young, are very materially helped and advised by this society. The National Home-Reading Union is divided into four distinct divisions, comprising: a young people's course; a general course; a special course; and an introductory course, which is included in the general course. Each course has its separate list of books recommended for reading and reference. In addition, a magazine is published nine times in the year containing articles written by experts upon the subjects of the recommended books. It will well repay those whose office it is to train the young to join the Union and direct the reading of their charges accordingly. The general and special courses appeal to those who are able to accept responsibility for themselves. So far, then, the aims and objects of the National Home-Reading Union are clear. It now remains to be considered how the desired co-operation of the Union with the Public Library may best be brought about. In Bristol, in addition to the Central Libraries, are nine branch libraries distributed over the whole area of the city. These might become centres of information to all interested in the movement without interference with, but rather accessory to, the private reading circles which are already established (or which it is hoped may be established by this means) north, south, east and west. Each centre should receive the book list and magazine regularly and opportunity should be given to the library staff to become acquainted with the subjects of study, and the recommended books. The library catalogues might be examined to ascertain the requisite books already on the shelves—these lists should be circulated between the library centres and so marked at each that it could be seen at a glance which library possessed or lacked a particular work. In addition, each library should post a typewritten list of recommended works clearly indicating where they might be seen. A supply of propagandist literature should be always available to satisfy inquiry with the least possible interruption to the library service. Although, of course, not imperative to the success of this proposed co-operation, it would be highly desirable that as many as possible of the library's staff should individually follow, upon the lines laid down by the N.H.R.U., some particular course of study, with the satisfactory and certain knowledge that, by so doing, individually he or she would benefit, and collectively that the cause of education, which we all desire to advance, would be materially stimulated.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Norris Mathews, city librarian, testified to the excellence of the papers, and stated that special facilities were afforded at each Public Library in Bristol for the encouragement of juvenile readers, without recourse to outside educational authorities. In some towns it is the practice to provide children's rooms in the various schools, especially in the north, but it was thought in Bristol that a better result might be obtained by interesting teachers

in the libraries, that they might influence their pupils to make use of the facilities already offered by the libraries throughout the city. He advocated a good supply of the catalogues of the various libraries being circulated amongst those who had the training of children, instancing the Council schools.

Mr. Baggulley (of Swindon) said the question of the co-operation of libraries with the National Home Reading Union came prominently before the members of the Library Association two or three years ago, through the papers read on the subject by Dr. Alexander Hill, Master of Downing, and later by the circular letter sent out to library and education authorities by the Government Education Department. He himself had brought up the matter before his committee and stated the case as fairly as he could, but was bound to point out certain difficulties in the way of the librarian undertaking personally the responsibility of organising and "running" the various circles that might be called into being. His committee thereupon decided that while they would give every encouragement to the movement of the National Home Reading Union among their readers, they could not undertake responsibility in the matter of forming circles, finding leaders, keeping members together, and so on. They sympathised with the proposal and undertook to urge readers to join the circles, but the latter were to be formed and managed by the readers themselves. The detail work involved in the organization of circles was, they considered, such that it could only be successfully undertaken by those who had leisure as well as enthusiasm, and that being so, they could not very well place it upon the already overburdened shoulders of the librarian. As a result, they subscribed to the Union's magazines and book lists, and procured the books recommended, if they were not already in the library.

Mr. Shirley, a member of the libraries committee, next spoke. He was of opinion that the education committee should take up the question, and have the juvenile catalogues of the libraries circulated throughout their school system. He was strongly of opinion that the papers should be printed and circulated.

Dr. Carter, vice-chairman of the libraries committee, said he advocated the co-operation of the education and libraries committees in dealing with the subject, and on speaking of the National Home Reading Union, Dr. Carter made the suggestion of the desirability of posting the lists of books recommended by the Union at all the Council schools.

Mr. Frank Sheppard, another member of the libraries committee, supported the remarks of the previous speakers, and thought that every inducement should be given to the students. Referring to the standard of fiction mentioned by Miss O'Brien as used by the juvenile readers of the Public Libraries, he was not afraid of the result.

Mr. James Baker continued the discussion, and said he was entirely in agreement with the quotation used by Miss O'Brien, "Choose books to provoke thought." He testified to a large amount of good solid reading in Clifton, and stated that the N.H.R.U. was doing good work not only in Clifton, but in the poorer districts of the city likewise.

Mr. R. Quick, Miss Ada Price, and Mr. Tilling also spoke.

The Chairman (Mr. T. Sturge Cotterell), in closing the discussion, spoke as to the great influence teachers had in guiding the thoughts of the children in the books they read, and threw out the suggestion of a conference between teachers and the branch association which might be held during the coming year, when the subject might be more fully dealt with. This suggestion was supported by Mr. Norris Mathews and Mr. Acland Taylor, and it was left to a future meeting to arrange further details.

It was announced as to subsequent arrangements, that a visit to Oxford would be arranged, if possible, for the Saturday before Easter Sunday, and that a visit to Bradford-on-Avon was upon the programme."—*Abridged from the Western Daily Press.*

SOCIETY OF PUBLIC LIBRARIANS.

AT the December meeting of the Society of Public Librarians, Mr. F. E. Chennell (Willesden Green), read a paper on "The Limit of the library rate." He strongly opposed the proposal of the new Bill to remove the present limit of the rate. Such a proposal, if carried, would, he thought, do an incalculable injury to the library movement throughout the country, inasmuch as ratepayers would be unwilling to vote in favour of the adoption of the Acts when the ultimate amount of the rate to be levied was uncertain. He instanced the case of the education rate which it was originally stated would never exceed 4d., but which in some districts has now reached 2s. 4d. Mr. Chennell also expressed himself strongly against the attempt of one London library authority to curtail the usefulness of our Public Libraries by abolishing the newsroom, and urged that this was a reason for reducing rather than increasing the amount of the rate. The paper was an extremely bright and interesting one, and elicited a full discussion, the majority of the members present supporting the views of the reader of the paper.

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE third meeting of the twelfth session was held at the North Library, Islington, on Wednesday, 12th December, at 7.30 p.m.

There were eighty members and friends present. Mr. James Duff Brown, the chief librarian, presided. After the members had inspected the library under the guidance of Messrs. Coutts, McGill and Stewart, and refreshments had been partaken of, the chair was taken by Mr. Brown. In welcoming the Association to the library, he said that the amount of registration work at the North Library was exceedingly satisfactory. In fact if all the other libraries in the borough, when opened, realised the same result, there is no doubt that the estimates for the staff would be insufficient. He congratulated the Association on its improved tone, and said that he was the author of the first constitution of this body, though it had been afterwards altered

to suit their needs. A junior paper was then read by Mr. Harry Fostall, Bromley Library, Kent, on "The Junior work of annotation." He explained the way in which a junior assistant could obtain, by means of a code of rules, matter necessary for annotating books. This material would then be revised and put into shape by the senior. Mr. James D. Stewart, chief assistant, Islington Public Libraries, then followed with a paper on "Descriptive Annotation," in which he gave an excellent survey of this work. He stated that he considered annotation to be absolutely necessary in catalogues, and then dealt with the care which should be taken in its construction. A paper by Mr. William A. Peplow, librarian-in-charge, Central Library, Croydon, on "Evaluative annotation" was then read. He described the mode of the work of evaluation, and discussed the capability of the librarian, and of the bureau of specialists to carry out this work, and concluded, after pointing out that neither of these, although the final resources, was the ideal, that evaluation was a difficult and dangerous practice to introduce into library catalogues.

The discussion was opened by Mr. W. Benson Thorne, chairman of the L.A.A., and was continued by Messrs. Coutts, Harris, Sayers, Shawcross, Stephen, Wright, Young, and others. Mr. Chambers proposed a vote of thanks to the readers of the papers, seconded by Mr. Peters. The readers of the papers replied, and Mr. Thorne then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding and inviting the Association to the library. Mr. Sayers, hon. secretary, seconded, and the pleasant meeting closed.

THE PSEUDONYMS.

THE attention of the meeting was called to the proceedings of a new American Library Club styled "The Babbliographers," and

THE AUTHORITY was asked if it was a real or a sham organization. He said he had seen only two reports of this alleged club which, though clever, were not quite in the best of taste, and likely to offend the library gynecocracy over the water, although no doubt, most of the men who had "done Europe" would indulge in a quiet snigger. "The Babbliographers" may be a genuine enough concern, but he said the Americanisms were so feeble that, in his opinion, the proceedings were probably invented by some joker in England.

The real business of the evening was to hear the Master Craftsman on the subject of

MARGINALIA: OR EVERY READER HIS OWN ANNOTATOR,

a topic which he handled with unusual brilliancy and learning. He carried the history of marginal notes in books back to the manuscript period, and gave his hearers a severe lecture on the general iniquity of the practice. Books, he maintained, should never be amended in margins or elsewhere, even if the most heinous misprints or errors should be plainly discernable. A book ceased to be its author's production when some meddlesome fool came along, pencil in hand, and revised the text by scribbling alterations, notes and other imper-

inent memoranda on margins or blank leaves. He thought any remarks which the owner or borrower of a book desired to write, should be recorded on separate sheets of paper and stuck in the book, or, better still, burned. Life would become intolerable, and books useless, if *everybody* contributed marginalia, and the text of great authors would be so mutilated and mauled about, that no one could make profitable use of what could easily become a quadruple-palimpsest. Another most objectionable form of marginalia, for which no words were strong enough to express his indignation, was the dastardly pornographic additions which were so often added to illustrations of all kinds. He thought the offenders, if detected, should be hanged forthwith as an example for similar wrongdoers. The practice of correcting obvious errors in all kinds of books was defended by Rob Roy, who, on the other hand denounced the writers of critical or defamatory phrases on book-margins. Some readers have an insatiable lust for inflicting their worthless opinions on those who follow them through the text of a book, and, in addition to writing words like "Bosh," "Nonsense," "Piffle," "Ass" and worse on margins, have the further audacity to underline words or phrases which please or displease them. It must be from the ranks of such persons that jails and lunatic asylums are recruited! Rob Roy went on to say that persons who noted any kind of obvious error in text-books were by way of being public benefactors. For example, a pharmaceutical recipe might, owing to a misprint or other error, specify a half-ounce instead of a half-grain of prussic acid, in a remedy for flatulence, and so forfeit the life of some poor devil who regarded as gospel everything which appeared in print. Again, time-tables, calendars catalogues, and all kinds of similar printed publications on which a confiding public must rely, should be corrected when found wrong without the slightest hesitation or reverence for the printed word. Who, in a text-book, could pass a statement like this—without altering the date—"The Battle of Waterloo was fought in 1315"? The Christian strongly supported the view that, within certain hard and fast limits, marginal corrections or even additions to a printed text should be not only allowable but obligatory. But he insisted that only the owner or custodian of books should undertake the responsibility and work. He cited the case of *errata* in books, which were so liable to be overlooked when placed at the beginning or end, and gave the instance of the "Dictionary of National Biography," which had a whole volume of corrections which ought to be carried into the volumes where the errors occur. Tristram Shandy pointed out that many critically annotated books, which were defaced or marked in the manner to which Rob Roy objected, were often enhanced in value by the presence of these very marginalia. It all depended upon who wrote the notes. If an eminent man like Shakespeare, Napoleon I., Goethe or Rousseau left any book copiously bespattered with marginalia, it would increase its value to an enormous degree, and collectors would fight for it in the sale-room. All pedigree-books, properly authenticated, were precious, and no class of human document could be more interesting or valuable than one great man's comments on another's literary efforts. Imagine, for example, the

delight with which any librarian would peruse a copy of Brown annotated by Dewey, or of Dewey enriched with Brown's marginal notes ! Sometimes these marginalia are priceless as sparkling bits of spontaneous criticism, and who would dare to rebuke Carlyle for writing "Cock-a-doodle-doo" ! at the end of that pot-valiant ode "Rule Britannia" ? Sartor Resartus stated that, as regards pornographic additions to pictorial texts, it was a most remarkable fact that, in town libraries which provided separate rooms for ladies, such objectionable marking was most frequently found, and it seemed, generally speaking, that boys and girls were the worst culprits. Other speakers followed on the general lines indicated above, and the discussion concluded with a practically unanimous declaration in favour of the judicious correction of obvious errors in all books to be carried out by owners or custodians. It was further agreed that critical or other comments were most undesirable, unless in books owned by the annotator, and that, as a rule, the best place for such marginalia was the *books of other people*.



BY-THE-WAY NOTES.

o o o

I N a recent issue of *The Blackpool Gazette* we noticed the claim that residents of Blackpool have earned a reputation for reading far ahead of many considerably larger Lancashire towns.

"In the following list the figures denote the number of books annually issued from the respective Public Libraries :

Blackburn ...	...	74,649
Darwen ...	...	83,598
Oldham ...	...	158,457
Nelson ...	...	61,375
Accrington ...	...	80,000
Wigan ...	...	86,195
St. Helens ...	...	144,945
Rochdale ...	...	142,417
Preston ...	...	134,000
Lancaster ...	...	102,163
Southport ...	...	140,423
BLACKPOOL...	...	182,992

'Bookish Blackpool' is, therefore, an alliteration which can be fairly employed."

The Irish Builder of December 29th contained the following words worthy of note, apropos the evergreen question of novels in Public Libraries:—

"It is rather mediæval to suggest that the reading of good fiction can be detrimental to any intelligent, healthy-minded person's moral

fibres. The use of good fiction is a great boon and relaxation to many a tired, over-worked clerk or mechanic, and affords him a means of harmless recreation for which the rich can provide an alternative by means of sport, travel, and the circulating library. Some of the greatest men of our time delighted to find recreation in novel-reading. Bismarck rejoiced to read Gaboriau's novels, while the late Lord Salisbury's favourite modern work of fiction was that healthy and finely-written book of Robert Louis Stevenson's—*Treasure Island*."

The Local Government Officer recently contained the following under the heading of "Free versus Public." For our own part we advocate the use of the word "Public" on all occasions:—

"'What's in a name?' has been said so often that it is often believed there is nothing. But, in the case of Public Libraries, there is something. They are called indiscriminately 'Public,' 'Free,' or even 'Free Public.' There is very little doubt that much of their unpopularity in the past with a particular class of people was due to the use of the word 'Free.' The title is still frequently used wrongly, but, fortunately, the educational work of the libraries themselves has removed the false impression it formerly conveyed. Nevertheless, this does not make the wrong use of the term right. Previous to 1892 'Free' Libraries existed in Acts of Parliament. But since then libraries have been Public Libraries in all Library Acts. The acme of perfection has not yet been reached. The correct title, and the one commending itself to most authorities, is that descriptive of the status of the institution—viz., Municipal (or Borough) Library. There are many libraries, established since 1892, calling themselves 'Free,' but, on the other hand, there are very many endeavouring to become recognised as Municipal Libraries and the librarians as Borough Librarians."



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

LIBRARIES AND THE LOCAL PRESS.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

SIR,—As an old, but not old-fashioned, librarian, I should like to advise my *confrères* to make more use of the local press. Nothing succeeds now-a-days unless constantly in evidence. Some librarians recognise this; for example, the gentlemen in charge of Public Libraries at Montrose, Norwich and Wigan frequently insert lists (good long ones sometimes) of additions to their collections, but the like might be done more generally, and the matter be carried further by occasional descriptive articles and by notes on current literature.

Besides the great advantage to borrowers of books, this would have good effect in other directions, first, such matter advertises the library, second, it pleases the editor of the paper, and third, it relieves the literary librarian from the complaint of *cacoethes scribendi* which affects all our profession—more or less.

I hope, Sir, you will not consider that I have a bad attack of it in writing this letter to your valued journal.

EASTERNER.

THE BOOK WAR: A FURTHER COMMENT.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

SIR,—I have been much interested and amused by Mr. Horace Barlow's fulminations against the misinformed; his truisms anent logic, and his charming disregard of every one of the arguments he set out to disprove. Mr. Barlow dislikes logic because he has probably met with the hoary syllogism:

Nothing is better than heaven,
Plum-pudding is better than nothing.
Therefore plum-pudding is better than heaven. Q.E.D.

Consequently Mr. Barlow would discourage the use of logic: I, on the contrary, wish it could be made a preliminary library study.

Mr. Barlow's comment is directed at a hastily written article of mine which appeared in *The Library Assistant*. It would have been well had his comment appeared there too, because it is so easy to refute a case, if you are careful not to state it. As it is, Mr. Barlow has missed the two or three points I endeavoured to indicate, and wanders off into a long diatribe about publishers' costs and profits. Further, *The Times* Book Club as such does not require and certainly would not receive any support from my pen: I believe its methods are pernicious to literature and the book trade. But that does not alter the fact that the owner of a property has a right to dispose of that property in any way he pleases; this, I say, is a simple, if not entirely just, law of economics. The publishers have made *The Times* Club an excuse for forming a ring, and this ring has increased the prices of books enormously. If we admit that the publishing trade gives less return for outlay than any other commercial pursuit, we may readily find a reason for this in the unnecessarily expensive wares the publisher produces. Every man cannot afford champagne and cigars, but may buy beer and cigarettes; not because he prefers the latter, but for reasons of expense. Where the publisher may sell ten copies of "The life of Lord Randolph Churchill" at 36s. net, it is fair to suppose he would sell a hundred at 5s. As for high author fees, is Mr. Barlow so well versed in the methods of publishers that he believes that £8,000 is an average author fee? I can quote a few examples of books out of

which the publishers have made thousands, the average author fee for which was about £18. I said a moment ago that the owner of a property has a right to control it, and this applies to publishers' property as well as to the T.B.C.'s second-hand books; but no one can question the statement that the prices of modern books are exorbitant.

My second point was that this ring of publishers refuses to recognise the Public Libraries, with their large buying powers and their careful orders, as entitled to any more consideration than the ordinary private buyer. Mr. John Murray admits that the large Public Library is one of his best customers. In fact, it is easy to comprehend that hundreds of inordinately expensive books would not see the light at all, if the publisher could not reckon on the support of the Public Libraries. Private and subscription libraries are perhaps not large buyers of the more expensive books. A Public Library buying books to the amount of £1,000 annually receives no more discount than the buyer of a single volume. Is this fair? Is it even business?

The relation of these things to *The Times* Book Club is that the latter is the only organisation which is making an effective stand against the publisher's monopoly. As such it is worthy of support. If the Public Libraries would only order their net books through it for a period of six months the publishing ring would break. The other and infinitely to be preferred alternative would be the establishment of a co-operative library book-buying bureau, which could supply all the books we need, and, if the publishers were recalcitrant, could make terms with authors—and much better terms than authors get now, because it would not be conducted for profits. Moreover, we should get the books the public need, as the librarian is in a much better position to judge this need than is the publisher.

My other points were non-essential. As for the 1s. 2d. profit of the bookseller on the 6s. novel, I may assure Mr. Barlow that a managing bookseller informed me personally that his buying price was 3s. 4d. For other figures Mr. Barlow may consult Sir Walter Besant's "Pen and the Book."

These are the only points I have to make in this matter, and I do not propose to return to it.

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS.

Croydon.

[It must not be understood that we are in accord with Mr. Sayers' approval of *The Times* Book Club, even to the qualified extent expressed in this letter, nor do we subscribe to any opinions which may be ventilated in these columns.—ED.]



THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

A—GENERALIA.

White (Gleeson). English illustration: "the sixties"; 1857-70. London: Constable, 1906. 8°, 10", pp. 204, *photos.*, *ill.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **A 716 Y 5**

The object is to bring within reach of all interested in art a series of illustrations representative of the period that saw the rise of the Pre-Raphaelite school and the naturalistic movement which followed it, i.e., the book deals with the interesting time that witnessed the rise of wood engraving to full maturity. Chapters are given on illustrated periodicals before and during the sixties—*Once a Week*, *The Cornhill*, *Good Words*, and others—on some illustrated books of the time, and on the influences acting upon the artists of the sixties. Illustrations of work by Ford Madox Brown, Lord Leighton, J. W. North, Sir J. E. Millais, G. Du Maurier, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, J. McNeill Whistler, Frederick Walker and others are reproduced in this volume.

B—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Arnold-Forster (H. O.). The Army in 1906: a policy and a vindication. London: John Murray, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 588. Price 12s. net. **B 852**

Describes the condition of the army during and previous to 1906, and gives a summary of the proposals made during 1904, a consideration of the long and short term service, the provision of a striking force and an adequate reserve, the recruiting question, the working of the linked-battalion system and the dépôt system. Deals with the question of the militia and the volunteers, compulsory service, the shortage of officers, efficiency and economy, and a short account and criticism of Mr. Haldane's proposals.

E—BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Sinel (Joseph). An Outline of the natural history of our shores, with chapters on collecting and preserving marine specimens, methods of microscopic mounting, &c., and on the marine aquarium. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 348, *photos*, *diagrams*. Price 7s. 6d. **E 079**

Written primarily for the beginner in the serious study of natural history. Chapters are given on the classification, anatomy, physiology, nutrition, development, reproduction, plan of identification, and habitat of marine life—the protozoa, porifera, coelenterata, jelly-fish, crustacea, mollusca, vertebrata and other fauna of the maritime zone. Some of the subjects treated are colour and coloration, the building up of corals, an examination of the controverted points

between Darwin and Wallace applied to shore animals, an outline of many problems yet to be solved, and methods of arranging a museum collection and aquarium.

Appended is a list of a few books useful to the beginner.

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. A Dictionary of the English language giving the derivations, pronunciations, definitions, and synonyms of a large vocabulary of the words occurring in literature, art, science, and the common speech, with an appendix containing a copious Scotch glossary, a pronouncing vocabulary of proper names and various other useful tables. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. *Thin paper edition de luxe.* 8°, 8½", pp. lvi. + 1060. Price 14s. net. [Thick paper edition, price 12s. net.] **N 820.897**

This is the largest and latest abridgment of Webster's "International" dictionary, and contains, in addition to the matter noted in the title, a dictionary of classical mythology, vocabularies of rhymes, proper names, etc., quotations from foreign languages, and tables of abbreviations and arbitrary signs used in writing and printing. There are also articles on pronunciation and orthography and a list of prefixes and suffixes. The aim of the editors has been to retain so much of the scholarship of the "International" as to meet the ordinary wants of advanced students in schools and colleges, and to offer to the general reader a compact and convenient dictionary, thoroughly trustworthy and full enough to serve for most of the every-day purposes for which a dictionary is consulted.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

Arabian Nights. One thousand and one nights: the Arabian nights' entertainments. Vols. iii. and iv. Trs. by Edward William Lane. Ed. by Stanley Lane-Poole. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 388 and vi. + 451. Price 3s. 6d. net each.

N 005

The last two volumes. Contain among others the stories of Sindibad of the sea, Ali Baba and the forty thieves, Ala-ed-din and the wonderful lamp. Notes on the text and a glossary of words are appended.

Burnett (Frances Hodgson). *Queen Crosspatch.* Racketty-Packetty House. London: Warne, 1906. 16°, 6½", pp. 92, *ill.* Price 1s. 6d. net.

N 020

——— *Troubles of Queen Silverbell.* London: Warne, 1906. 16°, 6½", pp. 94, *ill.* Price 1s. 6d. net.

N 020

Elliot (George). *Mill on the Floss.* London: W. Blackwood, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 576. *Blackwood's New Popular Edition.* Price 3s. 6d. net.

N 020

Ingersoll (Ernest). *Eight secrets.* London: Macmillan, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 338. Price 6s.

N 020

Story of Pennsylvania life.

Lawless (Emily). *Book of Gilly: four months out of a life.* London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 4°, 8½", pp. 310, *ill.* Price 6s. net.

N 020

Macaulay (Miss R.). *Abbot's Verney*. London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 396. Price 6s. **N 020**

A tale of an ancient family of Cumberland.

Trollope (Anthony). *The Last chronicle of Barset*. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 495. and vi. + 483. 2v. *Trollope's Barsetshire Novels: Library Edition*. Price 3s. 6d. net each. **N 020**

In statu pupillari. *Anon.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 287. Price 6s. **N 020**

Tale of university life—male and female.

Waddington (Samuel). *The Sonnets of Samuel Waddington*. London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 6", pp. 120. Price 2s. 6d. net. **N 120**

P-V—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Reynolds-Ball (Eustace). *The Tourist's India*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 364, *ill., map*. Price 10s. 6d. **P 600.33**

"A conspectus or popular sketch of the present-day topographical, archaeological, historical and social aspects of the great show cities and tourist centres of India."—*Preface*.

Written for the tourist with little information on the subject, and the author's aim is to give practical and up-to-date information on India and things Indian. Chapters are given on Wintering in India, Some reflections on the Royal Tour of 1906, on Bombay, the front gate of India, Bikanir, the desert city, Gwalior, Delhi, the imperial city, Agra and the Taj Mahal, Lucknow, the city of refuge, the holy city of Benares, Rangoon, Mandalay, and the Assam borderland. Read over and revised in parts by eminent authorities on the particular subjects.

Morison (Theodore). *The Industrial organisation of an Indian province*. London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. 338. Price 10s. 6d. net. **P 820.64**

The author's object is to describe the industrial organization which prevails in the rural districts of India, and to examine the operation of economic principles in this environment. The village is the industrial unit upon which he concentrates attention, and for the purposes of this study he has selected the villages of the united provinces of Agra and Oudh. He discusses the questions of public and private ownership of land, the Indian conception of proprietary rights in the soil, and the Metayer rents of India, and outlines the new legislation required for conferring the rights of occupancy on the tenant, and for preventing the peasant from pledging his land for debt. He describes the status and rights of the native labourer, enquires into his methods of work, etc. Chapters are also given on the danger of facile credit, mutual credit banks, public and private works of irrigation, and the famines of the past and of to-day.

The author was formerly Principal of the Mohammedan College at Aligarh.

Martin (Regierungsrat Rudolf). *The Future of Russia*. Trs. from the German by Hulda Friederichs. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 346. Price 7s. 6d. net. **S 000.887**

The author, whose position has given him access to authentic information, and who has been officially censured for the revelations made, gives a survey of the financial and economic position of Russia, the danger to investors in Russian stock, and the political and social consequences of the national bankruptcy which, he believes, must soon fall on revolutionary Russia, as it fell on revolutionary France a century ago.

Fisher (H. A. L.). *The Political history of England: vol. v., From the accession of Henry VII. to the death of Henry VIII. (1485-1547).* Ed. by Dr. William Hunt and Reginald Lane Poole. London: Longmans, 1906. 8°, 9", pp. 490, *maps*. Price 7s. 6d. net. **U 381.17**

The object is to lay before the public a history of England embodying a full appreciation of the works of previous historians, and at the same time founded upon original and independent research and thought. Deals primarily with politics, but takes into account also the religious, intellectual, social and economic progress of the times discussed. This volume, while forming part of the complete series, is in itself a separate and complete treatise with its own index. Appended is an account of the chief authorities consulted, with notes on each.

Lang (Elsie M.). *Literary London.* London: Werner Laurie, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. 364, *ill.* Price 6s. net. **U 900.915**

The object is to add interest to rambles in London by an alphabetical record of the homes and haunts of the distinguished literary men and women who are no longer living. In many cases the houses themselves are still standing; in others the sites are pointed out, and short extracts are given from biographies, showing with what particular events in the lives of their occupants these residences are identified.

An introduction is contributed by G. K. Chesterton.

X.—BIOGRAPHY.

Grant (Mrs. Colquhoun). *Queen and Cardinal: a sketch of the life and companions of Anne of Austria, and of her relations with Cardinal Mazarin.* London: Murray, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. xv. + 268, *ill.* Price 12s. net. **X 043**

Deals with the life of the French queen from her marriage to her death, and with the romantic relations existing between her and the notorious Statesman-Cardinal.

McMahan (Mrs. A. B.). *Ed. With Byron in Italy.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 350, *ill.* Price 5s. net. **X 350**

A collection of those poems and letters of Lord Byron which are connected with his life in Italy from 1816 to 1823, illustrated by a series of photographs of scenes made famous by him. The object is to show on the one hand the influence of Italy on a great English poet, and, on the other, the light which his works throw on Italian life, history and art.

Barrington (Mrs. Russell). *Life, letters and work of Frederic, Baron Leighton of Stretton.* London: G. Allen, 1906. 4°, 10" pp. 750, *ill.* 2 v. Price 42s. net. **X 5904**

Biography of Lord Leighton, late President of the Royal Academy.

Rea (Hope). *Titian.* London: Geo. Bell, 1906. 8°, 6", pp. viii. + 56, *ill., port.* *Bell's Miniature Series of Painters.* Price 1s. net. **X 8139**

Divided mainly into two parts—the life and the art of Titian. Prefaced is a list of books on Titian, and appended are a chronology of his life and a list of his chief works arranged under the heading of the countries in which they now are.

Tallentyre (S. G.). *The Friends of Voltaire.* London: Smith, Elder, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 314, *ports.* Price 9s. net. **X 8712**

Depicts the personality and work of Diderot and the Encyclopædists—the "Intellectuals"—who influenced Voltaire largely. Written by the author of "The Life of Voltaire."

THE NEWSROOM:

A PLEA FOR A MORE LOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC
WORKING.

By G. E. ROEBUCK, *Librarian, St. George-in-the-East Public Library.*

o o o

SO much controversy has raged around the subject of newsrooms in the past two years, that librarians are, as a rule, utterly tired of it, and the appearance of still another article upon the subject is not calculated to tone down the general spirit of vexation. It requires no little courage to appear in the arena in this year of Grace, openly championing those departments of our institutions which were originally intended to convey the news of the day in the broadest manner.

Perhaps the safest publication bearing upon this topic, was the fair and balanced contribution of Mr. J. D. Brown to the *Library World* for December, 1906. In this we were conducted from point to point of the argument (without the usual fireworks) and for once we laid down our journal without heat or disappointment.

It is to this article that the attention is directed, because the suggestions embodied in this paper arise from the logical and reasonable conclusions which the former writer put forward.

There we find an explanation of the causes for the non-provision of a newspaper room at Islington, and there are few who can blame Mr. Brown for having had the courage to act up to his convictions.

We can agree with him that the library which he was describing might well be a pattern for those authorities *who are about to build*, but we are yet faced with a grave difficulty in the fact that so many Public Libraries *have been built*, and that they include newspaper rooms, where (in many cases) a most unsatisfactory service is daily carried out. Whether we lay blame on the room itself, or the class of users, or the shoddy news in the papers, or the administrators, whether we are rabid anti-newspaper men or placid conservatives, we cannot get away from the fact that there is much scope for reform in newsroom methods.

We will waive aside the drastic proposals of those who would have the rooms closed, or utilised in some other manner; it is not an easy matter to carry out (if it were wise), nor is it every officer who would care to cry "stinking fish" in his own shop.

Even though we agreed that newsrooms could preferably be converted into lecture-halls, or museums, we have yet to reckon with the establishments in different parts of the Kingdom which could not be so treated, since there are already both lecture-halls and museums in existence, and the need for duplication would be a hard matter to rake up.

Vol. IX. New Series 8. February, 1907.

Therefore, it is not perhaps wasted time, if we turn our attention to reformed methods of service, in the hope that we may hit upon some suggestions which will clarify (so to speak) the work and appearance of the newsrooms *which exist*, and raise them above the position they occupy at present—the butt for every casual pamphleteer or lazy journalist—bringing this section more on a par with the rest of the institution ; linking up the resources of the whole.

There is a service in the newspaper, as we all admit, we who are the most regular of newspaper readers. That which applies to us, applies equally to the people in our districts, but the good is undoubtedly marred by an added train of evils which might, or might not be altered under special circumstances. Indifferent readers and undesirable visitors are both created by the present condition of things, they are both catered for.

These things we know, and it is unnecessary to waste time in going over the old ground. Let us to our subject. In February, 1905, the present writer undertook to address the Library Assistants' Association on the then burning theme—newsrooms. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to classification of the day's news as one of the likely measures for the betterment of service. This point was urged on the grounds that our present arrangement of the news was a mere jumble, including much that was undesirable—Police news, Betting Intelligence, Advertisements of quack medicines, etc.

This plea has often been raised, but so far as we can glean, no attempt has been made to withhold such stuff, unless it be the spasmodic effort to check the betting evil by means of the much questioned “blacking out.”

To black out one objectionable class of matter and to leave so many others is worse than useless, it is ridiculous. If “blacking out” were properly applied there would be few columns in several papers which would escape decoration. But even then there would be much that was not so treated, and it is this portion of interesting and useful matter alone that we as administrators of educational institutions should put before our visitors. What would you ? at once we have the question hurled at us ! Are we to obliterate to this extent ? Are our news slopes to present the appearance of the Yankee banner minus the immortal “stars” ?? The answer is simple, you must be prepared to apply the scissors.

Supposing for discussion's sake, that a newsroom was submitted to a rigorous “blacking out,” such as is argued it needs, there would still be a hitch in the business when a reader wished to read other accounts of the same topic in different papers to that which he has just perused. Therefore it is advanced, you must not only be prepared to use the shears, but also to classify that which you are going to post up. It is at this point that the “rumpus” is announced. All that baffled and foolish argument which cast itself against the plea for classification in the book departments, is expected to be trumped up once more at this juncture. What of it, classification on the shelves came about and is

now no weakling, and who need despair of the day coming when such a preposterous system will extend into that benighted place so little troubled about—the newsroom.

We classify everything else in our control. Whether we care to call it “classification” or “handy arrangement” matters not, we put things in convenient places as a rule, places where we can find them with the minimum of search and trouble, almost all things are so treated excepting the newspaper. This we take as the editor sends it, and worse, we take just what the editor thinks fit to give us.

To speak of the dissection of the daily newspaper and the subsequent classification of the matter of value, suggests a task every twenty-four hours which at first thought seems to require that period for its execution, but it is intended to discuss this point in its proper place. Nor is that all, says the alarmed officer, it is one thing to cut up a paper but perhaps a more difficult matter to display these little flimsy ribbons of paper in such a manner that they will last out the day. This difficulty is arranged for a little further on in this paper.

One of the sidelights of this subject is the waste of room and money on a large duplication of the news. In many quarters this is shown to a marked degree. The variety of newspapers is not caused by the variety of news embodied in their columns, but solely by the variety of opinions from which the same news is viewed. If we agree in this we come to the fact that our news sections are terribly overstocked, and one of the first features of news classification is that we are enabled to reduce our expenditure in this direction to a considerable extent. The amount of this reduction will be less apparent in the smaller establishments than in the larger ones, but in few cases will it fail to be an item of some consideration.

To reduce a news representation on the present lines of working is to leave enormous gaps upon our slopes and stands, but by classifying the news we receive enough matter from a few papers to cover the space at present occupied by five times that number of papers. This is a point that should be constantly borne in mind.

Further, there is no enormous outlay demanded by the introduction of classification in this section. The simple attachments described later, or some improvement upon the same lines, entail but a trifling cost. Nor is time needed. A newsroom could be closed at ten o'clock one evening, and opened in the morning following, at the usual time on the new lines. Neither is the move a compromising one; being next to no expense, it could be introduced as an experiment, and should there be any objection to it, the old order of things could be reverted to with the morrow.

The only difficulty is that which would be entailed by the staff, or that portion of the staff to whom the work was relegated; that difficulty presented by an hour's extra (or we should say, earlier) duty, a difficulty which is not worth bothering about.

We have discussed the proposal enough, and it is time we got to details.

The first thing to arrive at is the selection of papers for treatment. In this, if we are broad-minded, there need be little worry. We want 'The Times' as it is our national paper. We shall need a Liberal selection, so we also need (say) "The Tribune" and "D. Chronicle." We need the Tory side for regularity, so we add (say) "D. Telegraph" and "Morning Post." Here we have what we need, what is fair, and all that is necessary. We have the best of all sides. As we are to cut up these papers, we shall require a duplicate set of each. It might be thought wise to retain "The Times" intact, in the hands of the staff, for use when applied for; in which case it would not be duplicated. At this point it should be mentioned that the local papers would not be dissected, but filed intact, being kept with "The Times"—and, in mercantile quarters, "The Shipping Gazette."

Our papers ready for us, the first thing to do is to place the advertisements of Situations Vacant on the boards outside, or, as they do at Islington, on the slats provided for that purpose. This task can be done in advance of our arrival, by the caretaker. Taking the two copies of each paper to be dissected, we reduce them to columns, by folding along the column lines and cutting with a long paper knife. Care must be taken that copy No. 1 is placed odd numbered columns up, and copy No. 2 even numbered columns up. The columns which each copy has contributed must be made into a pile, No. 1 columns of a given paper to be apart from No. 2 columns of the same paper, and both sets of columns from any given paper apart from the columns of any other sets.

Having done this we start on the columns themselves, cutting the several topics apart, and placing the reduced slips in some order of rough classification, still keeping the rough classed slips from one paper apart from the rough classed slips from another. [The papers in question average some forty-seven columns, of which part or whole will be retained].

The system of classification should be the same as that in force on the book shelves. If Dewey is in use, a reduced and commonplace list of main headings might be used, such as (say):—

* [Yellow flaps.] THEOLOGICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL NEWS :
Theology, Philosophy, The Churches, etc.

[Red flaps.] SOCIAL QUESTIONS :
Parliament, Old Age Pensions, Housing, Unemployed, etc.

[Green flaps.] SCIENCE and THE ARTS :
The nine general divisions of the former, Indoor and Outdoor Amusements and Sports, etc.

[Grey flaps.] LANGUAGES and LITERATURE :
Languages ; English and American Literature, Continental Literature (including Reviews).

• Purpose of colour explained later.

[Brown flaps.] PERSONAL NOTES and NEWS.

[Blue flaps.] BRITISH and COLONIAL INFORMATION :
Home Countries, The Colonies.

[Black flaps.] FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE :

Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia. [In this section it should be decided before operation, whether all foreign news—immaterial of its tendency, should be inserted in accordance with its geographical location.]

All matter of a sensational or objectionable nature we classify as waste, and its place is arranged for in the handy basket.

We have now arrived at the matter we have intent to display. Running through the slips, we find in each rough classification a small number of minor divisions to make—the Foreign news to run into continents, for instance—and this we do at no great trouble, for there is, as a rule, a marked repetition in all cases.

Close at hand, we have a box of small gummed labels ("P" Plate 1.) measuring $2\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$ on which is printed the names of the papers we take, the box being divided into compartments to keep all of a name together. The surface of each label must be gummed half-way up and printed above.

We are dealing with "the Chronicle" slips, so we fix a label to the top of each slip, thereby fixing its source, and it can now be put with the general classification which we shall now make up. Each slip so treated, we have (say) seven piles of slips from different papers, each accredited, each pile being a rough grouping of allied subject matter.

Putting aside the label box, we turn to the pile of strips of stout brown paper ("Z" Plate 1.) previously cut by the printer, or binder, into $25" \times 4"$. †

Starting with the first series of slips, we paste them down on these strips of brown paper, taking care to leave a margin of about $1\frac{1}{4}"$ on the left. † ("T" Plate 1.)

It will now be noticed, that is thus affixing the slips to the brown paper, we are also quoting the source of the cuttings at the same time. ("P" Plate 1.) Strip after strip we use up in this manner, until we have finished.

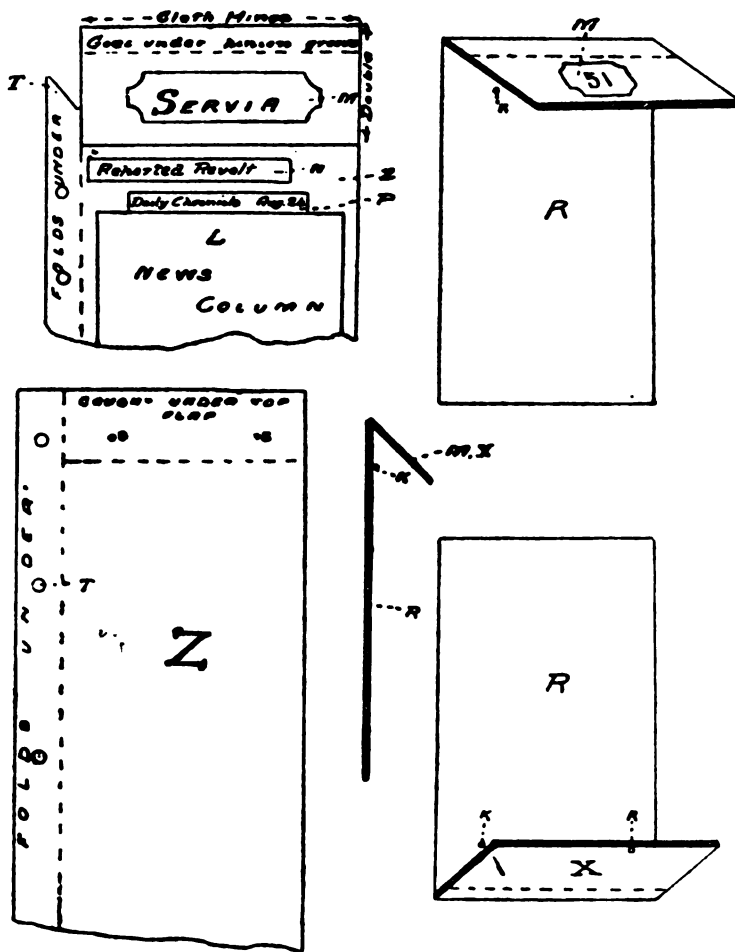
We have now reduced the entire matter to a pile of brown paper strips (varying on occasion from 80 to 250) wholly or partially covered with news cuttings all in logical sequence.

It remains to carry these strips on to the card slides ("R" Plate 1.) which are meant to carry and preserve them.

For a newsroom classifying four or five papers, it will be necessary to provide 250 of these card slides. These are measured $26" \times 3"$ (news columns run as a rule $23" \times 2\frac{5}{8}"$ or $2\frac{3}{4}"$, excepting the three evening papers, such as "Pall Mall Gazette"—for which, if taken, some special sized arrangement would have to be made) hinged with cloth at the

† See later.

extreme ends, allowing a flap ("M," "X" Plate 1.) at top and bottom to be raised or lowered. Through the base card, underneath these flaps, two pin points project ("K" Plate 1.) On to these points the paper strip is pressed ("S," "S" Plate 1.) and the flaps lowered, thus the paper strip is secured.



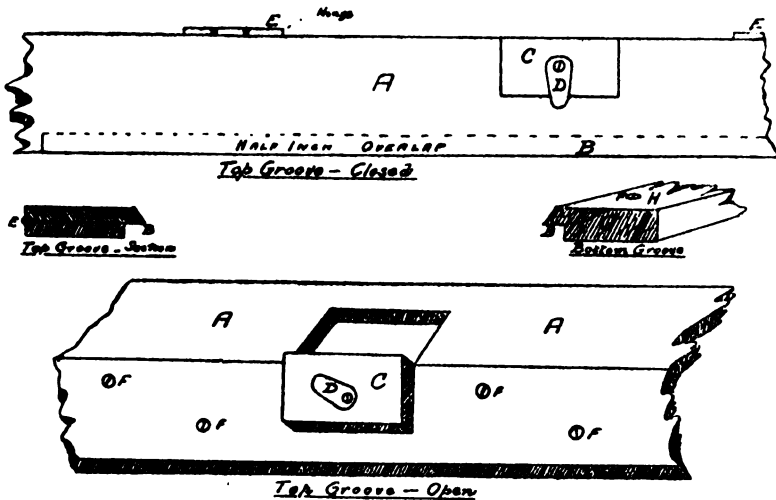
The top flap, as will be seen ("M" Plate 1.), serves the double purpose of fixing the strip and indicating the subject dealt with. This can be done in two ways, either by direct heading, or by the running number, the last method needing index guidance at the entrance of the room.

By using differently coloured cloths on these flaps (see classification sheet) the limits of main classes are denoted mechanically, general subdivisions alone being needed.

The strip being an inch wider than the card slide, the spare edge ("T" Plate 1.) on the left, is turned under the card slide. When the strip comes down from display, this edge is of service in binding, if need be. With very stout paper, however, this folding under of the left margin, has a tendency to cause a bulge on the right-hand edge. In such cases, the strips should be cut to the same width as the slide—3", as there is still binding room at the top of the strip where it goes under the pinion flap ("S" "S" Plate 1.) or to 5", turning 1" under on *both* sides.

There now remains the conveyance of the filled card slides to the news slope (Plate 3.) and their fixture in position.

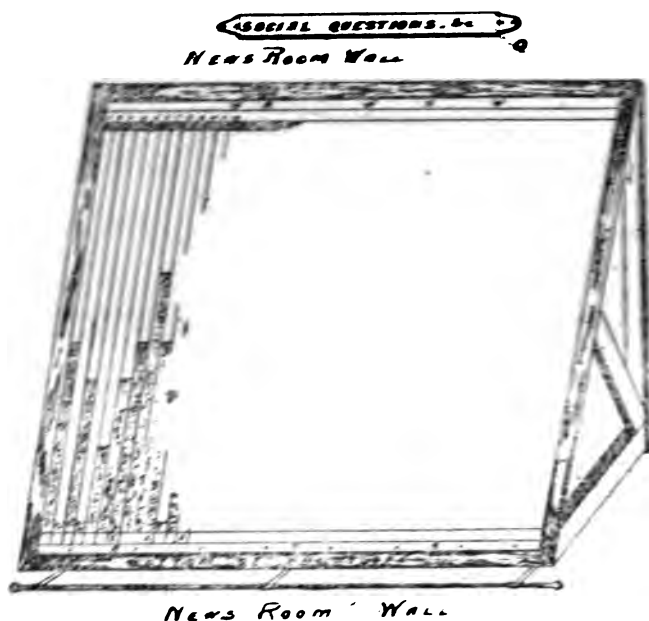
On the slope, two wooden grooves ("A" "H" Plate 2.) are fixed horizontally, the space between the grooves being 26" to correspond with the length of the card slides. The bottom groove ("H" Plate 2.) is in one piece, but the upper groove ("A" Plate 2.) is a hinged contrivance, ("E" Plate 2.) the top of which lifts up for the insertion of the card, slides and closes down once they are in position, automatically fixing itself at the swivel pin ("C" "D" Plate 2.).



Our task is almost ended. Taking a rubber dating stamp, we mark the day's date on the little labels ("P" Plate 1.) and our news is ready for the public, when we have moved the class headings to a central position overhead. ("Q" Plate 3.) These class headings are not

necessary in cases where the pinion flaps have been covered with differently coloured cloth, as these in themselves will convey the same information.

With a four paper representation as has been remarked some 250 card slides are needed capable of covering 60-ft. of wall or stand slope space. Where more space is available, it is advisable to procure more cards slides, inserting some blank ones between the division of subjects (Plate 3.) and filling these up before emptying the others. In this way it is possible to keep two or three days' news on a given subject on the slope at one time, an advantage to many who may by some reason or other miss a day's attendance.



This is the rough description of a method of news classification which has had the advantage of being tried. It is effective and what is more, it is cheap. Once the pinion grooves are bought and the card slides provided, the only working cost is that of brown paper and an occasional repletement of gum labels, unless we mention paste.

The system explained, what of the cost?

The pinion grooves would correspond with the length of the slope space set aside for these purposes. Made of oak they are not expensive and once bought are bought for good.

The card slides can be made for a trifle over one penny each, but this would of course vary with the quantity ordered. (The quotation is for 2lb. board, but a stouter board might well be used).

The brown paper for strips is easier to quote. Stout paper (say extra double thick Imperial, 49" x 29") runs at 14s. 6d. per ream of 500 sheets. This will cut up into 8,500 strips of the required measurement, and reckoning the daily consumption at the rate of 150 strips (the same strip may in some cases serve for a fortnight) we arrive at an estimated expenditure of five reams a year, that is to say, £3 12s. 6d.

The name labels are so cheap that they need not be more than mentioned.

Here the expense ends, and it need be no obstacle, as in many cases it will be more than saved in the first year of working. A room with (say) 60-ft. of wall slope on which eighteen dailies are displayed, costs £15 to £17 a year to maintain under the present unsatisfactory conditions, whereas the same slopes can be filled with logically arranged news, and only the best and fitting news, at a cost of £10 plus £3 10s. for paper strips. In time this slight difference amounts to a great deal.

Time needed for carrying out this work is the feature most open to objection. If a responsible man and a junior can be put on to this work, it will be found that the dissection, mounting and displaying of a four paper selection can be easily performed in one-and-a-half hours at the outside. Practice and close acquaintance with the "set up" of particular papers, will reduce the time needed. A regulation of the time sheet can give compensation for this early duty, but the opening of the room an hour later (to which there is not much objection) would do away with even this difficulty.

The advantages of such a system are several. In the first place the display is *logical*, all news on the one subject being brought together and capable of continuance in direct sequence from day to day.

Readers will become accustomed to go direct to the part of the room where the news they require is always kept, as train travellers get accustomed to the "seconds" being in a particular place on their trains.

Hunting from paper to paper for a full account of some particular topic is done away with, as is the discomfort of reading at an angle.

No more waiting for some other reader to quit the football columns so that the new-comer can scan the parliamentary columns, for the readers automatically become classified as well as the news, the parliamentary enthusiast being engaged with the red flap section, whilst his present troublesome football follower is yards away up to his eyes in the news held in place by the green flaps of the Outdoor Sports section.

No betting news, or criminal snippets are here found to tempt the "backer" or the other unwelcome visitors, and supervision is made an easier matter.

Files are dispensed with, as is the difficulty of research around a given topic when the dates are forgotten by reason of the fact that all classified strips are kept together, and the contributions to any given topic for months past, can be produced in a moment.

Above all, the news displayed is only that which is necessary, or was in the minds of our originators to be displayed (*i.e.* informative or instructive) and no critic could pull much down from a department so governed.

The disadvantages which may, will be advanced—time, trouble, and difficulty of comprehension, are not worth space to contest, they are quite worn out arguments, still they have their homes, haunts and advocates.

The introduction of some such method as explained, coupled with a general clearance of all but the best trade and crafts papers (including some of the "sketchy" weekly illustrateds) would, it is felt, have the effect of enhancing the usefulness of the newsroom, aye, one might almost say, of introducing a usefulness!

A specimen section of a day's news so treated, will, it is hoped, be on display when the L.A.A. visit St. George-in-the-East, on Wednesday, March 20th.

Criticisms are invited. Address, 236, Cable Street, London, E.



BOOKS FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Islington.

o o o

THERE are several difficulties connected with the selection of books for very young children which are worth discussion in a professional journal, and as I have recently had occasion to examine a large number of books of this class, some notes on the subject may be useful to librarians who are forming children's libraries. There is not much difficulty as a rule, in obtaining plenty of authors and subjects for children from nine to fifteen years of age, but when Nursery Books are in question, and books with vocabularies suitable for the intellectual capacity of children who can just read simple short stories and appreciate the pictorial side of things-in-general, the task of selection becomes much more trying. To begin with, there are fewer books, and only a comparatively small number of authors have been able to write down, or up, to the requirements of citizens just emerging from the nursery. It is, indeed, a formidable task for any adult mind to adjust itself to the ideas and degree of intelligence possessed by the very young, and even if the required simplicity and interest are obtained, the language difficulty is certain to intrude as a most difficult factor. Anyone can tell a story if he, or she, can choose the language, but when it is necessary, in order to make the story comprehensible to immature minds, to use a one-syllable vocabulary, expression, force, and directness of narration are at once paralysed and complicated. A very similar difficulty exists in the case of books chosen for the libraries of

children up to fifteen or sixteen years of age. For some incomprehensible reason the works of Walter Scott, Kingsley, Cooper, Dumas, and other historical novelists who wrote for mature minds, are considered eminently suitable for boys and girls of ten or twelve years of age and upwards. Such books are constantly to be found in the children's departments of municipal libraries, though it is quite evident that in 99 cases out of 100 they are not read with understanding, but merely skimmed for the salient episodes of adventure.

Adult readers, among whom librarians may be reckoned, are very apt to be completely mistaken as to the age at which they first read with intense appreciation, books like "Ivanhoe," "The Three Musketeers," "Westward, Ho!" "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Peter Simple" and other masterpieces, and it is quite common to hear men claiming to have read them when but ten or twelve years old. As a matter of fact it will be found on close investigation that most of such masterpieces were really read between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and that it is simply a slip of memory to ante-date the first reading of these books. In a lesser degree, the books which people read in the boisterous period between four and nine years of age, are generally magnified into something quite phenomenally advanced, and most people believe that they could really understand and appreciate the "Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," Grimm and Andersen, while yet they were extremely tottery in legs, speech, and understanding. It is an amiable weakness of grown-up people thus to exaggerate the early dawn of intellect in their own particular cases, and it is not mentioned here as a reproach, but as an explanation of the presence in children's libraries of so many ridiculously unsuitable books. When it is remembered that in most municipal libraries children from twelve or fourteen years of age may borrow books from adult libraries, it seems needless to place books written for advanced minds in the juvenile department.

It is necessary to make some kind of distinction between books which can be read by very young boys and girls with ease, and those of much greater difficulty. To obtain such a distinction it may be well to select the arbitrary age of nine as a point of separation between the very easy, and the more advanced book. Age limits are, as a rule, unsatisfactory and impossible, but for purposes of classification nine is adopted here as an age up to which children may be styled, without much offence, very young, and thus is afforded a rough standard for the selection of suitable books. In connection with a scheme of book-selection for school and other children, now being carried out by a joint committee of London schoolmasters and librarians, a special exhibition of books suitable for very young children was formed through the courtesy of all the leading publishers, who were invited to send specimens of any of their publications which were considered suitable for children under nine years of age. A very fine and large collection was the result, and from the books thus sent, a complete list was made for the use of any librarian interested, and more select lists were prepared for the use of the joint committee already mentioned, and also for the purpose of this

paper. These lists will all be available in course of time, either in printed, or other form, and the special list appended to this article may meanwhile be regarded as an instalment helpful to those who want to strengthen, or establish departments for young children. A large number of the books sent in, were too advanced for the children concerned, but very few were really unsuitable for boys and girls up to fifteen or sixteen years of age. As regards "get up," many of the books were beautiful specimens of typographic and pictorial art, and both authors and illustrators were, in many cases, distinguished men and women in the realms of literature and art. One fact, which was rather striking, was the scarcity of the old-fashioned alphabet toy-book, with garish coloured illustrations, in which used to be detailed sundry persons and things, like "A was an Archer," "A, Apple-pie" and so on. Many of the books were also dainty in appearance, and more like the very early children's books which were issued in a small form, because intended for the use of small folks. Generally speaking, a change for the better has come over the publication of children's books, and in matter, manufacture, and appearance, they are a great improvement on the older books. Practically the whole of the books in the list appended to this paper are suitable as gifts to the children who can read them, but it is doubtful if they would be

equally suitable for school prizes. Sometime ago the London County Council Education Department encountered some ridicule and criticism for cutting out the works of Burns and other authors from their prize-lists, which was done, it is presumed, on the ground that such authors were too advanced for the recipients. But surely this is an entirely wrong view. A school prize ought to be either a valuable work of reference, or a standard author in a good edition which will be of use to the prize-winner later in life, which will grow in interest with his advancing maturity, and can be incorporated in the library of the owner. To give scholars elementary story books as prizes, which they can only read at the moment, and never afterwards, seems an extraordinary waste of public money, and but a short-sighted view of the possibilities offered by useful literature. A boy who gains as prizes, a dictionary of language, a good national history, the works of a great poet, a biographical dictionary, and an atlas, is equipped for life with part of the tools of knowledge; but he who only receives a few harmless moral picture books, is no better provided than if he had been fobbed off with candy.

It has not been thought necessary in this list to do more than indicate the author, brief title, and publisher of the books selected. Prices are also occasionally noted, but as these were not always given, and are also subject to change, they need not be regarded as of great importance. Most of the titles selected here are suitable for the ordinary collection of books usually found in juvenile departments of British municipal libraries, but with the additional proviso that they are best adapted to the needs of the very young.

Adams (E. D.). Betty the bold.
Blackie.

Æsop. Little fable book. Nimmo. 6d.

" Fables. Bell. 6d.

" Casell.

Æsop. Fables. Ginn. 1s. 6d.

" " Jack. 1s.

" " Routledge.

Allen (P.). The Boys of Priors Dean.

Hogg. 1s. 6d.

- All the best nursery stories. Blackie.
 Andersen (Hans). Fairy tales. Two Series. Ginn. 2s. each.
 " Fairy tales. Blackie.
 " Little stories. Griffith, 1s.
 Andrews (Jane). Each and all. Ginn. 2s.
 " Seven little sisters. Ginn. 2s.
 Animal A.B.C. Blackie.
 Animal picture book. Ward, Lock.
 Animals of all lands. Blackie.
 April Baby's book of tunes. Macmillan. 6s.
 Arabian Nights entertainments. Blackie.
 Armstrong (F.). Fortunes of Ruby, Pearl, and Diamond. Hogg. 1s.
 Armstrong (S. P.). Up in the old pear tree. Hogg. 1s. 6d.
 Austen (Adelaide). Book of favourite Animals. Nimmo. 6d.
 " (Stella). Mother Bunch. Gardner, Darton. 2s.
 " Pat. Gardner, Darton. 2s. 6d.
 " Somebody. Gardner, Darton. 1s.
 " Stumps. Gardner, Darton. 1s. 6d.
 Baron (C. E.). Rebels. Gall & Inglis. 1s.
 Barrau (Theodore). Felix. Gall & Inglis. 6d.
 Bass (Florence). Nature studies for young readers. Heath. 2s. 6d.
 Bate (Mrs. J. D.). Sweet story of Jesus. Stock.
 Bates (Lois) *ed.* Fairy tale of a fox. Longmans, 6d.
 "Belgian Hare." Tails with a twist. Arnold. 3s. 6d.
 Bell (Mrs. A.). Dobbie's little master. Bell. 1s.
 Bingham (Clifton). Animals' Academy. Blackie.
 Blackie. Children's Annual. Blackie.
 Blackwood (Isabella C.). Brave Nan. Gall & Inglis. 9d.
 " Flower fairy tale book. Nutt.
 " Old Jenny's Angel. Gall & Inglis. 9d.
 Bo-Peep. (Annual). Cassell.
 Bow-wow picture book. Blackie.
 Brockman (Janie). From story to story. Gardner, Darton. 1s. 6d.
 Bruce (Charles). Leslie Ross. Nimmo. 9d. [Blackie.
 Brymer (John). Games and gambols.
 Buchanan (H. B. M.) and R. R. C. Gregory. Junior Country reader. Macmillan.
 Bulley (Eleanor). Open and see. Gardner, Darton. 3s. 6d.
 Bunyan (John). Pilgrim's Progress. Jack. 8d.
 Burt (Mary E.) *ed.* Little nature studies for little people. 2 v. Ginn. 1s. each.
 Butt (Geraldine). Story of a wolf. Routledge.
 Caldicott (R.). Picture book.
 Carrington (Edith). Betty and Snow-drop. Bell. 6d.
 " Captive lark. Griffith. 6d.
 " Dick and his cat and Trusty. Bell. 6d.
 " Jamie's starfish. Griffith. 6d.
 " Little frog. Bell. 6d.
 " Our old friends. Bell. 8d.
 " Out in the cold. Bell. 6d.
 " Peeps into Birdland. Nelson, 6d.
 " Rover and his friends. Bell. 8d.
 " Travels of a butterfly. Griffith. 6d.
 " True stories about stories. Blackie.
 " The Ugly duckling. Bell. 6d.
 " Untidy Mary. Griffith. 6d.
 Cartwright (Thomas) *ed.* The Children's fairy book. Jack. 6d.
 Cats and kits. Blackie.
 Chappell (Jennie). Bright idea. Partridge. 4d.
 Children of many lands. Blackie.
 Children of the sea. "
 Children on the rail. "
 Children on the road. "
 Child's Bible narrative. Cassell. 6d.
 Child's own story book. Gardner, Darton. 1s. 6d.
 Cochrane (R.). 400 Animal stories. Chamber. 2s. 6d.
 " More Animal stories. Chamber. 2s. 6d.
 Connolly (J.) *ed.* The story of an old-fashioned doll. Nutt.
 Copeland (W.). Black cat book. Blackie.
 Corbett (Mrs. George). Adventures of Princess Daintipet. Pearson.
 Country-side readers. Book I. Arnold. 10d.
 Crane (Walter). Beauty and the beast picture book. Lane.
 " Bluebeard's picture book. Lane.
 " Cinderella's picture book. Lane.
 " Goody two shoes' picture book. Lane.

- Crane (Walter). Mother Hubbard, her picture book. Lane.
 „ Red Riding Hood's picture book. Lane.
 „ This little pig, his picture book. Lane
 Crumps (Lacy). Three little cooks. Arnold. 2s. 6d.
 Davenport (Carrie) *ed.* Songs and poems for children. Hogg. 1s. 6d.
 Dean. Fairy book. Dean. 3s. 6d.
 Dear old nursery tales. Blackie.
 Diverting history of John Gilpin. Constable. 1s.
 Dundas (Mrs.). Little cap. Gall & Inglis. 6d.
 Easy steps for little folks. R.T.S.
 Eldridge (R. F.). Jerry. S.P.C.K.
 Elephants. Bemrose. 2d.
 Ewing (Juliana). Jackanapes. S.P.C.K.
 „ Lob lie-by-the-fire. S.P.C.K.
 „ Old-fashioned fairy tales. S.P.C.K.
 Faithful friends. Blackie.
 Farrow (G. E.). Adventures in Wallypug-land. Methuen & Co.
 „ Adventures of J. Partridge. 1s. 6d.
 Favourite fairy tales. Gall & Inglis. 1s.
 Favourite nursery rhymes. Blackie.
 Favourite nursery songs. Collins.
 Favourite nursery tales. Blackie.
 First book for little ones. Griffith. 1s.
 Friends at the farm. Blackie.
 Garland (Alice). Cousin Deb. Hogg. 1s.
 Gellie (M. E.). Dolly dear. Griffith. 1s.
 „ Venturesome twins. Griffith. 1s.
 Golden (Harry). Holiday picture book. Ward, Lock.
 „ *ed.* Holiday stories. Ward, Lock.
 „ Little sunshine. Ward, Lock.
 „ My little friend. Ward, Lock.
 „ Our darlings. Ward, Lock.
 „ Our pets. Ward, Lock.
 „ Playtime picture book. Ward, Lock.
 „ Pussies three. Ward, Lock.
 „ Rainy day picture book. Ward, Lock.
 Graham (Harry) and Rosa Newmarch. Song-garden for children. Arnold. 4s. 6d. net.
 Green (E. M.). Little Peterkin and his brother. S. P. C. K.
 Green (Mrs. F. G.) *ed.* Now-a-days. Dean. 2s. 6d.
 Greenaway (Kate). Picture book.
 Grimm. Fairy Tales. Parts 1 and 2. Ginn. 1s. 6d. each.
 „ Fairy Tales. Blackie.
 „ Favourite nursery stories. Griffith. 1s.
 „ Little stories. Griffith. 1s.
 Grinnell (E. and J.). Our feathered friends. Heath.
 Hack (Julia). Leo, a muff. Gardner, Darton. 1s. 6d.
 Hall (E. K.). Adventures in toyland. Blackie.
 Hamer (S. H.). Jungle school. Cassell.
 Hamilton (Myra). Kingdoms curious. Heineman. 5s.
 Haskell (Mrs. L.). Little ones' book of Bible stories.
 „ Stories from the Bible. Blackie.
 „ Stories from the life of Christ. Blackie.
 Hassall (John). Chums. Nelson. 2s. 6d.
 Haycraft (Margaret). Namesakes. Hogg. 1s.
 Heller (Mrs.) Jack and the bean stalk. Longmans. 6d.
 „ Snowdrop. Longmans. 6d.
 Hey! Diddle diddle. Blackie.
 Hickman (Harold). Ugly Pollo. Jarrold.
 Hoffmann. English original Struwelpeter. Griffith. 1s.
 Hohler (Mrs. Edwin). Peter. Constable. 3s. 6d.
 Holiday time. Nelson. 1s.
 Holidays at the farm. Collins.
 Holmes (F. M.). Little Harry at the seaside. R. T. S.
 „ Little Harry in London. R. T. S.
 „ Little Harry's first journeys. R. T. S.
 Hope (Noel). The Don't Know family. Hogg.
 „ Out of the straight. Partridge.
 Hop o' My thumb. Blackie.
 Hopwood (A. & S. Hicks). Bluebell and the sleepy king. Pearson.
 Horse and his master. Bemrose. 2d.
 Hoyer (M. A.) and others. Nice stories. Nelson. 2s.
 Humphreys (Jennett). Some little Britons in Brittany. Low.

- Humphreys (Jennett). Tales easy and small. Blackie.
- Hunter (R.). Little Pickles. Blackie.
- In animal land with Louis Wain. Partridge. 1s.
- In doors and out. Blackie.
- Introductory story reader. Philip. 6d.
- Isabel (J.). Pets and their wild cousins. Partridge. 1s.
- Jack and Jill's picture story book. Jerrold (W.). Big books of nursery rhymes. Blackie.
- Partridge. 3d.
- Lang (Andrew) *ed.* Cinderella. Longmans. 1s.
- " History of Jack the giant-killer. Longmans. 1s.
- " Little Red Riding Hood. Longmans. 1s.
- " Sleeping beauty in the wood. Longmans. 1s.
- " Tales of the fairies. Longmans. 1s. 6d.
- " Tales of the Round Table. Longmans. 2s.
- Leslie (M.). Marjory's white rat. Blackie.
- Life of a bear. Seeley. 1s. 6d.
- Life of an elephant. Seeley. 1s. 6d.
- Little Folks of far away. Blackie.
- Little Goody Two Shoes. Dean.
- Little Jack Horner. Blackie.
- Lollipop Town. Gardner, Darton. 1s.
- Lynn (Ruby). Robin's golden deed. Partridge. 9d.
- Lyster (Annette). 'Those unlucky twins!' Griffith. 1s.
- Mac Donough (Glen) and A. A. Chapin. Babes in Toyland. Nutt.
- Macmillan. New literary readers. Infant reader. Macmillan. 6d.
- Macsorley (C. M.). Dog at number twelve. S.P.C.K.
- Mamma's Bible stories. Routledge.
- Marchant (Bessie). In the cradle of the North Wind. Nimmo. 1s. 6d.
- Marshall (Emma). Daisy Bright. Nisbet. 9d.
- " Dolly's charge. Nisbet. 9d.
- " Three little sisters. Nisbet. 1s.
- Martin (M. K.). Our pets and companions. R. T. S.
- Mead (L. S.). Patsie's bricks. Partridge. 1s. 6d.
- Meade (L. T.). Marigold. Partridge. 1s. [ridge. 9d.
- Mercer (C. A.). Rob and I. Part-
Merry hours. Cassell.
Merry moments. Collins.
Milton (G. H. A.). Nell Ashton. Gall & Inglis. 6d.
" Oak farm. Gall & Inglis. 9d.
" Percy Vincent. Gall & Inglis. 6d.
" Robert's watch. Gall & Inglis. 6d.
Mitchell (E.). Chickabiddy stories. Gardner, Darton. 2s. 6d.
Molesworth (Mrs.). Adventures of Herr Baby. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
" Carrots, just a little boy. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
" Five minutes stories. S.P.C.K.
" Lucky ducks. S.P.C.K.
" Twelve tiny tales. S.P.C.K.
Morley (M. W.). Seed-babies. Ginn. 1s.
Morwood (V. S.). Easy guide to scripture animals. Hogg. 1s. 6d.
Mother Goose's Nursery rhymes and fairy tales. Routledge.
Moulton (R. G.). New Testament Bible stories. Macmillan. 1s. 6d.
" Old Testament Bible stories. Macmillan. 1s. 6d.
Music from fairy-land. Nelson. 1s.
My Birthday book. Chambers. 9d.
My Book of animals. Blackie.
My Book of animal stories. Blackie.
My book of fables. Arnold. 2s.
My book of fairy tales. Arnold. 2s.
My book of letters. Griffith. 6d.
My book of nursery rhymes. Blackie.
My book of rhymes. Griffith. 6d.
My favourite story book. Gardner, Darton. 1s.
My first reading book. Griffith. 6d.
My Own book of nursery tales. Blackie.
My story-book of animals. Arnold. 2s.
My week-day story book. Gardner, Darton. 1s. 2d.
Neilson (H. B.). Jolly Jumbo. Blackie.
Nursery Rhymes. Oliver & Boyd. 2d.
Old nursery stories and rhymes. Blackie.
Osborn (Yotty). Pickles. Shaw.
O'Shea (M. V.) *ed.* Old world wonder stories. S.P.C.K.
Our animal friends. Chambers. 2s.
Park (C. M.). Book of birds. Blackie.
Peabody (S. C.). Step by step. Ginn. 1s. 3d.

- Perrault (Charles). Tales of Mother Goose. S.P.C.K.
- Phillips (Vivian). Trip to Santa Claus land. Gay & Bird.
- Picture-book of animals. Blackie.
- Pitt (Sarah). Pair of primroses. Cassell.
- Prince of nursery playmates. Low.
- Palmer (Ellen). Little Elsie among the quarrymen. Nimmo. 6d.
- Pets and playmates. Shaw.
- Playtime pictures. Collins.
- Plunket (E. M.). Very short stories in very short words. Gardner, Darton. 1s. 6d.
- Potter (Beatrice). Works.
- Prize for girls and boys. Gardner, Darton. 2s.
- Queen Bee and Busy Bee. Bell. 6d.
- Radford (Beatrice). Kitty's summer holidays. S.P.C.K.
- Railway Baby story book. Nelson. 1s.
- Richards (E. C.). Little neighbours in London. Hogg. 1s. 6d.
- Road, rail and sea. Blackie.
- Robson (William). River Singers. Bemrose. 1s.
- Rogers (Eva C.). Tale of four foxes. Partridge. 6d.
- Rooper (W. L.). Tony's pains and gains. Blackie.
- Rosebud Annual. Clarke.
- Saunders (Marshall). Beautiful Joe. Jarrold. 2s.
- Scott (Cecil). Chrissy Lyle. Nimmo. 6d.
- " Kate's new home. Nimmo. 9d.
- Scripture stories. Blackie.
- See-saw stories. Gardner, Darton. 1s.
- Seymour (M.). "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride." Hogg. 1s. 6d.
- " Ups and downs of a sixpence. Hogg. 1s.
- Sharp (Evelyn). All the way to Fairyland. Lane.
- " Other side of the sun. Lane.
- " Round the world to Wympland. Lane.
- " Wymps. Lane.
- Sinclair (D. S.). Fairy Prince and the goblin. Dean. 6d.
- Snagge (Lady). Simple talks to little children. Skeffington.
- Spenser (F.). Little Chris, the castaway. Partridge. 1s.
- Stickney (J. H.). Earth and sky. Ginn. 1s. 6d.
- " Pets and companions. Ginn. 1s. 6d.
- Story Album of animals. Gardner, Darton. 5s. 2d.
- Story book for me. Blackie.
- Story book time. Blackie.
- Story of a cat; told by herself. Bell. 6d.
- Story of Little Black Mingo. Nisbet.
- Strong (F. L.). All the year round; Autumn. Ginn. 1s. 6d.
- Struwelpeter. Blackie.
- Talks about animals. Blackie.
- Thomson (C. L.) ed. Preparatory Temple reader. Marshall.
- Thorburn (Augusta). Mr. Ubbledub and the house fairies. Nutt.
- " My friend Poppity. David Nutt.
- Thorpe (Charlotte). Children's London. Leadenhall Pr.
- Three bears. Dean.
- Tiddeman (L. E.). Tale told by two. Hogg. 1s. 6d.
- Tiny Tots. Cassell.
- Toby and Kit's animal book. Partridge. 3d.
- Tracy (Ruth). Mother's Sunday A.B.C. Partridge.
- True stories of bird and beast. Blackie.
- True tales of animal life. Blackie.
- Turner (E. A.). Easy stories. Ginn. 1s. 6d.
- " Short stories. Ginn. 1s.
- Uncle Charlie's first book for the kings and queens of the nursery. Griffith.
- Uncle Charlie's Sunday Book. Griffith.
- Uncle Jack. Going a-sailing. Partridge. 6d.
- Uncle Jack. Off to Toyland. Partridge. 6d.
- Wallas (Mrs. Graham). Land of play. Arnold. 3s. 6d.
- Ward (Mrs. F. M.). Claude Spencer; and Waddles. Bemrose. 1s.
- " Cris Miller. Bemrose. 1s.
- " Short stories for young people. Bemrose. 2s. 6d.
- " The Vagabond. Bemrose. 1s.
- Waterworth (E. M.). Six in a doll's house. Blackie.
- Weber (Alice). Clock on the stairs. Griffith. 1s.
- Welsh (Charles). Book of nursery rhymes. pt. I. S.P.C.K.
- " History of little Goody Two shoes. S.P.C.K.
- Wintle (L. and M.). The Old boat-house. Bell. 6d.

Wintle (L. and M.). Tot and the
cat. Bell. 6d.
Wintle (M. E.). Two parrots. Bell.
6d.
Wonder book. Ward, Lock.
Wynne (G. P.). Children's world.
S.P.C.K.

Yonge (Charles). Tales of Jack and
Jane. Lane.
Young (L. I. and E. M.). Tales told
in the nursery. R.T.S.
„ True stories for the little
ones. R.T.S.
Young Folks of other lands. Blackie.



CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS IN MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.

By MIZPAH GILBERT, Public Libraries, Fulham.

o o o

AMERICA has claimed, and by a few British librarians the claim has been acknowledged, to be the pioneer of the majority of modern ideals and ways for the uplifting of mankind, and especially is it claimed that librarianship as a profession, is more specialised there than in Great Britain. This is particularly so in the American juvenile libraries; in fact the cult of children's libraries has attained to so great a science, that it has been, and is still, a mania.

The libraries are being converted into nurseries where the librarian can mingle the duties of nurse, entertainer, and lecturer; admirable from an American child's view, but from the standpoint of British librarianship, rather out of place.

The original idea when children's libraries were first formed, was to enable the children to become systematically acquainted with literature—really to train them in order that they should use the adult library in more mature years, and to keep them from interfering with the comfort of the adult borrowers. This should be the basis of all municipal libraries for children.

The department should be separated from the adult library, and should contain if possible, two large rooms, one for lending, and the other for reading, or doing homework.

Fine examples of children's libraries are to be seen at Chelsea and Islington, where the books are much appreciated by the children who come in large numbers. In the former, however, there is a serious drawback in having the books in closed cases, the child having to point to the book he wishes to read, and the assistant opening the case to get it.

Now a child's library should, above all others, have "open access." Few adult borrowers know the book they really want, and a child hardly ever, so the child has simply to judge the book by its title and cover and trust to chance whether it is the right one or not. This state of

things is really a misuse of great opportunities. The best way to render a child familiar with books, is to allow the handling of them; and the more attractive the book, the more care will be taken in the usage of it.

In the opinion of some library authorities, the child should be early taught to appreciate good literature, and in the furtherance of this lofty ideal, they, to speak figuratively, give it meat before it can drink milk. To speak plainly, they believe in such authors as Sir Walter Scott being greatly in evidence of juvenile libraries. Scott is, of course, recognised as a standard author, but he too often subverts truth to fiction to be at all reliable in his historical novels (which is a serious drawback to juvenile readers), is often tedious, and some of his books, such as the "Bride of Lammermoor" are not suitable for children. It should be borne in mind that Scott did not write for children, with the exception of his "Tales of a Grandfather"; then is it likely that children who above all others, desire literature in a brief, bright and stimulating form, will read these books? By way of proving this statement, one municipal juvenile department issues on an average, one a fortnight, and changes it the next day. It is not usually inferred that the child has sat up all the previous night to read it!

Simply because an author is famous, is no reason why his books should be given to children to read; on the same principle as Scott is now in juvenile libraries, shall we in twenty or thirty years time give them Thomas Hardy to read, or George Meredith? Posterity will say their command of language is perfect, etc., etc., but the point is, are they suitable authors for children? If Scott is introduced at all, let the books be abbreviated and notes appended to correct the historical data.

No books which are not true in their historical facts should be represented in a juvenile library; they give young minds wrong impressions at an age when they are most plastic, which are difficult at a more mature age to erase.

A juvenile library should have literature in its brightest form, and to-day when all kinds of literature is written especially for children, the formation of the right collection should be an easy matter. For fiction there are Ballantyne, Henty, Alcott, Carey, Marryat, Verne, Doudney, Ewing and a host of others; and as for non-fiction, the sciences and arts, there is scarcely a subject that has not been treated from a juvenile standpoint. Geology, biography, history, most of the fine and useful arts, including every phase of sport and pastime. Some books might be with advantage duplicated from the adult library, and if a child wishes to read a book more advanced than those in the juvenile department, he should be given free access to those in the adult.

It should always be borne in mind that a child is a stranger in the world of books; some children enter a library and simply gaze at the volumes without the remotest idea of what to choose.

With all due deference to the ability and intelligence of the average library assistant, it must be admitted that the knowledge of this does not qualify him or her for work in juvenile departments, which are frequently regarded as the most unimportant branch of a municipal library. It is usually the youngest and most inexperienced

of the staff who is given the charge of the juvenile department, and if this is the case, as it is in most municipal libraries, the result is not always all that is anticipated. They do not understand that a child needs guidance, and think it derogatory to their dignity to advise them even if possible, and are sometimes, to use a mild term, brusque in their speech and manners. This is one of the chief reasons why experienced assistants should be employed in juvenile departments. The most successful and useful assistant is the one who realises in its truest sense the meaning of the phrase "the child is father to the man."

The aim of the assistant should be to assist the children in their choice of books, and to bear in mind that they may not have any of their own, possibly come from homes where reading is not liked or desired, and where cleanliness does not always reign supreme.

The last clause is not unimportant. One of the most unpleasant things in a juvenile library is the dirty hands of the children. But a child can be told of it in a gentle manner, and the chances are the next time he will endeavour to have clean hands.

As in the majority of cases the juvenile department suffers in company with the adult from the inadequacy of the penny rate, a remedy has been suggested by combining elementary school libraries with municipal libraries; the educational authority to provide the books or funds, and the library the accommodation, organisation and trained assistance.

The teachers of each school would make known the library to the children and suggest books to them, and so instead of many inadequate school libraries, one harmonious whole could be maintained in proper efficiency.

If a catalogue is provided, it should be carefully and simply annotated, for whether it is used by parents, teachers, or the children, a simple and comprehensive note is far better than a long-winded and elaborate one. But nothing can surpass the first-hand knowledge of the assistant, who if he, or she but knows the books, and generally speaking, their contents, can do far more to make the department popular than any other means whatever.

The library should be strictly classified, and if Dewey's classification be used, the decimal should not be carried farther than one point, and drama and biography would be best arranged in alphabetical order. It is not a good plan to classify these two classes according to Dewey, at least in a juvenile library.

Lastly, the rules should be as brief and simple as possible: *i.e.*

1. The juvenile department is open from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays from 3 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Sundays and Bank Holidays it is closed.
2. Please come with clean hands, or books will not be issued to you.
3. Please keep the books clean; do not get them wet, or turn down the corners, or wet your fingers to turn over the leaves.
4. Return books on or before the date stamped in the book, else you will not be able to have another for a week.

Such rules as these should be couched in very simple language, and hung up in a conspicuous place in the library, and a copy in every book. No fines should be imposed, but the ticket should be suspended at the discretion of the librarian.

Another thing for the assistant to remember is that a child understands and appreciates courtesy, and that example is better than precept. Mr. Melvil Dewey once said that to tell a child he must "do this" or "not do that," was like the Sunday-school teacher who said to his class "Little children, love one another—confound you!" More need not be said—the inference is obvious.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.]

Acton.—On January 22nd, the Public Library Committee (Mr. F. J. Webb, chairman) put forward a scheme for the establishment of a branch library at Acton Green. So far as could be ascertained the project would result in an additional annual expenditure of just over £100. It was decided that the finance committee should report fully on the subject at the next meeting.

Bangor, N. Wales.—The Welsh librarian, the Rev. T. Shankland, reports the addition of valuable works to the Bangor College Library, notably the exceedingly rare volume—the first Welsh New Testament. Four copies only are known to exist. We see by Mr. Ballinger's bibliography (*The Bible in Wales*) that this edition was printed in London in 1567.

Bolton.—The Mayor of Bolton, at the ceremony connected with the re-opening, on January 30th, explained that the library had been closed about twelve months whilst the institution was brought up to date, and further stated, referring to Mr. Archibald Sparke, that they had got a very energetic librarian, and under his direction they expected that not only this but the whole of the libraries would soon be brought up to date. Mr. Archibald Sparke, the chief librarian, has had a heavy task in re-organising the Public Library arrangements. So far as can be judged from a newspaper report which has been sent to us the task has been thoroughly well accomplished and will lead to greater appreciation of the benefits to be derived from Bolton's literary store-house. We understand that on the first day 630 tickets were issued, 445 books issued, and 287 catalogues sold.

Brighton.—The Town Council, after a lively discussion, decided against the proposal to obliterate betting news. Councillor Yates, the chairman of the Public Library Committee, denied that any betting was done in the library or that any nuisance was caused by people trying to see the betting news. The principal crush in the newsroom was caused in the morning by people reading the advertisements of situations in the local papers, and in the evening by youths reading cricket and football.

Bristol.—Mr. Norris Mathews, the city librarian, reports that the fine collection of books recently bequeathed by the late Mr. Clake is now at the reference library. It is also reported that arrangements have been made for exhibiting the advertisement sheets of newspapers at the entrance to the libraries, before the hours of opening, for the benefit of workmen and others seeking employment.

Chatham.—Mr. E. E. Buddery, the librarian, has secured for the Public Library an old Act of Parliament relating to the repairing and widening of the road from Chatham to St. Dunstan's Cross, Canterbury, and *The Kentish Coronal*, a work consisting of original contributions by persons connected with Kent, printed in 1841.

Report was made recently of the theft of magazines and papers from the reading rooms, and it was decided to issue a notice offering a reward of 20s. for information leading to the conviction of the offenders.

Hessay.—This Yorkshire village now possesses a reading room which is probably unique; a discarded railway carriage having been admirably fitted up for the purpose. The carriage was formally opened (free from debt) early last month.

Hove.—It is curious to note that the accepted tender for building the new Public Library is exactly one sovereign short of Dr. Carnegie's grant of £10,000.

Lahore.—From *The Times of India* we learn that

"The Director of Public instruction is shortly calling a meeting to discuss the question of the establishment of a central library for Lahore. The moment is opportune, because of the various libraries at present in existence in Lahore, whose interests clash to considerable extent, three are contemplating the early expenditure of considerable sums on new books. Thus the Public Library Committee is spending Rs. 12,000, the University Rs. 10,000, and the Sirdar Dayal Singh's Library Rs. 30,000. Moreover in four years or so the University will have another Rs. 25,000 available for the same purpose. Large as these figures are, the contention is that the benefits of this three-quarters of a lakh in outlay would be doubled if the contents of these three distinct and rather random collections could be rolled into one great library."

Llanelly.—Sir Arthur Stepney is presenting the Public Library with another valuable collection of books, including a new encyclopædia of twenty volumes, the Book of the horse, and also a large quantity of music.

London: Fulham.—Mr. W. S. C. Rae, chief librarian, reports the receipt of £310 from Dr. Carnegie, the amount required to close the account on building the North Branch. The original grant was £4,790.

London : Shoreditch.—For the fourth year in succession Dr. Carnegie has given a donation to cover capital charges on the Public Libraries. This year the sum given amounts to £800.

London : Stepney.—Mr. A. Cawthorne, the borough librarian, sends us notice of a class for free instruction in "Esperanto: the international-help language," held at the Borough Reference Library, Bancroft Road. The first class of the series was on January 30th. Mr. Cawthorne will be pleased to give any information to persons desirous of joining the class.

Manchester.—The Portico Library has just completed the hundredth year of its existence. Owing to the state of the funds, no public ceremony was held in commemoration of the event.

Middlesbrough.—Mr. Baker Hudson, the librarian, has received the assent of the Public Library Committee to his proposal that the children attending primary and secondary schools, and resident in the borough, under the age of fourteen, be granted borrowers' tickets on the recommendations of the head masters and head mistresses who are to accept responsibility for the safe keeping and return of books thus borrowed.

Mr. Hudson observed that such a proposal would enable the teachers to suggest courses of reading to the more intelligent scholars. Already branch libraries of juvenile literature have been established at seventeen of the schools, and at the Dorman Museum special facilities are given to classes who desire to study any of the specimens stored therein.

Newtown, Mon.—On January 10th, an interesting ceremony took place at the Public Library, when a portrait of the late Mr. Lewis Lewis, which Mr. Hugh Lewis, his son, is presenting to the town, was unveiled. The late Mr. Lewis resided for 68 years in Newtown, and took much interest in the library movement.

New York.—The second branch of the New York Public Library on Washington Heights, to be known as the Hamilton Grange Branch, was opened on January 8th (the 20th erected from the Carnegie fund), on West 145th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The new building is the largest yet opened as a branch of the Public Library, having a frontage of sixty feet on Amsterdam Avenue and a depth of eighty feet. It has three stories and a basement and resembles the other Carnegie buildings, in its large arched openings on the main floor. The entrance is in the centre instead of on the side as in most of the branches. The basement is occupied by a large assembly room with stage, and by packing, boiler, and toilet rooms. The main floor contains the circulation and reference room for adults, and a collection of works on art, as well as a work room. On the second floor are children's circulation and reading rooms. On the third floor is the reading room for magazines and periodicals, containing also several large cases for exhibitions; on this floor is also a luncheon and retiring room for the library staff. Above this in a partial story are the janitor's apartments,

including five rooms and bath. The branch will have on its shelves about 20,000 volumes.

About ten more of the Carnegie library buildings are in various stages of planning or construction. The next to be opened will be the branches at St. George and Stapleton in Staten Island, and the new branch on East 23rd Street, near Second Avenue, Manhattan.

Northwich.—An application to borrow money for a site for the new Public Library, has been refused by the Local Government Board. We referred in our December journal to the ruin of the present library building through subsidences due to salt-mining.

Nottingham.—The Public Libraries Committee are discontinuing the practice of blacking-out betting news from the newspapers. It is argued that the deleting of such intelligence constituted an undue interference with the privileges of the public.

Penzance.—The annual meeting of the committee of the Penzance Library (Morrab Gardens) was held on January 14th, under the presidency of the Rev. Preb. Hedgland. On the whole, the report presented to the meeting was considered satisfactory. Much regret was expressed that Mr. Davy, having left the town, had to relinquish the librarianship, but Mr. J. B. Cornish, who was unanimously elected, will no doubt prove a worthy occupant of the office.

Plaistow.—Mr. Donald McDougall, librarian of the Public Library, is acting as president of a literary and debating society, established in connection with the library. Under Mr. McDougall's active guidance, the society will doubtless prosper and grow.

Portsmouth.—Mr. Tweed Jewers, the chief librarian, has had to complain of the occurrence of petty thefts from the reading rooms of the Public Libraries, etc., and by way of example, a woman was recently charged before the magistrates with stealing a portion of a copy of the *Daily Telegraph*. She was bound over under the First Offenders Act.

Radcliffe, Lancs.—Mr. Andrew Greenhalgh has presented £125 to the Public Library Committee, as a donation towards the equipment of the library.

Rawtenstall.—Only six months have passed since the opening of the Public Library and during that period about 29,000 volumes have been issued. A very satisfactory record!

Royton.—The new Public Library was opened by Lord Stanley, of Alderley on January 12th. The building has been erected according to the design of Messrs. Butterworth and Duncan, of Rochdale, and seems, so far as its size allows, admirably adapted to its purpose. There is shelving for about 12,000 volumes and the usual rooms for reading, for reference, for ladies and for juveniles.

Stamford.—At the Public Library on January 22nd, the Rev. C. J. Cumberworth delivered an interesting lecture on the rise and progress of libraries and their value to the community at large. Major Herbert Hart presided, and in his opening remarks reminded the audience that

the 24th would be the anniversary of the opening of the Stamford Public Library. He then referred to the satisfactory progress already evidenced by the increasing appreciation of the library.

Stockport.—The Library Committee of the Corporation receives, under the will of the late Mr. John Smith, of Birkdale, Southport, a former resident in Stockport, the whole of that gentleman's library. The bequest includes over 7,000 volumes, and so large a number cannot at present be accommodated in the Public Library. A portion of the books will therefore be stored, pending the provision of further room.

Taunton.—At a meeting of the Public Library Committee, held on January 15th, the salary of the librarian, Mr. A. E. Baker, was advanced by £20 per annum.

Twickenham.—*The Richmond Herald* of January 26th, gave an illustration of the new Public Library and a likeness of Mr. Howard Goadby, the architect and designer of this attractive building.

It has a frontage of 70ft. and a depth of 75ft. 2in. The style is Georgian Renaissance, and the facade is executed in Monk's Park stone, relieved with cherry red bricks. The main cornice, architrave and frieze are supported on twelve three-quarter ionic columns which are broken in the centre by a pediment. In the entrance lobby provision has been made for readers to see advertisements before the library proper is opened. On the ground floor is a large entrance hall, with mosaic floor, while to the left are the newsrooms, 40ft. by 22ft., fitted with newspaper wall slopes, two sitting slopes, periodical table, &c. On the right hand is the magazine room, 23ft. by 30ft. Immediately opposite the entrance is the counter and entrance to the lending library, which is arranged on the "open access" system, and is top lighted, leaving the walls entirely free for bookcases. Below the lending library is a store room, with accommodation for 22,000 books. Leading from the first floor landing are the librarian's and committee room, the reference room (in which a special case has been arranged for the "Popean Collection"), lecture and retiring rooms and lavatories. The reference room is lined with oak cases, and has special accommodation for students. The lecture room will comfortably seat 110 people. A platform, which can be extended if necessary, has been provided at one end with provision for limelight lectures.

Mr. A. K. Gill, the librarian is to be congratulated on the probability of the accommodation being all he will desire.

Walthamstow.—With exceeding regret we note that George W. Atkinson, recently chief librarian, has been convicted of embezzling the Council's money, and sentenced to imprisonment.

West Bromwich.—The Public Library Committee has taken a building in a central situation in Lyndon Ward, which will in a short time be opened as a branch library and reading room.

Winnipeg.—Mr. J. H. McCarthy, the librarian, states that the Sunday opening of the Public Library has proved a great success and given satisfaction to many citizens.

Worthing.—The temporary Public Library at Bedford House, was opened to the public on January 12th. Miss Marian Frost and her assistants are to be congratulated on having made the best of the facilities at their disposal. These premises will be available until the new Public Library in Chapel Road has been completed.

Wrexham.—The new Public Library, now practically complete, is the subject of an illustration in *The Architect*, of January 18th. Mr. Vernon Hodge is the architect and Dr. Carnegie the donor of the building.

Mr. C. W. F. Goss, librarian of the Bishopsgate Institute, having held the office of honorary secretary of the Society of Public Librarians since 1895, the members recently presented Mr. and Mrs. Goss with a silver flower, in recognition of the esteem in which they are held.

Mr. E. W. Green, librarian of St. Albans Public Library, has deservedly been awarded a substantial increase of salary. Since Mr. Green was appointed, book issues have risen some 7,000, and the number of borrowers, from 518 to 940.

Mr. John Smith, sub-librarian of the Public Library at Johannesburg, died last month, to the sorrow of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Smith was only 26 years of age, but had seen much of library work, having been eight years at the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, ere he sought the warmer climate of South Africa in consequence of the state of his health.

Mr. Harry Townsend, librarian of the Public Library at Bury (Lancs.), gave an address on the "Education of the citizen," at Parkhills Church, on Sunday, January 20th.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Brown, of Sunderland, has been appointed librarian of the Gainsborough Public Library.

Mr. H. G. Steele, of Carlisle, has been appointed chief assistant librarian at Leyton Public Library.

Mr. Archibald H. Yates, senior assistant, Central Library, Hornsey, has been appointed to a similar position at the Sunderland Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery.



THOUGHTS ON THE PROPOSED ADVANCE IN THE STANDARD OF TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION.

o o o

IN some book, the title of which fails me, I remember the instance of a sea captain on a fresh "tramp" being asked by an anxious passenger why he wore such a worried look. Did he fear dirty weather, or what? "No," he replied, "it's not the weather I'm thinking of, but I *do* wonder where in blazes this 'ere blessed sardine tin is going to drop anchor."

II. Some time ago I happened to see a funny picture of an obstinate donkey which had pulled up sharp, and apparently refused to budge. The driver hit upon an idea. He tied a bunch of carrots to the end of his whip, and dangled the tempting morsels over the animal's head, just out of reach of its muzzle.

III. Quite recently a story was told to me concerning a Jew who was standing in the centre of a narrow road, down which a fire engine came dashing. Notwithstanding the shouts of the firemen, this Israelite refused to quit the centre of the roadway, so the engine had to be pulled up, much to the vexation of the men, who expressed themselves accordingly. To them the Abrahamic turned with a questioning look, "Vat for you sheak to me like dat, if it vas not for our peoples dere would be no fires"!!!

These little matters have a parallel in our own circle at the present date. Put any chief librarian in the position of the anxious passenger, and the average assistant embarked on the Education Schemes of the Library Association in the place of the worried captain, and there's an answer to a question which is doing the rounds just now.

Let Mr. Baker man the coster's barrow, with the average assistant between the shafts, and the Diploma swinging in the stead of the carrots, and you see the situation as viewed from the uneducated assistant's standpoint.

Imagine the Education Committee of the Library Association to be on the fire engine, a typical assistant to be blocking the roadway, and you arrive at some idea of the condition of mind which is general among assistants who are tired of having their non-membership of a University thrust down their throats.

It is an easy thing for those folk who are not likely to be affected by new developments, to strike an attitude of wonder at the anxiety of those that are. It's an equally easy matter for a man who has climbed to the top of a wall to suggest that the ladder should be shortened. And it's one thing to be constantly adding on to the difficult end of a scheme of qualification, but another thing to be endeavouring to reach that end. Nothing to date has so worried the library assistant as the remarks which Mr. Baker put forward at Bradford. Not that there can be any two minds as to the desirability of fully—and broadly—educated service in our institutions, but because we have but one thing to pin our hopes on, and that is the Diploma in Librarianship, which such schemes as that uttered at Bradford are placing, or aim to place, quite beyond our reach. We are in a sense informed that the mere technical side of our training is nothing to speak of, that it is the literary side of the matter that counts. All the matter which so many of us are labouring under such difficulties to grasp, is insufficient to gain us a qualification of fitness for the posts we aspire to. Nothing short of the graduate stage is wanted before we can hope to apply for the blue ribbon of our craft.

Now is it fair? That's the assistant's plea. For a young man to cram for Matriculation with nothing else to bother him and no livelihood to look after at the same time, is a different thing to the

case of many a library assistant who is devoting all his scant leisure, and much of the time he should be spending in bed, to preparation for that scrip of qualification which, he until now believed, was to rank him as fitted to run a library.

There can be a bit too much strain brought to bear on the temper of our class. The fact that some candidates for the mere technical side did not cross their "t's" or dot their "i's," is not to say that British assistants as a class are a pack of dunderheads. Our Diploma was a guarantee of technical ability, we thought, and as such we chose to work for it, but if it is to be a kind of literary and scientific affair, far better that we ignored its existence, and applied ourselves direct to the degrees offered by the seats of learning. We claim a great deal for the technical side. The bulk of our work lies in that direction, and will continue to do so. It is our purpose to distribute the best books and in this work we must have a certain amount of business capacity. Does a University degree invariably mark this needed touch with the business side of life? Let well alone, is our cry. If there is a tendency for your certificates to become too cheap by reason of the fact that many enterprising lads are getting hold of them, introduce a Junior or Preparatory Course if you will, hold up the age limit if you like, but do not erase the technical nature and value of the Diploma by tacking a University curriculum on to the end of our labours.

We feel a bit sore, too, at the suggestion that the regulation permitting us to take the sections separately is a "slack" one. How many men could work fifty hours a week in a busy library, and attempt to take the whole course at one gulp? We must keep this side of the argument to the front. Local authorities have not made much account of our studies so far, and that we should be grinding away at our work for no other reason than the desire to prove our worth on the technical side is worthy, we claim, of better treatment at the hands of the powers that be.

When assistants understand definitely that the Diploma is to mark a man as a fit candidate for a vacant librarianship, when they realise that there are to be no added details when one is half way on the journey, then, and not till then, will the support be forthcoming for which the Library Association seems to appeal in vain.

PARSON LOT.



LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

• • •

CATALOGUES.

Cork: Carnegie Free Library, Anglen Street. Books of history, biography and travels in the Lending Library. Compiled by James Wilkinson, Librarian. 122 pages, 8vo. 1906.

In two parts: (1) an author list, and (2) a classified list arranged according to the Dewey classification with a subject index. Clearly arranged and handy to use.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

United States. Library of Congress. List of books (with references to periodicals) relating to child labor. 66 pages. 1906.

Select list of works relating to employers' liability. 25 pages. 1906.

List of discussions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, with special reference to negro suffrage. 18 pages. 1906.

Three select bibliographies compiled under the direction of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin. The list on child labour is especially useful, and is fully indexed.

REPORTS.

Birkdale Public Library, first report, 1906. Stock 5,191 volumes; borrowers 2,280; volumes issued 85,117. The first year's work has been a very successful one. A course of lectures has been carried through, including a lantern lecture on "The Use and purpose of the library." The following sentences show the right spirit: "Birkdale, with a population of 19,056, and a library membership of 2,280, has 11 per cent of its population as borrowers from the library. My professional brethren tell me that, after the novelty of the first year has worn off, we may expect decreases during the following years, but, as responsible manager, I venture to differ, at least, while there is an untouched field of 39 per cent to work upon."

Hanley Public Library, nineteenth report, 1905-06. Stock 16,208 volumes; borrowers 2,363; volumes issued 107,531. "There has been a steady increase in the demand for works of an educational character, mainly owing to the fact that the new books have been placed on view in the counter bookcase." A branch evening reading room has been opened in the Grove Schools, Worthwood. An annotated supplement to the catalogue is appended.

Plymouth Public Libraries, twenty-ninth report, 1905-06. Stock 55,917 volumes; volumes issued 447,548. A course of lectures has been given, and the reading rooms have been re-arranged.

MAGAZINES, etc.

Croydon: Reader's Index, Jan.-Feb., 1907. Special features: "Notable books of the year," by W. C. Berwick-Sayers; "Periodicals and annuals."

Darwen: *Journal*, Jan., 1907. Educational books.

Eastbourne: *Bulletin*, Jan., 1907. Additions (with occasional annotations), and Works on Dante.

Lincoln: List of the books in the Lending Department relating to the Bible; List of the works of Shakespeare, and of the literature relating to Shakespeare. 8 pages each. 1906. Two unannotated but useful pamphlet lists.

Pittsburgh: *Monthly Bulletin*, Dec., 1906. Contains a long, annotated bibliography of Metal corrosion and protection.

St. Louis: *Monthly Bulletin*, Jan., 1907. Peer Gynt.

Wallasey: *Bulletin*, Dec.-Jan., 1907. Some notes on the writings of Matthew Arnold, by W. A. Sibbald. Book lists on Bernard Shaw, and Utopias. A selection of Biographical Works. Index to English, French, German and Spanish novelists.

Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Comparative legislation bulletins: (8) Municipal gas lighting; (9) Boycotting; (10) Blacklisting. Legislative lists preceded by references to literature.

Also Magazines containing lists of additions, etc., from **Brooklyn, Grand Rapids, Manchester, New York** (Circulation Dept.), **Nottingham, Pratt Institute, Sunderland**.



BY-THE-WAY NOTES.

o o o

AT the distribution of certificates and prizes in connection with the examinations of the Library Association, on January 16th, Mr. Sidney Webb, chairman of the London County Council Educational Committee, urged the need for mutual organisation among the Public Libraries of London, pointing out that though there are more books in London than have ever been in any city before, the libraries are, from a mutual point of view, quite unorganised. They constitute some two or three hundred distinct heaps of books, each heap more or less in charge of one librarian and a number of assistants. If a man goes into one library and cannot get a book, there is no machinery for making known whether the book exists in any of the other libraries of London. This means we are not getting the greatest advantage out of the immense store of London's books.

Another portion of Mr. Sidney Webb's address is worthy of note. We extract the following from *The Times* report.

"The idea that the library assistant required special education, was a new one, but it was one which had 'caught hold' and was now very widely accepted. There was just as much need for preliminary training in the case of library assistants, and for that training to be verified and certificated before their appointment, or, at any rate, before their promotion, as there was in the case of sanitary inspectors. The profession of a librarian was worth nothing at all if it

was looked upon merely as the building out of novels over the summer. Unless they were stamped with some power behind them, they had better give it up and leave a more substantial reputation. As a matter of fact, there was very much more in it than that. There had to be some good literature that there were none. And what was the purpose of the summer school professors should be placed on a level with those of the day, the school, the doctor, or the schoolmaster. Every person that came to the school was asked to do a good deal more with it than that. They were asked to do it so that they would be adequately rewarded for their efforts. The school, the school library, assistant, must be in it. It was not in the position of a schoolmaster.

Lectures at the Royal Institution on the subject of the Guildhall Library, Mr. Charles Webster, Secretary of the Corporation of London, presented the history of the library in an attractive form. Webster, continuing his address, Mr. Webster said that in thought, instead of being born in many new authorities with their individual libraries, they should be in a common library in London—three on the north and three on the south. He also urged that there should be no competition in order to establish lending libraries for students, to make them to take them back, they visited to study.

At a recent meeting of the House of Lords Library Committee, attention was drawn to the growing use of "bad words" in novels, and the suggestion was made that the committee should read books before giving them to the House. This, as the chairman observed, would be a big task, indeed, and would well be undertaken. We are not surprised, but it seems a pity that modern novelists should, in their attempts at realism, occasion reading and all to the use of words common enough in conversation a century ago, but almost unknown today. Please, gentlemen.

CONFIDENTIAL

106

BLACKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY

On 10th 1890-day week, January, you gave notice of the subject of *The Blackburn Public Library*. The notice was a number of interesting instances, and you must give the name of the collection as at a place of Blackburn which appears in the same page of the 1890 day.

Thanking you for attention.

Blackburn.

R. HESTON

Librarian and Director

The collection referred to by Mr. Heston is important. It appears that "Blackburn" was a printer's error. But being the place involved. The subject was a Blackburn, under the same collection, and at 1890 day—a splendid one.—Ed.

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

A—GENERALIA.

The Schoolmaster's Year-book and directory, 1907 : a reference book of secondary education in England and Wales ; including Part I—General information, a review of the year, etc. ; Part II—Alphabetical lists of secondary schoolmasters and schools. London : Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. lxii. + 574. Price 6s. net. **A 119.55**

Contains, besides the information given in the title, the latest Board of Education report, Council report for 1905, Regulations for secondary schools, Instructions of pupil-teachers, the full text of the Education Bill of 1902, etc.

Addison (Julia de Wolf). *The Art of the Dresden gallery :* a critical survey of the schools and painters as represented in the royal collection. London : George Bell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. x. + 455, *ill., ports., plans.* Price 6s. net. **A 667**

The Dresden gallery contains many pictures painted by Rubens, Rembrandt, Holbein, Van Eyck, probably the greatest picture of Raphael, Van Dyck's *Man in Armour*, Titian's *Tribute Money*, and some specimens of the art of Correggio, Murillo, Dürer and others. The author deals with the pictures in the chronological order of the schools represented, commencing with the early Italians, Raphael and Correggio, the Venetians, the later Italians and the Spanish masters, the early Flemish, Dutch and German, commenting on the French and English schools, and concluding with an account of the work of modern German painters. Separate chapters are given on the pastels and miniatures exhibited in the gallery, on a comparison of the work of Rubens and Van Dyck, and on Rembrandt and his contemporaries. A bibliography on the subject is appended.

B-C—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Darbyshire (H.). *Precision grinding :* a practical book on the use of grinding machinery for practical machine-men. London : A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 168, *ill.* Price 6s. net. **B 142**

The author discusses grinding wheels and their manufacture, economy of wheel and quality of finish, and some of the causes of defective work, and compares methods of grinding. He explains and comments on plain cylindrical grinding, plain surface grinding, other machines, machine tools and gauging and on laps and lapping. Tables for the use of the mechanic are appended.

Jephson (Henry). *The Sanitary evolution of London.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 440, *map*. Price 6s. net.

B 299 U 9

A narrative of the principal incidents in the sanitary history of London from the middle of the last century, when sanitary improvement was first attempted down to the present time. Gives an account of the principal measures passed by the legislature to remove the evils under which the people suffered, and depicts the varying phases in the long struggle toward the better state of the public health now existing, and describes the part the local governing authorities had in expediting or delaying that result.

The author is sanitary authority to the London County Council.

Parshall (H. F.) and H. M. Robert. *Electric railway engineering.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 4°, 12", pp. xxii. + 475, *ill., plans*. Price 42s. net.

B 508.226

Part I. deals with the mechanics of electric traction, Part II. with the generation and transmission of the electric energy, and Part III. with rolling-stock.

Wells (Manmath C.). *Impressions of a wanderer.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 232. Price 5s. net.

B 602

Written with the "object of placing before the prospective traveller the advantages and conditions of travel," from the point of view of the observant pleasure-seeker. The author deals with the subjects of the language and the coinage of foreign countries and the physical and moral features of the inhabitants. Special chapters are given on Norway, the land of the midnight sun, and the Scandinavian fjords, on Japan, the land of the rising sun, and on Hawaii, the Sandwich Islands, and the Near East.

Lodge (Sir Oliver). *Electrons: or the nature and properties of negative electricity.* London: George Bell, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. xvi. + 230, *diag.* Price 6s. net.

C 007

This book is founded on a lecture given by the author in 1902 before the Institution of Electrical Engineers on the subject: "Recent progress towards the nature of electricity." The author describes the properties of an electric charge, touches upon some of the difficulties recently promulgated concerning the electrical theory of matter, and goes at length into the questions of electric inertia, the foreshadowing of the atom or indivisible unit of electricity, the ionisation of gases. Chapters are given also on a determination of the speed and electrochemical equivalent of cathode rays, a determination of the mass of an electron, and on further details concerning electrons and ions.

Prefaced is a list of technical terms used with their symbols and meanings, and appended are amongst other information a calculation of inertia of an electric charge, the size of the orbit of a radiating electron, the constitution of an electron, and a short article on electric saturation, &c.

Guyer (Michael F.). *Animal micrology: practical exercises in microscopical methods.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. x. + 240, *ill., diag.* Price 9s. net.

C 170

Intended primarily as a laboratory manual for the use of the student, and the author treats more of the details of procedure than of special processes or discriminations between re-agents. He deals at length with the question of the preparation of re-agents, the killing and fixing of specimens, the paraffin celloidin and freezing methods, and the reconstruction of objects from sections. Appended are a short, non-technical account of the principles of the microscope, the formulæ for a number of the most widely used re-agents with comments on their uses and manipulation, tables of tissues and organs, a description of the preparation of microscopic material for a course of general zoology and a table of equivalent weights and measures.

F—BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Beebe (C. William). *The Bird: its form and function.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. xii. + 496, *ill., diag.* Price 14s. net. **F 600**

Tells the story of the evolution of birds; discusses their ancestors, framework of the body, feathers, skull, organs of nutrition, food, breath, muscles and nerves, sense, beaks and bills, heads and necks, wings, body, feet and legs, tails and eggs. A chapter is given to the subject of the bird in the egg, and a brief list of useful books to the student is added.

G—ETHNOLOGY.

Werner (A.). *Natives of British Central Africa.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. xii. + 303, *ill., map.* *The Native Races of the British Empire Series.* Price 6s. net. **G 007**

"One of a series of ethnographical handbooks intended to convey accurate information in a popular and readable form." The manners, customs, physical appearance, tribal marks, food, marriage and funeral rites, arts and industries, religion, magic-worship, language, tradition, history and folk tales of the native inhabitants are minutely described; and the organisation of the tribes, and their forms of government are discussed. A bibliography of the subject is appended.

Thomas (Northcote W.). *The Natives of Australia.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. viii. + 256, *ill., map.* *The Native Races of the British Empire Series.* Price 6s. net. **G 008**

Ethnographical handbook intended to convey accurate information in a popular and readable form. The author commences with a general description of the continent—its flora, fauna, etc.—and a consideration of the probable origin of the Australian aborigines, enumerating the early theories on the subject, and examining the existing proofs of the antiquity of man in Australia. He then passes to the study of the native human inhabitants, describes their physical appearance, stature and physiognomy, and personal adornment and ornamentation, their language, knowledge of art, science and medicine, their manufacture and use of stone implements and of various agricultural and domestic articles—fish-hooks, string, baskets and nets, huts and canoes. He discusses the prevailing native ideas of religion and magic, the manner of their disposal of the dead, and their social system.

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Clark (Victor S.). *The Labour movement in Australasia: a study in social democracy.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 327. Price 6s. net. **L 106 P 0**

Describes the history of the political labour party of Australasia, and analyses its policy and the results of that policy. The author claims that the socialism of Australasia is unique—its object being to secure instruments by which workers may control industry—a socialism without doctrines or a preconceived ideal of society. Chapters are given on the country and its resources, the people and institutions, working men and trades unions, the political labour movement, the labour programme, minimum wage boards, industrial arbitration acts, the juristic aspects of compulsory arbitration, and the economic and social effects of industrial regulation.

Kebbel (T. E.). *The Agricultural labourer: a summary of his position.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 176. *Social Science Series.* Price 2s. 6d. net. **L 109**

Contains chapters on cottages in 1906, allotments, small holdings, benefit societies, co-operative farms, etc., and a description of present-day village life. Appended are tables of wages.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

Chambers (Robert W.). *The Fighting chance*. London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 442, *ill.* Price 6s. N 020

Cleave (Lucas). *The Rose geranium*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 311. Price 6s. net. N 020

The leading characters are a British ambassador at Washington, and afterwards at Paris, his wife and her lover, who is in the diplomatic service.

Lodge (Thomas). *Rosalynde: a novel*. London: Geo. Routledge, 1907. 8°, 9½", pp. 152. *Ill.* by Thomas Maybank. *The Photogravure and Colour Series*. Price 3s. 6d. net. N 020

Polan (Narcisse Lucien de). *Clairice; story of a crystal heart: chronicle mainly true*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 140. Price 3s. 6d. N 020

The scene is laid in England, Spain and France in the early eighteenth century. The whole happenings are foretold by a juggler, at the beginning of the story, and everything falls out as he rather enigmatically predicts.

Written by the author of "Night on the world's highway."

Sweeting (Jeannie). *Rodrick Dalton's last stake*. A. H. Stockwell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 250. Price 3s. 6d. N 020

Sigerson (George). *Bards of the Gael and Gall: examples of the poetic literature of Erin done into English after the metres and modes of the Gael*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. xvi. + 432, *port.* *Second Edition*. Price 6s. net. N 102 N 412

"An anthology of translated Gaelic poetry, giving in historically-arranged series specimens of verse, from the earliest known to that of recent times, it essays to present them in the exact spirit, form and structure of the originals." The author gives examples from the poems, folk songs and lullabies of the Cuchulainn, Fionn, Milesian, Ossianic, Gall and Norse, Gael and Norman periods down to the poetry of comparatively recent years.

The author is President of the National Literary Society of Ireland.

Patmore (Coventry). *Poetical works*. London: George Bell, 1907. 8°, 6½", pp. xiv. + 289 and 266. 2 v. Price 3s. net. each. N 150

Nicholson (Watson). *The Struggle for a free stage in London*. London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 475. Price 10s. 6d. net. N 241 U 9

Presents an account of the history of London theatres between 1660 and 1840, and comprises a minute study of the establishment in London by Charles II. of a theatrical monopoly, which continued unchallenged during the first half-century of the Patent Theatres, and the prolonged struggle against this monopoly that came to its legal end only in 1843, with the Theatre Regulations Bill. The book deals especially with the Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, which enjoyed, during the greater portion of the period mentioned, a royal monopoly to present plays and other dramatic performances and describes the rise of the Haymarket and the Goodman's Fields Theatres and other competitors, mostly unsuccessful, with these for the patronage of the public. Appended is a bibliography on the subject.

Patmore (Coventry). *Principle in art; and other essays*. London: George Bell, 1907. 8°, 6½", pp. viii. + 265. Price 3s. net. N 308

Patmore (C.). *Religio Poetæ.* London: George Bell. 1907. 8°, 6½", pp. viii. + 175. Price 3s. net. **N 308**

Essays on religion, Christianity an experimental science, ancient and modern ideas of purity, Christianity and "progress," conscience, seers, thinkers and talkers, the limitations of genius, thoughts on knowledge and inequality, &c.

— *The Rod, the root and the flower.* London: George Bell, 1907. 8°, 6½", pp. viii. + 234. Price 3s. net. **N 308**

Torrey (Bradford). *Friends on the shelf.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 350. Price 5s. net. **N 308**

Essays by an American critic on William Hazlitt, Edward Fitzgerald, Thoreau, Robert Louis Stevenson, Keats, Anatole France, The Grace of obscurity, Quotability, A Defence of the travellers' notebook and on the lack of an American literature.

P-V—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Wright (J. C.). *In the good old times.* London: Eliot Stock, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 366. Price 6s. net. **Y 500.17**

The author has endeavoured to give the reader an insight into the methods of travelling, fashions in dress, politics, wage-problems, severity and leniency of the law, and the social and moral character of the people who inhabited the country in that vast period which is commonly referred to as "the good old times." However ridiculous some of the manners and customs of our forefathers may appear, the author has never lost sight of the fact that it is to them that we are indebted for our present advances in civilisation.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Walpole (Sir Spenser). *Studies in biography.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 378, *port.* Price 15s. net. **X 044**

Intended to supplement his previous work—*The History of England from 1815*—by giving, instead of a general chronological history, sketches of the chief actors in the annals of the period. The subjects chosen for the essays are—Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Dufferin, Edward Gibbon, Prince Bismarck, Emperor Napoleon III., and the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury.

Parry (D. H.). *Britain's roll of glory: or, the Victoria Cross, its heroes and their valour; from personal accounts, official records, and regimental tradition.* London: Cassell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 536. *Enlarged Edition.* Price 6s. **X 136**

This edition has been enlarged, and includes the 522 recipients gazetted up to the time of going to press. Somaliland, Crete, South Africa, the Chinese Legations, Ashantee, Nigeria and Thibet are all included. This volume is the only record of the order so far published in which mention of every Victoria Cross hero is to be found, and it is based on material supplied to the writer by the War Office authorities, by V.C. officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and by the relatives of some of those now deceased.

Sichel (Walter). *Emma, Lady Hamilton: a biography, compiled from new and original sources and documents; together with an appendix of notes and some new letters.* London: A. Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. 551, *port.* *New Popular Edition.* Price 7s. 6d. net. **X 4823**

Bisland (Elizabeth). *The Life and letters of Lafcadio Hearn.* London: Constable, 1907. 2 v. 8°, 9", pp. viii. + 475 and 529, *ill., ports.* Price 24s. net. **X 4860**

The life of Lafcadio Hearn, who died in 1904, was romantic and interesting. Born of Greek and Irish parentage in the Ionian Islands, with an added strain of gipsy blood, he was all his life a wanderer. He lived at various times with a wealthy aunt in Wales, in the ascetic atmosphere of a Roman Catholic College, in extreme poverty on the East Side of New York, in Bohemian literary circles in Cincinnati and New Orleans, in many parts of the American tropics, and finally, during the fourteen years before his death in that country, as a citizen of Japan. Throughout these wanderings he constantly enjoyed the friendship of some of the most distinguished persons of his time, and was always a student of men and opinions, as well as an artist constantly growing in his mastery of letters. His biographer enjoyed Hearn's friendship for nearly thirty years, and had the advantage of seeing him in many of his different environments. The bulk of the book, however, consists of Hearn's letters to a variety of correspondents, covering a period of thirty-five years. Hearn was one of the best letter-writers of his age, and in variety, eloquence and wit his letters have—with the possible exception of Stevenson's—no peer in recent years; while the continually changing geographic background of the letters and the great multitude of subjects which are touched on give them a body which few collections of letters have ever shown. The volumes also contain some fragments of autobiography which brings the story of his inner life down to the point at which the correspondence began.

Kropotkin (Prince). *Memoirs of a revolutionist.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xxii. + 468, *port.* *Second Edition.* Price 6s. net. **X 5773**

Life in Russia during the last century. Prince Kropotkin gives a detailed account of the Moscow of his childhood, of his early life in the corps of pages, and afterwards as an officer of the Cossacks of the Amur. He describes the awakening of the working-man to a full understanding of his position and opportunities under the existing regime, and the dawn of the present revolutionary movement in Russia, and gives an account of his experiences while imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg and his relations with the Anarchist-Socialist Bakunin. In the preface to this edition, the author brings his account up to the present time, commenting on the character of Father Gapon, Red Sunday, and the recent strikes and assassinations in St. Petersburg and in the provinces.

George Brandes also contributes a preface in the form of a short appreciation of Prince Kropotkin and his work.

Canning (Albert S. G.). *Shakespeare studied in six plays.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 545. Price 16s. net. **X 7860**

The plays dealt with are *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *King John*, *Richard II.*, *Henry IV.*, and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Written by the author of "Shakespeare studied in eight plays."

Cust (Lionel). *Van Dyck.* London: George Bell, 1906. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 152, *ill., port.* *Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture Series.* Price 5s. net. **X 8573**

Commences with an account of the early life and surroundings of Anthony Van Dyck, and his connection with Rubens and the Flemish school of painters. Comments on Van Dyck's first visit to England, his journey to Italy and Sicily, and his stays at Genoa, Venice, Rome and Palermo, and traces the influence of Titian on the young painter. Describes Van Dyck's reception at the English court, his friendship with Charles the First and Henrietta Maria, the great

houses of Villiers, Stuart, Herbert, Wharton and Wriothesley, from whom he received commissions, his portraits of Lord Strafford and Archbishop Laud, his connection with the famous Royalist architect Inigo Jones, his last visit to Paris and death in England. A chapter is given on Van Dyck as an etcher. Appended is a catalogue of the principal paintings of Sir Anthony Van Dyck arranged in order of the countries in which they now are.

The author is the director of the National Portrait Gallery of London.

REVIEWS.

THE "Literary Year-Book and Bookman's Directory," 1907, has attained its 11th annual issue, and contains several important features, which render it of particular value for library use. Most of the original features are retained, such as the directory of authors; the extracts on copyright law; lists of publishers and book-sellers; periodical publications; societies; Public Libraries, &c., and in addition, with a separate title-page, there appears a "Bibliography of the writings in prose and verse of George Meredith," by A. J. K. Esdaile.

In general character, the Year-Book is very much on the lines of previous issues, and the list of authors has been extended and improved. There is still room for further improvement in this list, particularly in the direction of including more living authors of repute, and excluding a large number of second-rate novelists, who are only responsible for one or two mediocre books of ephemeral interest. There is also considerable room for improvement in the selection of foreign authors, particularly French and German, and the American selection might also be revised. In a work of this kind, what the literary man wants is particulars of the authors and works of enduring interest, and more especially, information concerning books on special topics, and this might be done by cutting out the nonentities at present included, extending the list of writers on special subjects; omitting publishers' names after titles, as these are only occasionally, and not regularly given; and adding a brief classified list of topics and the writers thereon. This would be much more useful to literary men than the present somewhat scrappy and random list of authors.

Of much more interest from the point of view of the librarian is the hundred pages devoted to Public Libraries, with statistics of their issues, stock, staff, income, &c. This list has been compiled according to a schedule of particulars prepared or authorised by the Library Association, and is a vast improvement upon anything which has appeared since Greenwood's "British Library Year-Book." Most public librarians have filled in exhaustive returns relating to all kinds of particulars concerning Public Libraries, and they will hail with rejoicing the fact that this "Literary Year-Book" has *published* such information instead of apparently filing it, after putting hundreds of people to the trouble of collecting information. The information given

concerning libraries is prefaced by an article on the year's work by a public librarian, in which are reviewed the principal happenings during the past year. Following this is the list of principal libraries in the United Kingdom, setting out in full the statistical information already mentioned. A considerable number of towns have not sent particulars, and in other cases, the information is also somewhat scanty. The form in which the information is set forth is also capable of considerable improvement, and we would suggest, that, in future issues, each library area should be treated as a unit, and the information given in such a way as to make it perfectly clear that the whole library area is dealt with, and not simply the work of a central or a branch library. For example, on page 639, the Hammersmith Public Library is stated to have issued 3,874 tickets, and to have issued from the lending library over 100,000 volumes, but at the end of the paragraph we discover that this does not include branch library work, which is separately stated, without giving the number of borrowers at the branches. The effect of this is to show that Hammersmith issues annually over 300,000 volumes to less than 4,000 borrowers, which on the face of it, is simply preposterous, in view of the fact that the average issue per borrower is just about thirty volumes per annum. It would be much better to ignore branches altogether, as a separate item of information, and to give the total issues, lending and reference, total number of borrowers, and every other item complete, as regards the library system as a whole, and not broken up in this irritating and misleading manner. Several librarians have already made errors in the use of this book, by assuming that the figures given were inclusive of a library's whole operations, instead of which, on closer examination, it has turned out that the information simply related to the central library. There are one or two other points on which the list can be improved, and among them may be noted the following:—To specify under the name of the town the nature of the administrative area, *i.e.*, whether it is a county-borough, an urban district, or a parish. This kind of information is often exceedingly useful. The population, according to last census or latest available figures should also be given, as on this factor, comparative estimates are based, and it is not always convenient to turn up such particulars in other books of reference. Another feature which should prove of considerable interest at the present time, when Dr. Carnegie's gifts are so much in evidence, would be a brief statement of the date and cost of library buildings. This is often an invaluable item for library authorities. Another important item which could be advantageously included would be the annual sums spent on books, periodicals, binding, salaries, and repayment of loans. These are most important financial items, and are constantly being required by other libraries. Room could be made for the inclusion of such items by further abbreviations, or by omitting such items as local collection, juvenile collection, and phases of work which are common to nearly all libraries. It should be quite easy by the use of initials only to express words like indicator, open-access, classification, assistants, branches, and so on, and if this were done, the features suggested by us could be

added, without, to any appreciable extent, increasing the bulk of the work. It might also be observed that special features of library work such as Sunday opening, the obliteration of betting news, the limitation of newspapers, and other subsidiary questions of policy, could be dealt with much more clearly and easily in the editor's review of the year's work. At present one has to wade through a whole lot of places to find out the towns in which "blacking out" is practised, and in the same way, with several other subjects, a similar course must be pursued. Perhaps, in addition to a general statement of progress, with regard to such items, the editor would consider for his next year's work, the propriety of furnishing summaries of important methods of work, such as were given in Greenwood's "British Library Year-Book." By doing this, anyone would be enabled instantly to ascertain the number of places which have adopted the open-access system; which use the indicator, for all classes, or for fiction only; which use exact classification schemes; or which specialise in any particular lines. Such a summary would add enormously to the value of the list, and it could easily be extended to items of work which have been omitted from the body of the list, owing to lack of space.

The work is one which may be heartily commended to the notice of librarians, and if, as is possible, it is recognised in the future as a professional Year-Book by the Library Association, it will doubtless take its place, as an indispensable tool for librarians.

Ballinger (John) and others. *The Bible in Wales: a study in the history of the Welsh people, with an introductory address and a bibliography.* London: H. Sotheran & Co., 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. 176, *ill.* Price 8s. 6d. net. **K 110.U 2**

Though modestly refraining from placing his name on the title-page, Mr. John Ballinger, chief librarian of Cardiff Public Library, is responsible for the compilation of this book; one which must grow in value with years, as probably never again will so rich a collection of the Scriptures in Welsh be gathered together as that exhibited at Cardiff in 1904 in celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. That exhibition provided the material which rendered it possible to record the mass of information contained in this volume.

The opening address by Sir John Williams gives an admirable summary of the story of the production of the Scriptures in the Welsh tongue, and incidentally mentions Mari Jones' bare-footed walk of twenty-five miles to Bala to procure a Bible—a walk which was the indirect, if not direct, cause of the issue of cheap Bibles for use in the principality! It is, however, to the historical chapters, which we owe to Mr. Ballinger, that we turn for the detailed record of the growth of the early and subsequent editions, and a remarkable story it is. Though

existing in MS. earlier, the first printed translations of the Scriptures into Welsh were of parts only : for example, the earliest known (1546) consisted of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and three verses from the New Testament.

The first complete Bible in Welsh was finished in 1588—a small folio book in black letters, containing 1122 pages, a reproduction of the title page of which forms the frontispiece of the volume. As the Bible was printed in London, and set by compositors who presumably did not understand Welsh, it is not surprising that some printers' errors crept into the text. We have no space to refer to the editions issued from that day to the year 1900, and must refer enquirers to the remarkable bibliography which occupies ninety-one pages of the book (separately paged). We have but one regret to express, as Mr. Ballinger says in the preface, the bibliography was printed first, and some divergencies exist between data there and in the historical essay—we think an *errata* might well have been included in order to make this bibliography *perfect*, considering the vast amount of labour expended upon its production. The differences, however, seem to be few and slight, and little lessen the value of that section. Ten illustrations add to the interest of the book, which we do not hesitate to say will be the classic work on the Bible in the Welsh language.

Thomson (Chas.). The Old Covenant commonly called the Old Testament translated from the Septuagint. Hove : S. F. Pells, 1907. 2 vols. 8°, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. lxii. + 712 and 720, *ill.* New Edition.

A translation of this celebrated version in the vernacular is certainly a desideratum in a Public Library, and until a standard one is undertaken by the Universities or some other authoritative body, it is necessary to have recourse to such as are the fruit of private enterprise. Of these there are but two, one published in America at the beginning of last century, the other in England thirty-six years later.

Of the former by CHARLES THOMSON, a facsimile English edition was published by Mr. Pells in 1904, and as showing the demand there is for such a work, we think librarians may be glad to know that a second edition of this has just been printed. The editor in his preface (p. lxii.) gives a short account of the translator, who issued this work in his 79th year, a history of the Septuagint version, with illustrations of MSS., and deals with the differences between it and the Hebrew as now known.

The translation is extremely literal, in many places indeed almost to baldness and vagueness, and we cannot always agree with the renderings, but that as a whole the work is valuable, is evident from the testimony of Mr. Edmunds of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who writes : " His work was praised by the best English scholars from the first, and still continues to be so." (*Penn. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Oct. 1891).

THE INDICATOR CONSIDERED AS A MODERN LIBRARY APPLIANCE.

By A. KIRBY GILL, *Librarian, Twickenham Public Library.*

o o o

MUCH has already been said and written upon the subject of the indicator: but in view of the general trend of advanced Public Library administration a little space may with advantage be devoted again to the consideration of its value as a modern library appliance. Passing over (a) the decision of that curiously constituted committee formed in 1879 to consider and report on indicators, and (b) the support which it received in 1880 from the Library Association, it may be said that for the next fourteen or fifteen years the indicator system was the popular, almost the universal, system in vogue throughout the country. Of late years professional opinion as to its value has undergone a remarkable change. The reaction which has set in was brought about chiefly by the introduction of Open Access in 1894, with the many reforms that accompanied it, though much, doubtless, was due to the prevalence of a more exact and systematic knowledge of librarianship, and to the natural evolution of ideas. It is not, however, intended in this paper to compare the indicator with the open access system, but with others suitable to the requirements of a closed library.

The problem continually facing librarians and committees is this: given a closed library, what is the most advantageous, systematic, and economical issue method to adopt? There is a choice of three systems:—

- (a) Indicator.
- (b) Card-charging.
- (c) Card-charging, with Indicator for Fiction.

And I propose here briefly to consider the relative claims, value, and cost of each. As all abstract comparisons would be worse than useless for this purpose, I shall consider these points in relation to the same imaginary library, consisting of 10,000 volumes (8,000 Non-Fiction, 2,000 Fiction) and 4,000 borrowers.

(a) Indicator.

Ignoring the Dent, Elliot, Kennedy, and Chivers indicators, I take the Cotgreave as the best known representative of its class, it being beyond doubt more extensively used than any other make. And for the most authoritative statement in support of the indicator, I take the paper which Mr. Cotgreave read before the Library Association on May 15th, 1902. He there tabulates the following seven claims advanced for the indicator by its advocates:—

1. That it saves the time and labour of the staff considerably.
2. That it prevents a good deal of undesirable or unnecessary conversation between the staff and the readers.

3. That it prevents friction between the staff and the readers.
4. That it not only enables the librarian and principal assistants to give more time to their special work, but also to assisting readers.
5. That it gives satisfaction to the readers by enabling them to ascertain for themselves whether the book required is in or out, and also in the greater rapidity with which they are served.
6. That it adds to the working value of a book.
7. That in some indicators the records of the books are brought together and centralised in such manner as to give information frequently required, in a much quicker and effective manner (sic) than by any other system.

Of these seven claims, Nos. 2 and 3 are too true to call for any comment. There is something to be said for No. 1. Though it is probably at the expense of a certain amount of method, a saving of time and labour ought certainly to be effected. It is claimed by some librarians who have used both methods, that the Card Charging system is equally as rapid. But it is difficult to understand how this can well be. Certainly the indicator system was an improvement upon the antiquated ledger systems it displaced. With the speed and precision of the card charging used in open access libraries, however, it will bear no comparison. No. 4 may be true as regards small libraries. Small libraries, however, cannot afford and do not require an indicator. As regards the average Public Library, it has no practical significance. The first part of No. 5 will be readily conceded: not so the latter. To many readers the consulting of the indicator is a laborious and distasteful ordeal. Nos. 6 and 7 cannot be admitted, while Mr. Congreve's statements that readers of higher class literature will generally find the books required marked in on the indicator; that the objection to the great amount of space required by the indicator compared with other systems is more fanciful than real; that the pockets used in the card-charging system are an extra strain upon the binding; and that the indicator is more economical than card-charging, are inaccurate.

The points to be noted in favour of the indicator then, are that it saves a certain amount of time and labour, and indicates to the public whether required books are in or out. In order to do this in a library of 10,000 volumes, an initial expenditure of about £60 must be incurred.

(b) Card-charging.

This system has been adopted with complete success in several of our large provincial libraries, some of which have discarded the indicator in favour of it, while in many cases it has been chosen in the first instance in preference to other methods. Its chief advantages are its simplicity, economy, and adjustability. The claims urged on its behalf are that the space it occupies is extremely small, and always in proportion to the number of volumes actually in circulation; that each day's issues may be kept in a separate way, either strictly classified or in simple numerical order; that the record of each day's work is always

seen compact and complete in itself; while, day by day, overdue books declare themselves automatically.

All these claims are well founded. For the checking of overdue no more perfect method than that of the tray system could be devised. The objection sometimes brought against it on the score of accident may be dismissed. Experience has proved that even should such an accident occur, the issues can be so easily rearranged that it is a matter of small moment. While more systematic and economical than the indicator, however, it necessitates occasional delays, and affords no information to borrowers as to whether required books are in or out. For a library of 10,000 volumes, this system costs about £12.

(c) Card-charging, with Indicator for Fiction.

In this system a small indicator is used for fiction only, and merely to indicate books in or out. The whole of the registration work is done by means of cards, as in the previous method. The indicator is not an essential part of the machinery: it is added purely for the convenience of borrowers. It is claimed by the advocates of this issue method that the good points of the other two systems are retained, while their bad points are eradicated. All the advantages of the card-charging method are secured, and as fiction readers are enabled to ascertain that the books they want are in before asking for them, no unnecessary demands are made upon the time of the staff. As it is only required for the 2,000 volumes of fiction in a library of 10,000 volumes, the indicator, instead of £60, costs about £13; which, together with £12 for the card-charging requisites, gives a total of £25 for the system complete.

A more detailed summary of the cost of the three systems for a library of 10,000 volumes may be of use, and serves to bring out more emphatically the enormous difference involved in initial expenditure alone.

(a) Indicator.

Indicator for 10,000 volumes	...	...	£60	0	0
4,000 borrowers' tickets	...	...	2	0	0
One readers' ticket-rack in oak	...	...		18	0
			£62	18	0

(b) Card-charging.

10,000 book-pockets...	...	...	£2	0	0
4,000 do., for conjoining readers' cards	...	...		16	0
and book cards in issue tray	...	...		2	5
10,000 book-cards	...	...		2	5
10 issue trays...	...	...		2	15
One set date issue guides, fibre	...	...		6	6
One set numerical issue guides	...	...		2	0
One set fine guides and special headings	...	...		5	0
4,000 borrowers' tickets, cloth-lined	...	...		2	0
One readers' ticket-rack in oak	...	...		18	0
One sorting tray in oak for daily issues	...	...		15	0
			£12	2	6

(c) Card-charging, with Indicator for Fiction.

Indicator for 2,000 volumes	--	--	£13	0	0
Card-charging requisites	--	--	12	2	6
			£25	2	6

In this calculation nothing has been added to the cost of the indicator for placing it in an oak frame, nor for the extra counter space required; while the total cost of the card-charging method can be reduced by £1 13s. by dispensing with the ticket-rack and sorting tray, which are only necessary in very busy libraries.

Having regard to these figures, one can only be amazed to find, on referring to the *Literary Year Book* for 1907, the number of little libraries—in one instance actually a library of 800 volumes boasts one!—burdened with the weight of apparatus so costly and inessential as the indicator. When such places as Bradford with 90,000, Chelsea with 26,000, Birmingham with 120,000, and Liverpool with nearly 150,000 volumes, find simple ledgers or card-charging efficient, it is difficult to understand why full indicators should be deemed necessary in libraries ranging from 2,000 down to 1,000 volumes. Unfortunately, too, one finds from the *Literary Year Book*, and associated always with the indicator, such things as “alphabetical,” “numerical,” and “main classes” arrangements still surviving, instead of proper classification.

It also appears, from the returns published in the *Literary Year Book*, that more than half the Public Libraries using indicators issue less than 100 volumes per day, which means in most cases the tremendous labour of giving out about fifteen books an hour! Imagine the colossal folly of committees after committees being advised to purchase expensive and comparatively useless apparatus simply because other libraries have done so. The extent to which the limited library rate has been made to suffer in the past through the incompetence of library authorities and their tendency to copy in a blind and thoroughly unbusinesslike manner, the example of other places is very well illustrated in the history of indicators and other pieces of apparatus. It has become a tradition that indicators are necessary parts of the equipment of a library, and so committees and their advisers have adopted mechanical instead of more enlightened methods of public service. The chief claim of the indicator is that it is a labour-saving device, but surely in any library issuing fewer than 400 volumes daily it can only be an expensive and unnecessary obstruction to both readers and staff.

For closed libraries using an indicator at all, the card-charging system, with indicator for fiction, is almost certainly the system of the near future. And improvements such as that introduced by the Graham author-indicator, whereby all the works of an author may be brought together, and the names of the authors shown in alphabetical order, will naturally commend themselves to librarians adopting this issue

method. But now that librarians and library authorities are alive to the subsidiary part which the indicator plays, and to the great expenditure which it involves—an expenditure out of all proportion to the work which it accomplishes, it must undoubtedly make way for more economical, systematic and advanced methods, and quietly take its place besides those other things whose doom, a few years ago, its own appearance heralded.



REFORM IN INDEXING METHODS.

o o o

IF ever there was a class of work that demanded the faculty of "clear thinking," it is indexing. It is a task, however, that is largely placed in the hands of those whose brains are in a very cloudy condition. The faculties which these persons seem pre-eminently to be lacking in, are those of analysis and co-ordination. It really appears as if in a large journalistic establishment, or a publishing house, the least intelligent member of the staff was told off to prepare the indexes to the various ventures there conducted. And yet the extraordinary part of it is, that there is no vocation, the merits of which kindly critics are more ready to enlarge upon than indexing. The same appreciativeness is manifested towards the man as well as his work. An approving public is ever ready to pat a good indexer on his back, and to pay nice compliments to him about his performance: but things rarely get further than that: market prices in the indexing world rule low, and the only reward for ability in execution and promptness in delivery of the compilation, is too often as scanty a fee as can be paid with decency. "*Laudatur virtus et alget*"!

*

*

*

The same hypocritical spirit pervades the criticism of bad indexing. Very often poor and ignorant compilations go unnoticed; in fact they generally do. Occasionally, however, the "quidnunc," or professional fault-finder, who has time to spend on tracing out inconsistencies, lifts up his hands in holy horror at missing entries and ridiculous inversions. I once even remember the indexing of Hansard's Debates being hauled over the coals in the House of Commons. This would be all very well if something came of it, but nothing ever does come of it. The whole thing ends in smoke. The bad indexer never sees the error of his ways simply because nothing is done to improve him.

*

*

*

During the course of his Dedicatory Address given at the opening of the new building and hall of the Boston Medical Library Association more than five and twenty years ago, Oliver Wendell Holmes said that

he conceived the formation of indexes, more especially of indexes to periodical literature, to be one of the principal tasks worthy of performance at the hands of that and the next generation of scholars. After alluding to the high value set by himself and the more literary of his fellow-countrymen on the index then lately published by Mr. Cushing to the one hundred and twenty volumes of the *North American Review*, he drove home the force of these and other statements, equally valuable, equally lucid, but here too numerous to quote, by the following remarks in the style of which he was so excellent a master :—

"A great portion of the best writing and reading—literary, scientific, professional and miscellaneous—comes to us now, at stated intervals, in paper covers. The writer appears, as it were, in his shirt-sleeves. As soon as he has delivered his message the book-binder puts a coat on his back, and he joins the forlorn brotherhood of 'back volumes,' than which, so long as they are unindexed, nothing can be more exasperating. Who wants a lock without a key, a ship without a rudder, a binnacle without a compass, a check without a signature, a greenback without a gold-back behind it?" *

But there are so many bad rudders, keys and compasses about in the shape of indifferent indexes; this is the deplorable fact. The question is not one of necessity, which is admitted on all hands, but of quality.

In a recent issue of a journal devoted more or less to the record of the current output of literature, I see the following sentences in an "occasional" paragraph :—"Of course it is impossible to completely satisfy everybody—personally we would willingly sacrifice notes, glossaries and introduction, for a really complete index. Life is so short that we should like to see it made illegal to publish any book except a novel without an index." And yet by a curious irony, the latest index to this very journal has entries of which the following are choice examples :—

Catalogue of shilling net books. A good
Colossal books ever printed, One of the first
Disinfect books, To
President likes good strong Saxon, The
Simple words. A bishop advocates the use of

The latest index to a journal or magazine treating of educational matters shines supreme in the same method of arrangement of entries, of which the following is an assortment :—

Arithmetic master, A kindly
A science syllabus for preparatory schools, Oswald H. Latter
Canon Barnett on Education Bill
Day's correspondence on the Bill, A
Herbert and his times, George (A. G. Hyde).

* "Dedication of the new building and hall of the Boston Medical Library Association, 29, Brimley Place, December 3rd, 1876. Cambridge (Essex) Press," 1881, pp. 6-8.

Miss Bathurst v. The Board of Education Katharine Bathurst
Spectator, The, on the professional woman, a professional
 woman
 Titles, About

Exchange of teachers (with France). No entry under
 'Teachers' or 'France.'

Expenditure in Kent. No entry under 'Kent.'

Greek in the gymnasium. No entry under 'Gymnasium.'

It is well-known that many popular magazines consisting of fiction and light essays have indexes hardly worthy the name. Here, however, are two journals, one, as already said, devoted to literary output and the other to educational matters. The natural corollary of of this is that their indexes ought to be compiled by literary and educated assistants, whose literary and educational training should have taught them not to fall into such terrible traps as these entries indicate. It is a lamentable illustration of the well-worn maxim, "Quis custodiet custodes?"

And now, what lies at the root of all this erroneous work? If one may paraphrase the saying of a notorious French statesman, now many years deceased, it may be summed-up in the following words: "The title: that is the enemy?" It is extraordinary to see what faith is pinned to the infallibility and virtues of the title by indifferent and untrained indexers. If they would but realise that the title is often only a faint indication—sometimes no indication at all—of what the subject is of an essay, of a descriptive article, of a scientific paper, of a leader, "leaderette" or paragraph; if they would but dive into the contents whether great or little, and thus learn what the author means by what he says in them and not always in the title, I venture to say that fewer of these blunders would occur.

*

*

*

I do not wish to pose as an undue enthusiast, but I feel certain that though present prospects leave much to be desired there is a brighter future in store for those who take up indexing work. Only much must depend on the aspirants themselves. Uniform good work must tend in the long run to better fees being paid. If authors, editors and publishers know that there is in existence an army of young men and women, well-trained and apt at their work, their services will be willingly sought, and, in time, satisfactorily remunerated.

With regard to the *personnel* of those who in the future should form that army of indexers, there is no question that the best recruits will be drawn from the ranks of librarians, library assistants, and assistant secretaries in institutions. Some of such are doing the work now, only their employ ought to become general. A few years ago it would have been out of the question to mention library assistants, as their hours of duty were then inordinately long. A tendency to shorten those hours certainly leaves an assistant free to devote his spare time to work which is cognate to his own. The principles of indexing and cataloguing have much in common, and I

venture to say that a library assistant would think twice before making the first word of an entry, the title of a name or an article of speech, as in the astonishing instances I quoted above, where "Canon Barnett" appeared under "C" in the index, and Miss Bathurst under "M," and a "Science Syllabus" under "A"! And there is no question that as they are highly educated in general, assistants and secretaries to editors and literary men are equally qualified to do such work, particularly in the direction of book-indexing, which is an admittedly difficult task.

It is not as if the field for labour were small. It is vast and still enlarging. The number of British and American journals whose contents were indexed in the Review of Reviews Office, was in 1900 approaching double that of 1890 (196 as against 117). This statement is sufficient to show the rate of increase.

*

*

*

In training for the work, external aid cannot be dispensed with. The literature of indexing is not great, but such as is best of it should be thoroughly digested. Lectures, if interestingly delivered, supply a stimulus to students and supplement manuals and text-books. I have heard of a private course of lectures on indexing being given with successful results. It is quite time, however, that such courses were established as a routine proceeding and examination questions set to test the learners' knowledge.

*

*

*

I lay no claim to originality in the suggestions I have been making. They have been offered before no doubt more than once, but it is quite time they were heard of again. And I am certain that additional proposals for reform will be welcomed in the pages of *The Library World*.

Cataloguing is said to have emerged from its "dark ages." When will indexing do the same?

ARCHIBALD L. CLARKE.



RESEARCH WORK IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES: A WORD WITH INFORMATION DESK ASSISTANTS.

By JAMES B. THOMSON, *Sub-Librarian, Aberdeen Public Library.*

O O O

A LIBRARY may contain many thousands of books skilfully chosen, they may be classified in a manner which most perfectly guides the reader to the desired subject or book, the contents of these volumes may be elaborately set forth in different kinds of catalogues, even the buildings may be so arranged as to satisfy the most fastidious, but still there may possibly be something wanting to ensure entire

satisfaction in the operation which is necessary to the maximum of effective assistance. For libraries to rely solely on the general methods of library work is to allow the most vital opportunities of usefulness to slip past. The personal contact of librarians and their assistants with readers is an absolute necessity, if the library is to take its proper place as an educational institution. Several libraries have established information desks, and in a few of them an assistant is provided with no other work than to attend to the applications of individual readers for specific assistance in pursuing special branches of study. In other libraries the counter does duty for the information desk.

A member of a literary and debating society has undertaken to read a paper upon a certain subject. He comes to the library with diffidence, he knows very little of the subject which he proposes to treat, he consults the subject catalogue, but after a search of half-an-hour, it does not reveal the title of a book likely to contain the information desired. He is unwilling to trouble the assistant who appears to be very busy writing at the back of the counter, and consequently he walks home soliloquising upon the uselessness of the library. Of course, the general public ought to be aware that it is the duty of library officials to give them reasonable assistance, and, in this case, had the reader intimated his subject to the assistant, it is almost certain that he would have been supplied with information. For example, if his subject had been "The living wage," it is possible the subject catalogue would have failed to show the title of a book likely to contain any precise information for him. If he had intimated his subject to the assistant recourse could have been made to the various periodical indices, under "Labour," sub-division "Wages," where it would have been seen that the subject had been fully treated in various magazines, copies of which could, in all probability, have been supplied to him.

This leads to consideration of how a library assistant can best recommend sources of information to readers on short notice. If the assistant does not recollect the title of the book likely to contain the information required, he will find it advantageous to refer at once to the periodical indices, or Cotgreave's "Subject Index," or, if it is a sociological question that has to be dealt with, Bliss's "Encyclopædia of Social Reform," will be found useful and, moreover, it gives, in addition to the *pro* and *con.* of almost all sociological questions, a short list of works on the subject. Young essayists are often either forgetful or ignorant of the valuable articles in the various Encyclopædias, and a gentle reminder in this direction frequently saves considerable time and trouble. The "Dictionary of National Biography" serves as an excellent base to the study of the lives of distinguished men and women of past ages. When application is made to an assistant for criticisms of the works of living authors, he will find it advantageous in the first place to find out from, "Who's Who," the date of publication of the special work (if he does not already know it), and then refer to any of the reviews for that year. To take a simple example. It was ascertained from "Who's Who" that Mr. Chesterton published his book on Charles Dickens last year, and on reference being made to the *Athenæum*

for 1906, it was found to contain a long review of the book which would undoubtedly be of value to anyone engaged in the study of Mr. Chesterton's works. Neither should it be forgotten that many other periodicals in addition to the *Athenaeum* devote a large space to reviewing the standard editions of the works of our greatest authors. Library assistants ought to be careful not to give the visitor too much information from which to write his essay. Too much information is often more harmful than too little. An assistant should recommend for study that which will be suggestive, so that when the visitor comes to write it will be something he has thought out for himself from the books you have given him, rather than something transferred bodily to his pages, with no mental effort.

It is in answering questions and directing readers to the best sources of information, that librarians and their assistants can show their true usefulness. Their utility in this respect, convinces the general public that their knowledge of books extends beyond the title page. Careful and judicious assistance, given once or twice, often enables the borrower to discriminate for himself in future. Owing to pressure of work, or for some other reason, it may happen that the library official is unable at the moment to supply the necessary information. In an emergency of this kind, the name and address of the visitor should be ascertained, and a reading list sent to him as early as possible. Members of Mutual Improvement and other societies, freely avail themselves of these reading lists. In Aberdeen they have become very popular. Intimation of any subject may be made to the librarian, and within two days a full list of all books in both Lending and Reference Departments bearing on that subject, is sent to the enquirer.

Visitors desirous of studying a subject for the purpose of improving their own education, ought to be shown the list of books on their subject in such excellent bibliographical works as Sonnenschein's "Readers' Guide" and "Guide to the Best Books" pointing out at the same time, what books are in the library. If the visitor has not previously studied the subject, it is advisable to recommend text-books. Many people think they have done with text-books when they leave school, but that entirely depends upon their degree of acquaintance with the subject they propose to study. Moreover, text-books often quote, or in some way refer to larger and more complete works on the subject, which no doubt the student will desire to consult later on.

Until recently, librarians and library committees looked upon the work of the information desk assistant, as purely mechanical and requiring no very high grade of intelligence. But thanks to the influence of the *Library World* and its contemporaries in both England and America, those gentlemen are now beginning to realize that the library must not only be a collection of books to amuse and instruct, to aid and assist those who are hungering and thirsting for knowledge, but it must furnish guidance and direction to all who are unable to secure this from its stores. It must furnish counsel to those who use its treasures. The ideal Public Library is a realisation of the people's university, supplied with instructors—whatever name be given to them—fully competent to

guide and instruct its pupils, and to make its books of incalculable value to them. Over this university will preside the one mind which is full of sympathy with its students, and at the same time broad and wise enough to comprehend all necessary practical details. Those details will be carried out by subordinates, some will manage those of a more mechanical character, and others will exercise those instructional duties that are demanded in order to make the library most useful to the greatest number.

One word in conclusion, with regard to the personal conduct of information desk assistants. The Public Library is a non-partisan institution; officials ought to be non-partisan citizens, however pronounced may be their political views, and however they may feel called upon to cast their votes. They should be alert, approachable, good tempered and patient, bearing in mind that visitors are not conversant with the latest methods of library economy. Avoid hurry; it begets inaccuracy, and a double waste. Forethought, accuracy and steady application will ensure rapid work. The information desk assistant's possibilities are almost limitless, perfect responsiveness to the demands of the public being the ultimate end toward which all effort should be made. Try to acquire an expert acquaintance with reference books and bibliographies, as it is quite possible for a person of ordinary memory and ability, by careful study of reference books, by familiarity with the arrangement of his library, and by attention to the aids which his fellow librarians have put in print, to gain that "respectable information about a great many things" essential to work at the information desk.

[As a practical contribution to Mr. Thomson's article, we would suggest that every search for any special kind of information should be carefully indexed in the MS. catalogue of the library, in whatever form it may be kept.—ED.]



"Read on right [tram] lines."—Ancient Proverb.

TRAMCARS AS TRAVELLING LIBRARIES: A WELL DEVELOPED SCHEME.

By BERSAY PEPCROY, Alther Public Libraries.

o o o

A CERTAIN professional meeting recently formed the unanimous opinion that Parliament, with its invariable wisdom, should add to the new Public Libraries Bill a clause declaring it a criminal offence for any member of the community, when not engaged in the business of life, to be found without a book or paper in hand. With

this reasonable and very just conclusion we are completely in accord. On several accounts such legislation would be productive of good results. For example, it is a patent fact that oculists and mental specialists are far in excess of the demand, and the prevailing high state of sanity has rendered competition so keen that most of us have necessarily become disciples of Bernard Shaw. The new clause would reduce these evils, especially the last, inasmuch that the few choice spirits who could properly pigeon-hole their reading would rise triumphantly to their destiny over a chaos of muddleheadedness. To those seeking a solution to the pressing problem of competition we submit this original and highly scientific plan. Fascinating as this is, however, we cannot deal with the whole subject in detail, but will content ourselves with a few suggestions as to carrying out the proper provision of reading when the clause suggested shall have become law.

Take that vehicle which modern civilisation is gradually foisting upon every town and village of the world, the electric tram. What student of human nature and library economics—we submit that the terms are synonymous—has not thought upon its immense possibilities for uplifting the intellectual aspirations of humanity? When the passenger is not sandwiched uncomfortably between a stout old gentleman of apopleptic aspect and a motherly person of the feminine persuasion laden with what appears to be a year's groceries and all the portable drawing room furniture combined, his appearance is one of bored vacuity. A diligent study of the same shop-signs on either side of the road has by repetition day after day become monotonous and uninforming; the people with whom he travels all exhibit the proverbial British look-at-me-if-you-dare aspect; the advertisements on the trams present no long-lasting nourishment, and after being reduced to a diligent study of his coat in search of non-existing specks, or a critical perusal of the polish on his boots, he relapses into the state of vacuity mentioned above. Here then is the librarian's opportunity; and our suggestions will undoubtedly commend themselves to that very small few who possess a sufficient quantity of brains to recognise essential excellence.

A bookshelf fixed at either end of the interior of the tram at once suggests itself. We need not give the dimensions: obviously these are governed by local conditions. Across the bookshelf at about two inches from the bottom would be fixed an adjustable rod to prevent the books from tumbling out. There is no reason why the rod should be adjustable, but everything in library affairs ought to be adjustable (except salaries in the direction of reduction) and we must be orthodox here. On the bookshelf we display popular works of an encyclopædic or quick-reference character, and certain other entertaining works. Above the shelf certain comforting texts such as "*Read slowly, pause frequently,*" etc., or "*Read what you will, but read something,*" and underneath might be set out in ornamental type the penalties prescribed by law for people travelling without reading. Attached to the shelf by neatly-placed brass hooks are to be magnifying glasses, map-measurers, scrap-paper for making extracts, and all the

other requisites for intelligent reading. To prevent pilfering or misplacement the books should be bound in some suitable and distinctive material; wood for example, and preferably walnut or mahogany because of their extra weight. As an additional safeguard lead weights might be attached to the back of each book. Weights of the grandfather clock type would serve this purpose admirably. They should not weigh more than 5-lbs. each, and in the present state of the lead market, would not cost more than sevenpence. These would prevent effectually any attempt of any lady to secrete the books in her muff; would add ballast and its concomitant steadiness to the tram on uneven parts of the track; and, besides, offer an effectual instrument for preserving order. A book so loaded swung by a stalwart conductor's arm in such a way that the weight came into rapid contact with an argumentative passenger's head would have a salutary effect, and one that orderly passengers would appreciate. The system would be the quintessence of the long since discredited open access system without the barriers and treadles inseparable from it in public buildings. Passengers would be compelled to help themselves. Seeing there would only be one shelf at each end of the car, the classification of the books need not be more minute than the music division of the Brown system, and the longest book-mark need not consist of more than six figures.

The conductor would act as librarian; this, of course, presupposes a certain degree of training. Nor need this be a difficult matter; as most libraries are training schools as well as libraries, it would be a valuable exercise for the junior members of the Public Library staff to hold classes of one hour's duration on four mornings of the week, in which the conductors could be taught the contents of the books, how to detect passengers not reading, and above all to keep statistics. Passengers would be required to ask for their tickets in this manner: " 'The Nag's Head' and 'The Encyclopædia Biblica,' please," and the conductor would accordingly punch the ticket for the Nag's Head and enter the number of the ticket and the call number of "The Encyclopædia Biblica" on a properly ruled issue sheet. This method of issue has simplicity to commend it.

Another use of the bookshelf contrivance is the disposal of books the library needs no longer. For a brief period the usual books could be withdrawn from the cars and their place could be supplied by the works the library does not want. The legend "PLEASE TAKE ONE" placed above the shelf would effectively dispose of the books.

But, as with all other valuable schemes, ours is capable of modification. In districts with very long eight-wheeled trams where it might conceivably be difficult for the passengers to reach either bookshelf without injury to life or limb, various changes could profitably be made. A shelf might be placed under the seats on each side, and upon this shelf the books could be placed. One book should be relegated to a space equal to the room occupied by the average individual when sitting down. Thus every passenger would necessarily sit immediately above an appropriate work. Each book should be held in position by a light

chain or strong cord about 4-ft. 6-in. long, to permit of it being withdrawn for reading, but to prevent it being removed from the car. On the seats would be inscribed in gilt block letters "Each passenger must read the book beneath his own seat and is not permitted to touch other books." Here, as before, the books should be classified to not more than three figures of the decimal scheme. In this way each long seat would be divided into five parts; a one-fifth part being devoted to general works, another fifth to philosophy, and so on, a fifth for each of the broad divisions. As larger trams may be supposed to traverse longer routes, a more liberal stock of books would be provided than in the smaller cars. Much care would be exercised in the selection of suitable books, and the librarian would do well to call a committee of not more than two score of local experts to advise him in selecting. No soul-destroying fiction should be allowed, light and frivolous works such as travel and belles-lettres should be tabooed. Milton's "Paradise Lost" and possibly "The Pilgrim's Progress" might be admitted by way of light relief, but the majority of the books should be drawn from the excellent and too-little known hundred of Lord Avebury, lately Sir John Lubbock. That public time and money should be wasted on less than these—though undoubtedly Mr. E. A. Baker and such authorities as he would admit the great fictional classics of Turgeniev and Kate Douglas Wiggin—is not to be supposed. Here we have immense possibilities. The spectacle of the average business man who finds himself condemned to peruse the "Upanishads," and the book-maker who discovers that he is relegated to "De Imitatio Christi" would indeed be an edifying spectacle, and one making for high public morality and enlightenment. The rigid parson would find his views involuntarily enlarged by Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," and the schoolboy would become wise over Bacon's "Advancement of Learning." The results on the public mind are readily estimated; breadth of view would be increased, and the average individual would be reduced to a due sense of his own inferiority, and be wisely humbled. The desirable results outlined in our opening remarks would shortly follow.

It is, we fear, too much to expect tramway authorities to give the library, by way of public benefaction, the choicest advertising spaces inside the cars. However, by public meetings, letters to the press written above pseudonyms, and other ingenious ways which will commend themselves to the modern librarian, the tramway authorities may be led to realise that the most vital institution for the well-being of the community is the Public Library. This being achieved, they will allow the library the use of the windows and ceilings of the trams, and on these may be inscribed in an arresting type choice passages from Harrison, Bruyere, Ruskin and others on the value of reading. Some of the window panes might be made adjustable so that once a month a catalogue of the recent additions to the library shelves could be displayed on the glass. Other panes would contain salient abstracts from the rules signed modestly with the librarian's name and the names of the chief members of his staff. This last is especially important as

it would tend to destroy the effeminate modesty from which the craft is suffering, and the appearance of the names of the staff would be a living testimony to the librarian's breadth of mind and his power to appreciate genius. However, as this happy consummation is too much to anticipate yet, recourse to some simpler advertising method must be made. A small square box inscribed "PLEASE TAKE ONE" might be strapped on the conductor's back, and in this a stock of small pamphlets relating to the various library activities should be kept. This simple device would not cause the conductor any inconvenience and might be of great service to the library. Other methods will commend themselves from time to time.

A few small obstacles lie in the path of the full realisation of these excellent schemes. The clause desired in the Library Bill has yet to be inserted, but now we have illuminated its possibilities, that is surely only a matter of time. Again, the Library Bill has yet to become the Library Act, but in our optimism we are convinced that two generations will pass into history before this is achieved. The other obstacles are trivial.

Our suggestions only touch the fringe of a great subject, but enough has been said to emphasize its importance and to indicate its immense future : and if, as we expect, our suggestions are seized upon with alacrity by library authorities, we shall have done more than our mere duty to our day and generation.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Anstruther, N.B.—Among various gifts bequeathed by the late Hon. David Murray is one of £4,000 for a library and reading room at Anstruther.

Beverley.—Last month witnessed the opening of the lending department of the Public Library, when Mr. Lockwood Huntley, the librarian, and his assistants were kept busily employed. The first book asked for was Mrs. Green's *Town life in the fifteenth century*, and there was quite a rush upon the works of standard authors. Mr. Huntley has prepared a handy catalogue of 130 pages 8°.

Birmingham.—On February 13th the annual meeting of the Birmingham Library was held, when Dr. Saundby made an urgent appeal for the more adequate support of this old-established subscription library. The total number of subscribers shows a decrease of 93.

Blackrock : Ireland.—Mr. P. F. Collier, a New York publisher, visiting the Public Library and noting its lack of books, promised on his return to America to dispatch a present consisting of 1,000 volumes of standard works on science, art, literature, &c.

Cardiff.—We noticed in the *Western Mail* last month, an account of a visit paid to Cardiff by a deputation of gentlemen interested in library work in the city of Hamburg, who desired to find out if any information could be obtained in Cardiff of assistance in bringing the public libraries in Germany within the reach of the masses generally. The Lord Mayor gave a cordial reception to the deputation, and Alderman E. Thomas added words of welcome. Mr. Ronnfeldt, deputy chairman of the committee, who presided, first addressed the deputation in German and then in English. After the meeting, the visitors went round the central library and carefully examined all the details of administration, and then to the new branch library at Cathays, where they were particularly interested in the open-access system of lending, and expressed themselves as being much impressed by the building.

Chelmsford.—Mr. J. W. Howarth, the librarian, pleads eloquently in the columns of the *Essex County Chronicle* for the accumulation of all kinds of local matter in the Public Library, such for example as

- (1) Parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, church keys, enclosure awards, tithe commutation maps, and other church documents. These are, or ought to be, in the parish chest or safe.
- (2) Records of the court baron and court leet, borough court records, constables' accounts, hearth, window, and other tax records, overseers' assessments, freemen's rolls, poll books, coroners' rolls, apprentices' indentures, minute books, non-parochial registers, school registers, club books, etc.

Besides the two classes of documents just mentioned, which are really of an official nature, there should exist a great variety of matter of a miscellaneous character, all of importance and value to the student of local history:—Broad-sides, prints and drawings, plans of estates, old leases, societies' reports, extracts from parish and other registers, documents of any kind containing lists of names, or references to places and events, letters, family memoranda, &c. Many persons will have miscellanies of this kind, which would be enhanced in value if embodied in one general collection. A noted writer on local history says: "Every scrap of paper of past generations, showing the inner working of parochial life, possesses some history of its own, and future generations will thank us for their preservation."

We commend Mr. Howarth's efforts to our librarian friends throughout the land, advising them to make a like appeal for, to our mind, the Public Library is, or should be, the home of local documents printed and written.

Coseley: Staffs.—The council have for a third time rejected the scheme for a Public Library, towards which Dr. Carnegie had offered £5,000.

Costessey.—A poll has recently been taken in this Norfolk village, resulting in a majority of nearly two to one in favour of the adoption of the Public Libraries Acts. We are glad to note this, but it raises the question whether in the case of villages, ruled by parish councils with very limited means at their disposal, the time is not ripe for some sort of action by the county councils in the way of support, by co-operation with groups of villages or otherwise. It is a difficult question but worthy of consideration.

Glasgow: Pollokshields.—The District Library was opened on February 20th by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, who paid a tribute of

gratitude to Dr. Carnegie for all he has done on behalf of Public Libraries in the Kingdom. From ex-treasurer Murray's speech we learn that Glasgow folk have now, including the Mitchell Library and the branch in Kinning Park, fifteen library establishments under the charge of the corporation, twelve of the buildings having been erected out of funds provided by Dr. Carnegie. Altogether some 20,000 persons visit the libraries each day, while the books issued for home reading alone numbered from 3,000 to 5,000 daily.

Greenock.—On February 21st the 124th annual meeting of the proprietors of the Greenock Library was held. Mr. Andrew Carmichael, chairman of the meeting, said there had been a feeling when the Public Free Library was instituted that their library might suffer, but he thought that instead of damaging the Greenock Library it had really done good. The membership has increased by 22 to a total of 370 at the end of 1906. There are 22,240 books in stock and the financial statement is in every way satisfactory.

Halifax.—The *Yorkshire Daily Observer* says:—

"It is becoming more generally realised that the value of a Public Lending Library depends to some extent upon the ease with which a satisfactory selection of books can be made. Progress in that direction has been made at Halifax by the adoption of the "open-access" system in the two chief public libraries, and so far as it is possible to gauge from a fortnight's experience at Belle Vue, and a much lengthier trial at Bankfield, the new method is entirely successful. Compared with the old "indicator" system, it seems to have nothing but advantages both to borrowers and the library authorities, and the advantage holds even in respect to the loss of books by their abstraction unknown to the assistants."

Then follows detail as to the system, but with this our readers are sufficiently familiar. A few librarians find it best to use a modified form of open-access, by using an indicator for fiction instead of leaving novels on the shelves open to the public.

Hampstead.—The new Branch Library, for the Town and Belsize Wards, in Worsley Road was opened at the beginning of this month.

Hobart, Tasmania.—If the eulogy bestowed by the local press upon the reference department of the new Public Library, now nearly ready for service, is deserved, Mr. A. J. Taylor is to be envied by fellow librarians who rule less fairy-like domains!

"The reference room, which is on the first floor, looks simply splendid. It is strikingly handsome and spacious in appearance, and the eye rests with pleasure on its lofty ceiling, its beautifully tinted walls, its elegant cork-matted floor, which prevents the readers from being disturbed by the slightest sound, the half-dozen nicely covered tables, the score or so of incandescent burners, with their shaded reflectors, and, above all, the long rows of books on either side, so clearly and simply classified and labelled, that the merest child knowing nothing but English, could find the information he required.

On the wall near the entrance hangs an excellent copy of Domenichino's famous masterpiece, "The Communion of St. Jerome," painted in 1614, and which ranks with Raphael's "Transfiguration," opposite to which it is placed in the Vatican, as one of the finest pictures in the world.

The walls have been most delicately and artistically painted by Mr. William Gray, of Liverpool Street, who has evidently spared no pains to make this part of the work a complete success."

Manchester.—Mr. J. Wilson Brown, the librarian, gives a favourable report of the number and value of recent gifts to the Public Library, including bound volumes of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*, also Wilson's *Tales of the Bards*, Greek and Latin Classics, several of R. W. Richardson's works and many others. We are glad to see that Mr. Brown adopts the plan advised by our correspondent "Ranterer" in *The Library World* (January) and issues lists of recent additions to the library in the local press. We note that a special effort is made to obtain all books printed in, or in any way relating to, the county of Westmorland.

Lepton.—Two fine interior views of the new Public Library are given in *The Architect* of February 2nd. Messrs. Newman and Jacques, the architects of the building, also designed the interior fittings.

Liverpool.—Mr. E. Kanheish Dhoor, the curator of the Walker Art Gallery, recently suggested loaning pictures, &c., to certain institutions. We understand that the Branch Public Libraries have benefited by this proposal. Anything which brightens the aspect of our libraries seems to us a welcome addition.

London: Bethnal Green.—£100 has been received from the Prince of Wales towards clearing off the debt on the general fund of the Public Library. The library committee complete their thirty-first year's work in East London this month, and urgently plead for help to enable them to clear the debt ere the month is out.

London: Whitechapel, (Borough of Stepney).—Mr. Wears, the librarian, is issuing lists of books entitled "To-day's suggestions to members of the library." The idea is greatly appreciated. As so many Jews are numbered amongst the population, a special list of Jewish interest has lately been issued in which a wide field is covered, and the history, language, biography, antiquities, religion, characteristics, psychology, and social life of the Jews are well represented.

Londonderry.—Only so recently as December 20th, the corporation passed a resolution to build a new Public Library, recommending Mr. M. A. Robinson's design (see *Library World*, January). Now we learn with regret that on February 2nd the corporation meeting rescinded that resolution.

Lorwestoft.—Mr. E. H. Caddie, the librarian, in his last report explains the action taken in case of infectious disease in a reader's house—an explanation likely to allay the fears of those who dread infection.

Manchester.—We extract from the *Manchester Daily Guardian* a few remarks made by Mr. Councillor Butterworth in his address, delivered before the Statistical Society on February 13th, on the Public Libraries of Manchester. After giving a brief resumé of the history of the libraries since the institution of the earliest, in 1852, Mr. Butterworth referred to the courses of lectures on literary subjects now being revived and apparently stimulating interest in reading. He then passed on to the question of "open access" saying that:—

The plan has been tried rather timidly in Manchester, although its usefulness and advantage had long been acknowledged in the United States, and although it had always been a subject of pride in Manchester that thefts from the libraries were very rare. The people had demonstrated that they were to be trusted. Certain inconveniences, it was said, stood in the way of a more complete adoption of the principle of open access. The inconveniences, however, appeared to be to the librarians or to the management, not to the public. Mr. Butterworth emphasised the need of special training for librarians, and pointed to the colleges in the United States founded for this purpose. In England we lagged behind.

He was glad that the Manchester Education Committee had arranged under the management of the Evening School of Commerce three years' courses of lectures and classes for the instruction of Public Library assistants. The Public Libraries Committee were co-operating and offering inducements and facilities to the library assistants to enter these courses. He hoped this experiment would be successful and would help to lift the status of the librarian. Preference ought to be given to assistants who held accredited diplomas. Our unfortunate system, or want of system, had been to engage boys and young women of average elementary education and gradually to increase their wages or promote them, providing they were industrious and well-mannered. Only in rare instances had they studied to equip themselves technically, and indeed, few inducements had been held out to them. As a consequence the status and the salaries of library assistants were lower than they ought to be. When our librarians were better educated, more scientifically equipped, better able to guide readers, help students, suggests courses of reading and take their due place in our educational system their office and its emoluments would assuredly rise in proportion.

Mr. Butterworth continued by urging that as Manchester would soon have to find a new home for the Public Reference Library the question should be settled in no niggardly spirit.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. Basil Anderton, the chief librarian, has now issued a second edition of the Children's Library Catalogue, thoroughly and carefully compiled for easy reference. In all there are 1,960 books exclusive of duplicates.

Paxford.—This considerable village, situated near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, is likely to possess a Public Reading Room at an early date. The scheme for building the room, as a memorial of the late Mr. J. C. Reynolds, who for many years did much for the benefit of the district, is now well advanced.

Plymouth.—*The Builders' Journal* of February 20th contained a plate illustration of the main entrances to the Library and to the Museum, as designed by Messrs. Thornely & Rooke, the first premiated architects; also a general view of the proposed elevation.

Reading.—Our lively friend who contributes to the *Local Government Officer* generally has something worth quoting. We cull this from the issue of February 23rd:—

"Reading has thrown in its lot with the wicked. In other words, a motion in the Council in favour of the obliteration of betting news was defeated. Very few library authorities, even of those who do black-out, believe in the obliteration of betting news. There are so many other ways of dealing with what little of the betting evil is found to exist in public libraries. The two most general reasons for the practice are, that if betting news is not obliterated, the Authority lays itself open to

the suspicion of being partial to the "sport," and that it may be made to yield a revenue. Outlining the betting news makes the evil appear worse than it really is in public libraries."

St. Andrews, N.B.—The extension of the University Library Buildings is to be commenced at an early date. The plans have been prepared by Mr. R. S. Lorimer, and Dr. Carnegie is the donor of the building.

Southend.—Mr. W. Clay, the librarian, is able to show how groundless were the fears of those who, opposing the formation of the Public Library, pleaded that it would simply be a medium for the dissemination, at the expense of the rates, of sensational literature. Fiction, being the medium chosen by some of the greatest writers to express their views, is by no means to be condemned, but it is pleasant to see by Mr. Clay's figures, published after nearly six months' working of the library, how large a proportion non-fictional books bear in the issues of the lending department.

Stirling.—Mr. W. G. Waugh, the librarian and clerk to the library committee, has issued an interesting report for the past year's work. It is satisfactory throughout, and we note with pleasure his remarks on the reference department: "following the custom observed in past years, we have been steadily gathering together all books, maps, &c., of a local nature, which are placed in a special section of the reference room, and they are constantly being referred to." The total number of volumes in the reference room is 2,589, and most of these, under the open access system, are available for the immediate use of readers.

Sunderland.—The newsroom question was raised at the meeting of the Town Council on February 15th, when Councillor Lawson's motion for the provision of a suitable and fully-equipped newsroom was carried against the votes of the minority, who have favoured the policy of developing the library and diminishing newsroom accommodation.

Taunton.—Two cottages, costing £250, are to be removed to provide an additional entrance to the Public Library, which seems to be thriving under the administration of Mr. E. A. Baker, the librarian.

Twickenham.—The lending and reference departments were closed on January 31st for entire reorganisation. New rules have been drawn up; the charge for borrowers' tickets has been abolished, as also the half-day closing. The "open access" system has been adopted, and the work of reclassification is in progress—the scheme being Brown's Subject classification. The new library will be opened shortly.

Wallasey.—It has been decided by the library committee, that novels shall be borrowed instead of bought, to a large extent, and Mr. E. A. Savage, the chief librarian, has arranged with Messrs. Miles & Co., of 95, Upper Street, London, N., to supply 50 volumes, changeable as may be desired, for £12 10s. per annum. The Branch Library at Seacombe is reported to be flourishing.

Wrexham.—The new Public Library was opened on February 15th by Sir Foster Cunliffe, of Acton Park, Wrexham, the Mayor (Mr.

Edward Hughes) presiding at the ceremony. Sir F. Cunliffe gave an eloquent address on culture and literature, pleading with his fellow countrymen of Wales to make every use of the English literature and the English tongue as through that language alone the Celtic nationalities can take their place in the world in general.

Mr. R. Gough, the librarian, is to be congratulated on occupying so fine a building, indeed, to judge by a photograph, part of the interior is charming in appearance.

Mr. F. T. Barrett, city librarian of Glasgow, early last month delivered an address, full of interest, on "Some old Glasgow books in the Mitchell Library." The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides of title-pages and other portions of the old books described.

Mr. W. J. Harris, the borough librarian of Bromley, Kent, recently gave a capital lecture on the "History of the printed book," illustrated by lime-light slides.

Mr. Alfred Lancaster, who for nearly twenty-five years has filled the post of librarian of St. Helens, has been voted an increase in his salary, already a good one as such services are at present valued (or rather under-valued), and deserves it thoroughly, considering the continuous increase of work and responsibility. Some of the Labour Party worked hard to upset the vote but failed.

Mr. T. W. Lyster, M.A., to whose strenuous advocacy of the benefits of Public Libraries we referred in our January issue, has, we are glad to see, been unanimously re-elected deputy-chairman of the Dublin Public Libraries Committee.

Mr. John Minto, M.A., librarian of the Signet Library, recently delivered a lecture of much interest, on "Reading and the choice of books," to the members of the Edinburgh Typographia.

Mr. Rupert Sanderson, assistant-in-charge of the Central Lending Library, Bolton, has, we are glad to hear, passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University.

Mr. Henry Walker, the librarian of Stamford, recently delivered an interesting lecture on "The Illustrated paper, and how we got it," in the Public Library.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Calder Brown, who has had fifteen years' experience in Edinburgh libraries, is elected to the librarianship of the new Public Library of Hamilton, N.B., and takes up his duties in June. Mr. Brown's portrait appeared in the Edinburgh *Evening Dispatch* of February 15th.

Mr. John Coudon has received the appointment of librarian of Ballyhahill Public Library (Ireland).

Mr. Daniel W. Hodgman, of the Newcastle Public Library, has received the appointment of sub-librarian of the Sunderland Public Library.

Mr. Joseph Jones, librarian of the Salisbury Public Library, has been appointed librarian of Torquay. Mr. Jones was trained in the Cardiff Central Library and was till 1904 assistant in charge of the South Hams Library, when he became librarian of Salisbury.

Miss Daisy Newman has been elected librarian of Rathfriland Public Library (Ireland).

We publish on another page a spirited appeal from our contributor, Mr. Archibald Clarke, on "Reform in Indexing Methods." Mr. Clarke points his moral by giving ludicrous examples of very bad indexing from the latest compilations of two journals which shall be nameless, but from which, considering their nature, better work might be expected. To those who are responsible for these, and to others who are guilty of similar absurdities, we recommend a careful perusal of Mr. Clarke's "Manual of Practical Indexing." The literature of indexing is singularly scanty. Some of it is stored away in the earlier volumes of the *American Library Journal*, and there are some scattered papers written on "how not to do it." But the best exposition of *how to do it* is admitted to be our contributor's manual, with the pages of which library assistants and secretaries, and also assistants to library men, will do wisely to make themselves speedily acquainted.



THE LIBRARY PRESS.

o o o

WITH the January number, *Public Libraries* follows the example set by other library magazines during the past year, and changes its cover. The principal article is one on "The Value of the Public Library to working men" by Dr. S. F. Arnold. After emphasizing the value of books to everyone, Dr. Arnold points out the following as the best ways in which to get the working man into touch with the library. "In the first place, if Public Libraries keep abreast with the times, why should it be unprofessional to make their merits and resources generally known? Why not publish monthly or weekly lists of books that would be especially interesting or timely for men. Second, working men would appreciate a special invitation issued through the press or sent to the secretaries of their union, or through the firms for which they work. Third, I believe in circulating libraries that circulate; that is, in branches. Even in cities with only 25,000 population, small libraries ought to be established within reach of men. A few books placed in some of our big factories, in the engine house, in department stores and such places, cannot fail of creating something

of a taste for reading and making the libraries have a real as well as a latent value. Fourth, I would have bulletins in the library, giving succinct information on current and related events. Fifth, every library ought to be well stocked with daily papers and the best magazines. Sixth, the tastes and needs of working men should be considered in the choice of books. Seventh, as much attention ought to be given to keeping the substantial part of the library up to date as to keeping fiction up to date. Eighth, occasional book exhibits. Ninth, occasional evening lectures." There is also a continuation of Mr. W. J. Conklin's paper on "Library flotsam and jetsam." Mr. J. C. Bay contributes a few "Thoughts on classification," and a review of Mr. Brown's "Subject classification."

The title page and the index to volume eleven are also to hand with the above issue.

The "Relation of Public Libraries to the present system of education" is discussed by Councillor R. Roberts, of Bradford, in the January *Library Association Record*. He concludes by making the following suggestions and pleas: (1) That all towns and centres of rural districts should adopt the Public Libraries Acts; (2) That all local authorities adopting the Libraries Acts should have powers to organise courses of lectures in economics, history and literature. They should be empowered to engage and pay competent lecturers, equip them with all necessary apparatus, and with effective lantern illustration; (3) That our great national institutions, such as South Kensington and the British Museum, should do this on a national scale, and send the lecturer with his equipment for winter work through rural England. Mr. H. W. Fovargue contributes a note on "Suggested library legislation for countries," and Mr. Cyril Davenport one on "Bookbinding in England." Also printed in this number is the summary of returns on the obliteration of racing news issued by the Wigan Public Library. Of the 128 libraries reporting, 27 obliterate the news, 49 do not, and 62 have not considered the question.

The January *Bulletin des bibliothèques populaires* is, as usual, principally devoted to an annotated selection of recent publications, and does for French literature very much what the *Book Selector* does for English.

Mr. James D. Stewart contributes a pithy and suggestive paper on "Descriptive annotation" to the January *Library Assistant*. Mr. William A. Peplow follows with a complementary one on "Evaluative annotation," and the papers taken together form a very useful survey of the whole field of annotation.

The January-February *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* contains, as usual, many interesting notes. It opens with a series of "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins," giving a calendar, and a long list of sources of illustrative material. Among the other articles and notes are: "The Child and the book" by Mr. G. W. Peckham, "Inter-library loans" by Miss A. J. Petersen, and "Helpfulness among librarians" by Miss D. B. Martin.

An American publication which is not as well known in England as it might be is the *Book Review Digest*, issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis. This is practically a select *English Catalogue* and *American Catalogue*—principally the latter of course—with full evaluative annotations digested from the reviews appearing in nearly fifty critical journals. In some cases the extracts from reviews occupy nearly three-quarters of a column, and in all cases the general trend of the review is indicated by + (favourable) and — (unfavourable). Like the “Readers’ guide to periodical literature” issued by the same firm, this publication is cumulative.

The *Library Assistant* (February) is the latest of the professional magazines to change its cover and make-up. The *Record* is now the only one which remains as it was a year ago, and in all probability will ever remain so. The new cover design is tasteful, and once more is the work of Mr. G. H. McCall. It represents a rather bibulous and “heathery” looking individual—rather like a librarian than an assistant, in fact—who is standing in front of the usual *négligé* decorative bookshelves. Inside, the type has been enlarged—we would suggest a more artistic type for headings—the paper is thicker and a page or two have been added. The change certainly makes the journal more imposing, and we congratulate those responsible. The matter remains much the same, of course, but a “Survey of the month,” containing a running commentary on current events and literature appears. We hope it will continue. The principal article is one on “The Present condition of library legislation: its advantages, drawbacks, and probable future,” under which slightly contradictory title Mr. J. D. Young deals with the rate limit, local rating, powers of libraries’ committees, and many other matters. Mr. G. E. Denne contributes a short paper on “Donations.”

The February *Library Association Record* opens with a pleasant and interesting article on “Booksellers’ Catalogues,” by Mr. Arnold G. Burt. His treatment of the subject is principally historical, but he also deals with the arrangement and peculiarities of the catalogue. The first catalogue issued in this country was, he says, the general catalogue of English printed books, compiled in 1595 by Andrew Maunsell, a bookseller and publisher of St. Paul’s Churchyard and later of Lothbury. It was a folio, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and arranged in three parts (1) Divinity, (2) Science, with Music, (3) Literature, including Law, Logic, and History. Miss Isabel Chadburn describes the organisation and methods of the “Book selection committees for juvenile literature in Germany.” In 1893, Paul Ziegler, of Berlin, founded a monthly paper called the *Jugendschriftenwarte*, with the object of educating the German public, and particularly the teachers of that public, in the scientific criticism—based upon a recognised canon of psychological, pedagogical and æsthetic principles—of juvenile literature. The movement resulted in the formation of an Association, now including about eighty local committees. A catalogue is issued (revised annually) describing over six hundred books of recognised literary value, suitable for children’s reading in school libraries or at

home. "By means of this catalogue of most carefully-chosen books, kept strictly up to date and regularly revised, the circulation (52,000 numbers) all over the Empire of the *Jugendschriftenwarte*, with its monthly record of criticisms and important articles upon all questions of principles of criticism involved; by yearly assemblies of the association in various great cities; and by its intimate relations with all authorities—educational and literary—the union is slowly but surely educating the great German public, parents, teachers, librarians, not to mention authors, illustrators, and publishers, in the right choice and production of books intended for the reading of young people." Mr. E. A. Baker's peculiar paper on "The Standard of fiction in public libraries" is also printed.

The January *Library Journal* contains the first part of "Some notes on the principles and practice of book-buying for libraries," by Miss I. E. Lord. Miss Alice B. Kroeger contributes the fourth annual supplement to her "Guide to reference books"—neither so complete nor so satisfactory as previous lists.

The concluding portion of Mr. W. J. Conklin's paper on "Library flotsam and jetsam" appears in the February number of *Public Libraries*. A useful and interesting paper on "Building up a document department" is contributed by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, the chief of the document department of the New York Public Library. The American side of "Insurance for libraries" is described by Mr. Herbert Folger, and Mr. M. G. Wyer indicates many ways of securing cheap stock by means of "Book auction sales and second-hand catalogs," giving lists of names.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.



THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE third monthly meeting of the session was held on Monday, January 14th, 1907, at 20, Hanover Square, when a good attendance of members assembled to hear papers by Mr. G. T. Shaw (Liverpool), and Messrs. E. A. Savage (Wallasey), and E. McKnight (Chorley), on the relations of the Library Association to its branches and general sphere of work. Mr. Cecil T. Davis (Wandsworth) presided, and the discussion was more animated than usual owing to the intrusion of the element of personality. Mr. Shaw's paper was the same which has done duty at several branch association meetings as a kind of *plat du jour*, while that of Messrs. Savage and McKnight was entitled "How the branch associations can help the Library Association." Both, under the guise of friendly criticism of the work of the Association, contrived to direct a good deal of abuse at the council and officers of that body, without contributing much in the way of suggestions for improvement. We question very much whether such papers

represent anything more serious than the discontent of their authors, or are written with any purpose beyond gratifying a desire to tomahawk the "powers that be" for not making a small income return quadruple its value in work. The same kind of papers have been read before, and doubtless will appear again, and they merely represent the atavistic outpourings of a group of destructive critics, such as are to be found hanging on the skirts of every public association. Not very long ago a similar blast from the north-west was blown by Mr. Hutt, of Liverpool, and much of the tribulation in that quarter, touching the condition of the Library Association, appears to be the dregs of that ferment of discontent which took place when the *Record* ceased to be a kind of glorified *Tit-Bits*, and became a sane, dull, and ordinary association journal. The idea of brightening up the *Record* in the manner proposed by Mr. Shaw is really ridiculous, and would in time produce a kind of literary bear-garden, with which the present staid, but efficient, conduct of that journal would most favourably compare. If Messrs. Shaw, McKnight and Savage want amusement combined with instruction, they ought to read the *Library World*!

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting was held at the Wigan Public Library, on Thursday, January 24th, 1907, when there was a very large attendance. The members were received in the Reference Library by the Vice-Chairman, Councillor Hugh Ross, J.P. (who welcomed the members to the Wigan Library), and the Library Committee. Amongst those present were Alderman Gee, J.P., Alderman Swift, Councillors S. Taylor, J.P., W. Lowe, J.P., W. Watmough, J. Parkinson, J.P., W. L. White, H. Jevons (Town Clerk), J. Brown, J. P., and H. T. Folkard. Refreshment was partaken of in the Old Council Chamber on the invitation of the Mayor of Wigan (Councillor Jas. O'Donahue) who, with the Library Committee, was thanked for his hospitality on the motion of the President (Councillor T. C. Abbott), seconded by Mr. G. T. Shaw. Councillor Watmough and Mr. H. T. Folkard responded on behalf of the Mayor and the Library Committee.

The Annual General Meeting was then held in the Magistrate's Room, the President in the chair. Letters of apology were acknowledged from Sir William Bailey, Mr. Peter Cowell, Councillor Plummer, J.P., Messrs. C. W. E. Leigh, C. H. Hunt, Jas. Ward, B.A., and Miss Proctor.

Amongst those present were Messrs. R. Ashton (Blackburn), R. Bateman (Manchester) Mrs. Brown (Wigan), C. A. E. Clayton (Owen's College Medical Library), H. T. Folkard (Wigan), Thos. Formby (Liverpool), J. M. Grindrod (Bolton), J. Haines (Liverpool), J. Harding (Bebington), Wm. Higson (Colne), Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutt (Liverpool), Messrs. A. J. Jolly (Warrington), G. Jones (Openshaw), Alfred Lancaster (St. Helens), C. Madeley (Warrington), J. McLean (Horwich), Frederick H. Mills (Southport), C. J. Mellor (Eccles), J. Pomfret (Darwen), Mrs. Ross (Wigan), Messrs. E. A. Savage (Wallasey), G. T. Shaw (Liverpool), J. Shepherd (Birkenhead), J. W. Singleton (Accring-

ton), Mr. and Mrs. A. Sparke (Bolton), Messrs. C. W. Sutton (Manchester), H. Townend (Bury), H. Wilkinson (Rawtenstall), E. McKnight (Chorley), Hon. Secretary, and others.

The following report of the Council was adopted.

The Council beg to submit the following report for 1906.

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of members of the Branch at this date is 81, of whom 73 are members of the Library Association. Last year the membership of the Branch was 60, of whom 53 were members of the parent organisation. There is, therefore, an increase of 21 in the membership of the Branch, in the year 1906. The Council are pleased to report this improvement. They desire to inform the members that there are many signs of growing interest in the work of the Branch, and it is probable, the roll of members will receive further additions during the present year.

OBITUARY.

We have to record with deep regret the death of two members, Mr. G. L. Campbell, J.P., member of the Wigan Libraries Committee, and Mr. H. W. Kirk, librarian of the Manchester Athenæum.

MEETINGS.

During the year 1906 the Branch met four times as follows :—
January 18th (Annual Meeting), at the Harris Public Library and Art Gallery, Preston ;
March 30th, at the John Rylands Library, Manchester.
June 8th, at the Central Public Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
October 18th, at the Public Library, Southport.

HOSPITALITY.

The members of the Association have received courteous hospitality at the general meetings, from Alderman J. C. Hamilton, J.P., Chairman of the Preston Library Committee (and a member of the Branch), the Libraries Committee of the City of Liverpool, and the Mayor of Southport (Councillor C. H. B. Hesketh, J.P., D.L.). The members are much indebted also to the following librarians for their attention and careful arrangements at all the meetings, *viz.* Messrs. W. S. Branwell (Preston), Henry Guppy, M.A. (John Rylands Library), Peter Cowell (Liverpool), and Frederick H. Mills (Southport).

PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers have been read before the members of the Branch during 1906 :—

A Provincial library in Japan. By the Rev. W. F. Madeley.

Some controversial points in Classification. By Mr. E. McKnight.

Libraries and Public Opinion. By Mr. James Hutt, M.A. ; afterwards read before the London members of the Library Association.

Book Selection Committees for Juvenile Literature in Germany. By Miss Chadburn (Member of the Southport Education and Library Committee).

How to improve "The Library Association Record." By Mr. G. T. Shaw; also read before other branch associations.

At the Liverpool meeting, by arrangement, no papers were read, the opportunity being taken of examining the excellent Branch Library system of Liverpool, when the Toxteth, Wavetree, Carnegie, Anfield, and Kirkdale Branch Libraries were visited, under the direction of Mr. Cowell, chief librarian of Liverpool.

In the paper read by Mr. Shaw, on the "Library Association Record," it was suggested that by widening the present arrangements, the co-operation of members of the Association could be secured to a much greater extent than is now the case, and the periodical become more useful, interesting and representative. After the paper had been heard and discussed, a resolution was adopted, recommending that the suggestions contained therein, should be considered by the Council of the Library Association, with a view to their adoption and to carry out a much needed reform in the periodical of the Association. The resolution was forwarded to the Secretary of the Library Association on October 24th, 1906. Up to the present time it has not been acknowledged, and it has not been considered by the Council.

EDUCATION.

The Committee appointed by the Council to consider the facilities for the education of library assistants in the North Western District, concluded its inquiries during the year, and presented a report to the March (Manchester) meeting which met with the approval of the members. The Report is attached to this report, as an appendix.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The 1906 Summer School of Librarianship was held, by kind permission of the Libraries Committee, at the Public Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool, June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1906. Nineteen students attended from the following libraries:—Bebington, Blackburn, Bootle, Chester, Darwen, Eccles, Great Crosby, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, St. Helens, Warrington, Waterloo and Wigan, and Haigh Hall, and Owen's College Libraries. The students were welcomed at the opening lecture by Sir William Forwood, Chairman of the Liverpool Libraries Committee. The following lectures were given:—

"Library Administration, and Children's Libraries." Mr. Peter Cowell.

"Early Printing," with illustrations. Mr. E. Gordon Duff, M.A.

"Local Collections," with illustrations. Mr. S. William May.

"A Practical Lesson in Bookbinding." Mr. J. Haines.

"The Planning of Public Libraries," with illustrations. Mr. G. H. Parry.

In addition, the students were enabled to see exhibitions of beautiful bindings from the Hornby Collection: specimens of early bindings from the collection of Mr. Gordon Duff; and to pay a visit to the linotype works of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*. The afternoon of June 15th was devoted to a drive to the following Liverpool branch libraries,—Toxteth, Wavertree, Carnegie (West Derby), Rawdon Reading Room, and Kirkdale. The students were entertained to tea by the

Liverpool Libraries Committee on the return to the Central Library. Votes of thanks to the Committee, to Mr. Cowell and his staff, to the lecturers, and to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. James Hutt, M.A.) were passed.

Seventeen students submitted reports of the lectures, and the examiners reported that the papers were of good quality. Prizes were awarded for the best reports as following:

- 1st. Mr. H. H. Edwards, St. Helens Public Libraries.
- 2nd. Mr. A. E. Dillon, Manchester Public Libraries.
- 3rd. Mr. J. Glindle, Blackburn Public Libraries.

The Council are of the opinion that it is desirable to continue the work of the Summer School, and to encourage library assistants to prepare for the Library Association examinations.

SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNALS.

The Council have recommended the purchase of the American periodicals, *The Library Journal*, and *Public Libraries*, for the convenience of members. Those who desire to take advantage of this arrangement, are requested to send in their names to the Secretary at once.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Association are in a satisfactory condition. Last year the total income was £15 14s. this year it is £30 16s. The balance in hand when the last report was presented, was £3 19s. 7d. this year we bring forward £15 15s. 9d. This is the more pleasing when it is remembered that our expenses have been higher than in previous years.

Misses C. Goodyear (Lancashire Independent College) and J. McLear (Harwich), were elected auditors.

The following officers and Council were elected for 1907 :—

President: Councillor T. C. Abbott (Manchester).

Vice-Presidents: Messrs Peter Cowell (Liverpool) and C. W. Sutton, M.A. (Manchester).

Secretary: Mr. Edward McKnight (Chorley).

Summer School Secretary: Mr. James Hutt, M.A.

Council: Messrs. R. Ashton (Blackburn), W. E. A. Axon, LL.D. (Southport), H. T. Folkard, F.S.A. (Wigan), James Hutt, M.A. (Liverpool), Alfred Lancaster (St. Helens), Chas. Madeley (Warrington), Councillor H. Plummer, J.P. (Manchester), E. A. Savage (Wallasey), G. T. Shaw (Liverpool), John Shepherd (Birkenhead), J. W. Singleton (Accrington) and H. Townend (Bury).

The following addition to the rules was moved by Mr. J. Hutt, seconded by Mr. G. T. Shaw, and carried, viz.—

“Any member of the Library Association interested in the work of the branch but non-resident in the prescribed area, may be elected an Associate member (without the power of voting) on payment of one shilling per annum.”

The President then gave a short address on matters of importance to the work of libraries, referring specially to the Library Association Bill, to be introduced by Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., at the opening of Parliament and to the conference on the prices of books.

Mr. Alfred Lancaster, librarian, St. Helens, contributed an interesting paper on "Library Statistics." The writer expatiated on the delusive and varied methods of preparing statistics of the issue of works from libraries, these returns presenting unfair bases of comparisons between different libraries. Libraries imposed different fines for detention of books, and some imposed no fine at all, so that these conditions influenced very largely the issues. In some libraries a three-volume novel was counted as one, in others as three, and there again a false ground of comparison existed. When a member was making research only the volume from which he obtained his information should be counted among the issues, and not all those he might consult. Other means of inflating the returns of libraries were commented on.

A good discussion was joined in by Messrs. Ashton, Madeley, Shaw, Sutton and others.

Mr. E. McKnight, librarian, Chorley, read a paper (printed in the present issue of the *Record*) of which he and Mr. E. A. Savage (Wallasey) are the joint authors.

A lengthy discussion took place in which strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the tactics of certain members of the L. A. in London. Mr. Ashton (Blackburn) was in favour of travelling expenses, so that country members could be properly represented at the council meetings. Councillor Abbott was in favour of devolution, council meetings in the provinces, and quarterly meetings as suggested in the paper. He defended the council from some of the criticisms in the paper. Mr. James Hutt said it must be understood that the provinces were going to take a more active part in the work of the Association. Mr. H. Wilkinson (Rawtenstall) supported the paper and spoke of the success of the N.W. Branch, during 1906. Mr. G. T. Shaw supported the paper; he said, amongst other things, that the Association was a Library Association and not a society of Public Libraries. He was in favour of a reduction in the number constituting the council. He moved that the suggestions contained in the paper be referred to the council of the Library Association for consideration and report to the next annual meeting. Mr. Madeley in seconding, referred to his own experiences as branch secretary in dealing with the officers of the Association. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. E. A. Savage described the reception which the paper received when it was read before the London members and informed the meeting that the London speakers (with the exception of Mr. Kettle, of the Guildhall Library) were hostile to the paper. He referred to the lack of opportunities for the technical training of library assistants in the north, and condemned the council for its neglect of provincial assistants. If the provincial meetings were dropped because of the expense, why was it not stated in the *Record*? He pointed out the council's neglect of informing the meeting that Mr. Jast denied that he had received the

resolution of the N.W. branch on Mr. Shaw's paper. The Hon. Secretary said if it was stated that the resolution of the N.W. branch had not been received they must accept the statement but the resolution had been sent and he read a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Jast on October 24th, 1906, containing the resolution, the letter was in addition to the report of the meeting to the *Record*. If it had been stated that the resolution of the N.W. branch was sent after the Bristol resolution had appeared on the agenda then the statement was not correct. He had not communicated with Whitcomb House on the subject since October 24th and he would ask for the production of any letter received after the Bristol resolution had appeared on the agenda.

After some further discussion on the subject the meeting closed at 8.45 p.m., being one of the largest and longest meetings of the branch.

THE PSEUDONYMS.

A SPECIAL extraordinary meeting of the Pseudonyms was held last month for the purpose of hearing the Reverberator's paper on "How Library Associations may help each other," read by Orlando Furioso. The occasion was regarded as somewhat important, as the paper had been forwarded from Land's End marked "urgent," after having been read at meetings of every branch association in the country, as well as at the Toxeth Park Little Bethel Mutual Improvement Club; the Wigan Pit-mouth Workers' Guild; the New Brighton Branch of the North-Western Branch of the L.A.; and the Shooter's Hill Ramblers Club. The chairman, in introducing his subject, stated that he had a certain admiration for the adroit manner in which the Reverberator had managed to make one little paper serve the purpose of a whole volume of proceedings, by sending it on tour throughout the country, and congratulated the Pseudonyms on the opportunity they had secured of hearing the masterpiece. The Reverberator drew a dismal picture of the state of the Library Associations in various parts of the country and the shocking dulness of their proceedings. It was mainly to enliven such wearisome functions that he had prepared his paper and he assured his hearers that his sole object was to galvanize into activity the torpid Library Associations of England. Something must be done by somebody to attain this end, and the sooner Something was attempted the quicker. Some of those in the north-west would be pleased. The council of the L.A. should do Something and the *Record* ought to be made to accomplish Something more fruitful than at present, and Somebody ought to come forward capable of doing Some journalistic work on the *Record* which would enlist universal attention. He pointed out how, by a system of mutual exchange of papers, all the associations could help each other, and stated with pride that his own modest and unassuming paper had kept all the branches busy for the best part of a session. He objected strongly to the editorial conduct of the *Record*, which he characterised as colourless and insipid beyond words, and indicated that a change from a committee to individual control would be a great advantage. He hesitated to indicate in

what direction an editor of talent might be looked for, but thought the council might easily enough perceive the obvious by looking towards N.W. England instead of London, N.W. He said that none of the existing library periodicals were satisfying. The *Library* with its solemn bibliographical air and twaddle about obscure printers, could interest no one, save, perhaps, a few half-blind British Museum habitués. The *Library Assistant* was too juvenile for notice, and its cocky air of serious intention, and ponderous affectation of judicial impartiality when commenting on the squabbles of its members, were only fit for the pages of a very little parish magazine. The *Library World*, once called the *Library Punch*, forsooth, was now nearly as dull and ineffective as the two periodicals just named, with its "Book Destructor" and perky air of being so awfully funny. The *Library Journal* was nothing more nor less than a kind of library missionary record in which all kinds of pompous and self-righteous bosh about raising the tone of everybody and everything was repeated month after month with frightful monotony. If these Americans are so awfully in earnest, why don't they *do more and talk less*? *Public Libraries* is but a Chicago version of the same kind of professional balderdash about elevating something or somebody, edited by women, for women, and destined to be read by all the old women who are eternally preaching the doctrine of goody-goodness to other people. The *Record* is nothing but a monthly pamphlet devoted to dulness and the commonplace, which has strayed out of the cellars of the London School of Economics by mistake. To revive it and make it a force one accomplished editor—no need to specify who—would have to reject all the models of library journalism just mentioned, and produce a blend of *Truth*, *John Bull*, the *Hornet* and *Tit Bits* in order to create a sensation. With regard to the council and officers of the L.A., he could only express his disgust that a postcard of his should remain unanswered simply because he did not enclose a stamp! To think that persons, capable of inflicting on a long-suffering profession, monstrous codes of rules for classifying office papers, are unable to file and find a postcard when desired, is a certain proof that a drastic change of management is wanted. When the time is ripe a proper officer can be nominated from the N.W.

The Christian, in opening the discussion, at once placed himself in perfect accord with the views of The Reverberator, and moved that the suggestions and criticisms in the paper be referred to the Privy Council, with a request for the charter to be revised in accordance with the views of the North Western Branch. He said everyone must sympathise with the N.W. members, who were being continually snubbed by the central body, and who obtained fewer privileges than the Northern, Southern, Western, Scottish or Irish members. Peveril of the Peak also supported the proposition, and said the L.A., in comparison with the A.L.A., practically accomplished nothing. By means of co-operation much could be done, and he urged upon members the necessity of combination for the purpose of producing better guides to literature, better professional text-books, and better

library periodicals. Rob Roy said he would gladly second the proposition of the Christian to relegate the suggestions of the paper to the pigeon-holes of the Privy Council, which was a kind of moral waste-paper basket for the reception of all kinds of mischievous and impracticable proposals. The rivalry between Lancashire and London implied by the paper, was undoubtedly due to the fact that the centre of library activity had changed from Lancashire to London; and that, while Manchester and other large N.W. cities were resting on their laurels, gained for them by a Londoner—Edward Edwards—London had forged ahead, and was now the world-centre of librarianship of every kind. Naturally this raised a feeling of jealousy in the ambitious Lancashire mind, which took the form of eternal carplings, such as The Reverberator and others voiced, instead of the much more healthy form of progressive revision of methods, which would tend to bring Lancashire up to London standards. All this talk about ably conducted journals and splendidly equipped text-books was as old as the L.A. itself. It was so very easy to write papers suggesting ideal journals with brilliant staffs of contributors, but it was quite another matter trying to realize such a glorified state of affairs. To begin with, there was a plentiful lack of capital, coupled with an almost unparalleled lack of professional interest in matters affecting scientific librarianship. Furthermore, there were very few professional writers who could devote themselves to the work of producing library magazines and text-books—for nothing. The *Record* as at present conducted was on the very best and safest lines for the magazine of an association, and it never ought to be anything else but a record of the proceedings of the society. Unsigned communications, such as hostile reviews of library catalogues, were a positive danger in the record of an association jointly owned by library committeemen, librarians and others, and it was a monstrously unfair thing for any critique or other contribution to go forth as the opinion of the L.A. as a whole. All members are equal in a society—provided they pay their subscriptions—and the man who cannot write, and who has to compile catalogues, etc., has a perfect right to protection from anonymous attacks by members who can write, and whose productions are allowed to appear as the official findings of the L.A. That is apparently the kind of journalism approved by The Reverberator, in the mistaken belief that, in some way, the journal of an association should adopt the free-lance methods of independent professional periodicals. Orlando Furioso desired to associate himself with everything said by Rob Roy. As regards the lost post-card, he suggested that Messrs. Sherlock Holmes and Martin Hewitt should be called in without delay to investigate such an appallingly important matter.

At the conclusion of the discussion it was unanimously resolved that the paper be referred to the Council of the Library Association instead of the Privy Council, in order to give The Reverberator a further opportunity of explaining what he wants; and a small Vigilance Committee was also appointed to investigate the paper itself with a view to ascertaining if it really contained any suggestions at all. Adjourned.

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.]

A—GENERALIA.

Rugg (Laura M.). *The Women-artists of Bologna.* London: Methuen, 1907. 8°, 9°, pp. 332, *ill.* Price 7s. 6d. net.

A 602 Q 83

Biographies of Caterina Vigri, Lavinia Fontana, Propertina de' Rossi and Eleonora Suardi, with an account of the environment in which they moved.

D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Evans (Ernest). *How to study geology.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 272, *ill.*, *diag.* Price 5s.

D 300.4

Written primarily for the beginner who has not too much time to spare, but wishes to know something of the formation of the earth's crust. The author discusses the subjects of the production of scenery by rain, moving water, snow, frost and ice, rivers and their work, the classification of rocks, the formation of aqueous and igneous rocks, volcanoes, rock-forming minerals, fossils, the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Pliocene and Quaternary periods.

G—ETHNOLOGY.

Lankester (E. Ray). *The Kingdom of man.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. xii. + 192, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. net.

G 001 G035.

The first chapter is entitled "Nature's insurgent son," and sketches the origin and progress of man and his resistance to the natural law of extermination and survival. The second gives an account of the advancement of science in the past quarter of a century, and the third describes in detail a case—the sleeping sickness—in which man has brought disease and death on to his own head.

J-K—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Picton (J. Allanson). *Spinoza: a handbook to the ethics.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 264. Price 5s. net. J 200

The contents of the volume are: Part I.—Concerning God; Part II.—The Nature and origin of the mind; Part III.—The Origin and Nature of mental affections; Part IV.—The Bondage of man; and Part V.—The Power of the intellect; or, the freedom of man.

Mr. Picton is also the author of *The Religion of the universe.*

Gardiner (J. H.). *The Bible as English literature.* London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 414. Price 5s. net. **K 110.915**

Its object is to throw light on the literary form of the Bible by bringing together facts from the history of its sources and from the history of the authorised version. The author has drawn freely on the larger results of the great school of learning commonly known as the Higher Criticism.

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Paterson (William Romaine). *Benjamin Swift.* The Nemesis of nations. London: J. M. Dent, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 360. Price 10s. 6d. net. **L 200.11**

Treats of Hindustan, Babylon, Greece, and Rome, and is an attempt to portray the vital world which lies behind Oriental and classical scholarship. Deals chiefly with that first law of nations—the law of slavery—and is the first of a series of volumes which are intended to show the lines of connection between modern and ancient economic misery, and to contrast the ancient with the modern conception of national duty towards the working class.

M—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Farrer (J. A.). *Literary forgeries.* London: Longmans, 1907. 8°, 9½", pp. 308. Price 6s. 6d. net. **M 100.847**

The idea was suggested to the author by reading the chapter on "Literary Forgeries" in Isaac D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. He prefers to select typical instances rather than to go over the whole field exhaustively and tediously; and his selections extend from the letters of Phalaris, the frauds of Psalmanazar, of the boy-poet Chatterton, of Ireland, of Vrain-Denis Lucas, the *Ekion Basilike* and other famous forgeries.

A preface is contributed by Andrew Lang.

Genung (John F.). *The Hebrew literature of wisdom.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 6¾", pp. xvi. + 408. Price 8s. 6d. net. **M 235**

Edwardes (Marian). *A Summary of the literature of modern Europe, England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, from the origins to the year 1400.* London: Dent, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 548. Price 7s. 6d. net. **M 400.915**

Aims at giving an outline on which to base a further study of the literatures dealt with. Indications are given of the various theories in connection with the chief points of controversy, and to each work mentioned a list of the best editions is appended.

Tucker (T. G.). *The Foreign debt of English literature.* London: George Bell, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. viii. + 270, *tables*. Price 6s. net. **M 521.62**

The author, starting from the statement that it is impossible for an accurate and impartial appreciation of a literature to be gained from a study of that literature solely, attempts within the limits of one volume to show to the student the enormous inter-dependence of national literatures. He points out the origins from which English literature has sprung; and emphasizes the obligations which it is under to Greek and Latin especially. He goes on to describe the main literary currents of that period generally termed the "dark ages"—the Italian, French, Provençal and Castilian, the Teutonic epics and sagas, the fables and romantic and magical stories of Persia, India, China and

the East. He traces in detail the influence of the lyrical and "fantastic sentimentality" of the troubadours of Provençal, and of the epics and poems of heroism and adventure of the Trouvères, the "Carlovingian," the "Arthurian" and the "classical" schools of early France; that of French literature of the middle ages, when it was enriched by the poems of François Villon, the letters and essays of Montaigne, the tragedies of Corneille and Racine and the works of Rabelais: and of comparatively recent times—Diderot and the "Encyclopædists," Descartes, Rousseau, Comte, Victor Hugo, Sainte Beuve, and Gustave Flaubert. The part played in the formation of our literature by Italy—notably by Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, later by the poems of Lorenzo de' Medici and Berni, to whom Byron owes many of his Italian inspirations, *The Prince* of Machiavelli, *Jerusalem Delivered* by Tasso, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*—is elaborately and impartially set forth. In the remaining chapters the author touches on Spanish literature and Cervantes, on German and the works of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, and "Jean Paul," and the *Nibelungen Lied*, on Celtic influence and on the forces exerted by the Hebrew. He gives brief conspectuses in each case of the principal authors of influence, their chief works, and the English writer who most shows their influence in his works.

The writer is Professor of Classical Mythology in the University of Melbourne.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

Thoms (William J.). Early English prose romances. London: Routledge, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 958. *Library of Early Novelists*. Price 6s. net. **N 001 Y 8**

A reprint of *The Early Prose Romances*, edited by the late Professor Henry Morley for *The Carisbrooke Library*, with the addition of those tale from W. J. Thom's *Early English Prose Romances* which Professor Morley omitted from his collection; the eleventh volume of the series, which is being issued under the general editorship of Mr. E. A. Baker, M.A. Amongst others it contains the stories of Robert the Devil, the history of Reynard the Fox, the famous historie of Fryer Bacon, the noble parentage and the atchievements of Robin Hood, the pleasant history of Tom a Lincolne, the history of Amlath or Hamlet, the Knight of the Swanne and the damnable life and deserved death of Dr. John Faustus. An introduction, written by the late Henry Morley, is added, in which he discusses the history and origins, and estimates the comparative amount of truth contained in these old stories.

Bindloss (Harold). The Dust of conflict. London: Long, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 354. Price 6s. **N 020**

Bradley (Shelland). An American girl in India. London: Bell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 450. Price 6s. **N 020**

It gives a humorous picture of Anglo-Indian life, and describes the brilliant pageant of Lord Curzon's great Durbar from an American point of view.

Crookett (S. R.). Little Esson. London: Ward, Lock, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 310. Price 6s. **N 020**

Dawe (Carlton). *Her Highness's secretary : a romance.* London : Eveleigh Nash, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 350. Price 6s. **N 020**

Adventures of an Englishman as a spy in a small German state.

Galsworthy (John). *The Country house.* London : Heinemann, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 450. Price 6s. **N 020**

A satire on the landed classes—the men of acres, "the county Members, the Bishops, the Peers and all the hereditary force of the country."

Locke (William J.). *The Beloved vagabond.* London : Lane, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 400. Price 6s. **N 020**

London (Jack). *White Fang.* London : Methuen, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 318, *ill.* Price 6s. **N 020**

The gradual taming of a wolf through his proximity to man.

Lysaght (Sidney Roysse). *Her Majesty's rebels.* London : Macmillan, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 496. Price 6s. **N 020**

The scene is laid in Ireland, and the hero bears a strong resemblance to Parnell.

Marsh (Richard). *The Romance of a maid of honour.* London : Long, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 318. Price 6s. **N 020**

Marshall (Archibald). *Exton Manor.* London : Alston Rivers, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 414. Price 6s. **N 020**

Life on a country estate in England.

Mason (A. E. W.). *Running water.* London : Hodder & Stoughton, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 364. Price 6s. **N 020**

A tale of the Alps—above the snow-line.

Pemberton (Max). *The Diamond ship.* London : Cassell, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 356. Price 6s. **N 020**

Adventure by land and sea.

Quiller-Couch (A. T.). *Q. Poison Island.* London : Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 453. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of the year 1813 concerning hidden treasure.

Rickert (Edith). *The Golden hawk.* London : Arnold, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 316. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of Provence.

Smedley (Constance). *Conflict.* London : Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 310. Price 6s. **N 020**

The strenuous life in London and Birmingham. Written from a Socialistic standpoint.

Wyatt (A. J.) and S. E. **Goggin**. *An Anthology of English verse.* London : W. B. Clive, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. xxiv. + 262. Price 2s. **N 102 V8**

Although this book has been specially prepared to meet the requirements of the Board of Education syllabuses in English Literature, it is very suitable for the ordinary student. The aim of the editors is to trace the development of our poetry down to the present time, and the

selection is well calculated to afford to the student a representative collection of English verse. Examples are given from our greatest poets, from the days of Wyclif, the Earl of Surrey, Edmund Spenser, and Sir Philip Sidney, down to those of Keats, the Brownings, Tennyson, Browning, Morris, Swinburne and Campbell—from the earliest stages in which England could boast of a national poetry, through the great era of Elizabethan poetry, that of John Donne and the metaphysical poets, the Jacobean lyrics, the eighteenth century and the early years of Victorian England down to the present day.

Shakespeare (William). *Anthony and Cleopatra.* Ed. with introduction and notes by Alexander Dyer. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. *The Works of William Shakespeare.* F. 8^{vo}. pp. 132. Price 1s. **£ 250**

——— *Hamlet.* Edited with introduction and notes by A. Dyer. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. *The Works of William Shakespeare.* F. 8^{vo}, pp. 142. Price 1s. **£ 250**

——— *King Richard the second.* Ed. by A. F. Watt. London: W. B. Eves, 1907. F. 7^{vo}, pp. xxx + 175. *The University Tutorial Series.* Price 2s. **£ 250**

This volume contains, beside the text of the plays a short account of the life and works of Shakespeare with the plays classified and arranged according to the dates of writing, a picture of the story of the play, and a discussion on the style and matter of the play. The editor gives a discriminating estimate of the characters of Richard, Bolingbroke, Mercutio, York, Gaunt, the Queen, Carlisle and Northumberland, and considers carefully the facts and sources of the play and Shakespeare's derivations from the actual historical facts. Full and useful notes are appended and a genealogical table of the descendants of Edward III., naming especially those mentioned in the play is given at the end of the work.

——— *King Richard III.* Edited with introduction and notes by A. Dyer. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. *The Works of William Shakespeare.* F. 8^{vo}, pp. 37. Price 1s. **£ 250**

——— *Macbeth.* Edited with introduction and notes by A. Dyer. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. F. 8^{vo}, pp. 34. *The Works of William Shakespeare.* Price 1s. **£ 250**

——— *As you like it.* Edited with introduction and notes by A. Dyer. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. *The Works of William Shakespeare.* F. 8^{vo}, pp. 34. Price 1s. **£ 250**

——— *Merchant of Venice.* Edited with introduction and notes by A. Dyer. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. *The Works of William Shakespeare.* F. 8^{vo}, pp. 53. Price 1s. **£ 250**

O-V—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Butler (Sir William F.). From Naboth's vineyard: being impressions of South Africa. London: Chapman & Hall, 1907. 8°, 8½". Price 5s. net. **O 700**

Impressions of South Africa as it is to-day. Sir William Butler re-visited South Africa last year, after leaving it before the beginning of the Boer war. He compares the country with its condition before the war, and discusses its prospects in the future.

Petre (F. Loraine). Napoleon's conquest of Prussia, 1806. London: Lane, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 480, *ill., ports., maps, plans.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **S 671**

Describes from a strategical point of view Napoleon's campaign of Jena—perhaps his greatest success. The author states and discusses the continental criticisms of the strategy and tactics employed. The author also wrote *Napoleon's campaign in Poland, 1806-7.*

An introduction is contributed by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.

Cowan (Samuel). The Last days of Mary Stuart, and the journals of Burgoyne, her physician. London: Eveleigh Nash, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. 336. Price 12s. 6d. **Y 034**

The author describes the Babington plot and Mary's last years at Tutbury, Chartley and Fotheringay, and discusses the two chief incriminating letters which were produced at the trial. A translation is also given of the journal, kept by Burgoyne, Mary's French physician, relating to her last years and death. The author writes from the view-point of a believer in Mary's innocence of the crime for which she was executed, and alleges and endeavours to prove that the most treasonable portions of the above letters were interpolated by her accusers.

The author has also written two volumes on Mary Queen of Scots and the Gowrie Conspiracy.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Balfour (Jabez Spencer). My prison life. London: Chapman & Hall, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 500, *ill.* Price 6s. **X 3264**

Craig (W. H.). Life of Lord Chesterfield. London: Lane, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 350. Price 12s. 6d. net. **X 3592**

An account of the ancestry, personal character and public services of the fourth Earl of Chesterfield.

Masefield (John), *Ed.* Dampier's voyages. London: Grant Richards, 1906. 8°, 8½", pp. 450. 2v. Price 25s. **X 3783**

Dampier had a varied, adventurous, and remarkable life. The author describes his early life on his father's farm in Somerset, his first voyage and his first experience of naval fighting against the Dutch. Next he proceeds to relate of Dampier's life as the manager of a plantation in Jamaica, as a buccaneer, as a writer, as a philosopher, and as a geographer. He writes of Dampier's relations with Pepys, John Evelyn, and with the famous Alexander Selkirk (the supposed original of *Robinson Crusoe*), whom he picked up on the Juan Fernandez coast.

Newton (Charles Elmer). *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; a sketch of his life, together with his chief autobiographical poems.* 8°, 8°, pp. xii + 121, *poem.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **X0005**

The present year marks the centenary of the birth of Longfellow. As a contemporary, the author inside somewhat vividly counts in the poet's life, and so portrays with appreciation the real character of the poet; and, as a critic who has lived to view Longfellow's poetry in the perspective which time alone can give, he manages to value his literary work.

Newton (Edmund). *Segismundo Malinterna.* London: Dent, 1907. 8°, 8°, pp. 492, *ill.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **X0005**

Chronicle of the life of the Lord of Ninini—a sixteenth-century Italian despot.



THE PROFESSION AND THE PRESS, PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER.

By A. J. PHILIP, *Public Library, Gravesend.*

o o o

"GIVE a dog a bad name and hang him," is an aphorism which has been accepted for many years. But, like many other household words, it is not always true. Even if it were, the dog to be operated upon would probably prefer a gala day at his Tyburn Tree to being executed in an obscure back yard.

Public libraries have had at one time or another, and with certain people and classes of people, a name sufficiently bad to have hanged the most handsome dog. So far from meeting with an untimely end, however, they are flourishing like green bay trees. And the numerous cases of antagonistic chairmen of committees who have been "converted" make it appear as though it were necessary only to get our enemies within the sphere of our influence to turn them into friends. The press is one of those avenues through which our influence might be felt. But while all this is undeniable, it is equally obvious that a great many particular libraries are in a *statu quo*.

It has been said that a country is judged by its greatest men—its morality by its ethical standard, and not by the state of its towns. Unfortunately, the application of this so-called universal principle (it is understood to be a perversion of an evolutionary truth) does not satisfy those of our borrowers who are compelled to use an inefficient library.

A great variety of reasons has been advanced to account for this apathy or inertia in many libraries, from street cars to the "penny limit." The real reason, in most cases, is the want of personal influence.

Although a librarian's first duty is to his public, his second is also important—his responsibility to the work. It is a grave mistake to suppose that the slackness of a slack library terminates at the boundaries of the borough it serves. It is all too frequently an opportunity for an attack not on that library in particular, but on public libraries in general. Of course this is unfair; but how can it be altered? Adverse criticism is usually misinformed—or it would not be adverse—but the press is only fulfilling a useful function when it brings an abuse into the light of day. Many of us would prefer to see an occasional word of praise in the press. But we would rather have abuse than the contempt of silence. A periodical, influential in its own circle, stated in a recent issue, that public libraries were obliged to pay six shillings for a novel which the man in the street could obtain for four shillings and sixpence. Of course this is quite incorrect, but, if it were true, it is so manifestly unjust that the readers of that paper who credited the assertion must have become our ardent supporters.

It may be accepted safely that antagonism to public libraries exists in certain sections of the press of the country. No doubt it will be denied. And the denial is true in regard to some periodicals. Fortunately these are a respectable class. But a murder, a suicide, or even a small embezzlement, will always take precedence of a favourable library notice; and an unfavourable notice may be sure of a "middle" with a great many papers. Whenever copy is required, it is safe to cry out that our public libraries should provide good books—useful books. It is because so many libraries are doing this already that this adverse criticism is levied at them. When the whole of the public is able to appreciate a better class of literature, the gutter press will cease to exist.

There is however enmity in another form to be met. Occasionally it is found that an otherwise respectable journal finds room for a virulent attack on these incipient universities of the people, but is quite unable to find room for a reply, although the attack is usually "uninformed criticism," and the reply the reverse of this. The attack is frequently signed with a name well-known in literature and the journalistic world, the owner of which has looked for a British Museum in his local library and has been disappointed. What he found was a co-operative book-club, earnestly striving to improve the knowledge and the taste of the public, and in this way to benefit the whole community—working quietly but consistently, slowly but carefully, to annihilate ignorance, and by doing so to banish poverty and crime. The recent criminal statistics show how ignorance and poverty rub shoulders, and how poverty and crime are linked together.

After this it is scarcely necessary to say that that part of the press which is already disposed to be friendly to the Public Library movement should be cultivated, and that endeavours should be made to interest the other sections in the work.

It has been suggested that this is the work of the Library Association, and the proper method of doing the work would be to send the *Record* monthly to the daily, weekly and monthly papers. Surely it is too much to expect an editor, or even a sub-editor to read through the *Record* for tit-bits. At all events it is quite certain that he will not do it even if he is expected to undertake the work—even our enemies would not do it. The Association can only do the work in the way of business, *i.e.*, send the tit-bit which it is desired to quote direct to the paper, accompanied by the necessary advertisement fee—and this cannot be done with the best section of the press. The Association can only go on its way uncomplaining, rectifying abuses where they exist, striving after the ideal; and offering the press every opportunity of convincing itself of the righteousness of the cause. Individual effort must do the rest of the work.

Want of co-operation, the lack of support, amongst librarians themselves is vanishing. It still exists however. And it would be interesting to know how many libraries find room on their tables for those papers which have given prominence to library matters.*

* These papers are (besides the recognised professional papers) *The Athenæum*, *The Academy*, *The Nation*, *The Times*, *The Morning Post*, *The L.G.O.*, *The World's Work* and others.

Apart from the fact that these papers, and other publications, deserve our support in return for their friendship, our libraries are the best advertising medium we have, and should be used to the full for that purpose.

It is sometimes said even in the Association itself that it is beneath the dignity of a librarian to "write." An eminent judge once said that no man was able to do his own professional work properly who did not do some other work in addition. While this is true there is another reason why a librarian who cannot write has surely missed his vocation. In practical work it is considered essential that a mechanic should be able to make his own tools, or at all events some of them, if the need should arise. In the same way a librarian is not capable of appreciating to the full the beauty and scope of his work if he is unable to do something towards the making of his "tools."

It has been asked repeatedly what claim the Public Libraries have upon the press. This is our claim: That we have more than half-a-million readers daily. We have other claims than this, but this is enough.

The professional press occupies another place and supplies a different need. It is commonly described as a means of intercommunication. It is open to improvement. Every paper is. And it may be admitted that a great deal of interesting matter is omitted, and much of that to be found on the pages of the various publications is uninteresting. Such items as "Mr. So-and-so has received a substantial increase of salary" offend against good taste, personal modesty, and professional etiquette. Additions to the library and improvements in library service and practice, if of sufficient interest, are always welcomed by those librarians who read these periodicals, but I cannot expect anyone to attach any importance to matters of purely personal interest. The salary of a librarian is of importance as it denotes the value of the post, but indefinite statements such as that given above are snobbish.

There is no essential reason why the *Record* should not include original contributions which have not been delivered as papers. Possibly outside contributions might be obtained if they were sought. Mr. H. G. Wells might be persuaded to give a short article on the place of the public library in the social system, if a good stenographer were sent to him. Mr. Edmund Gosse might "do" a short article if the same courtesy were shown to him. Some of our adverse critics might be prevailed upon to give some advice direct to us in preference to airing their grievances in the public press. In return, some of their prejudices might be removed. In such cases as these, tit-bits would be readily accepted by outside periodicals. This would in no way interfere with the legitimate functions of the *Record* as a professional journal.

There is another department of professional publications of a more permanent kind; namely, works in volume form. It is true that books on professional topics by professional men receive more support than formerly, but even now this support is far less than it should be. There are many subjects still untouched, and a great deal of material still to be dealt with; but until there is some appreciable increase in

the sales (because after all, sales are the material evidence of support) of those books already published, it is very unlikely that the number will be much increased for some time to come. And yet the influence of the Library Association and the vitality of the library movement are both increased by the publication of each new book. The need for a dictionary of terms has been emphasised before. A popular historical account of the public libraries of this country is also badly needed. A subject index to all available works of reference would be a valuable tool. A dictionary of the libraries, past and present, throughout the world is another important subject.



PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PASSES TO MAY, 1906.

Compiled by LILIAN FAIRWEATHER, Islington Public Libraries.

o o o

THIS list has been compiled from the *Library Association Record* and other official publications to meet a want often felt by library assistants.

Owing to changes from time to time in the examination syllabus, and to the irregular manner in which the lists of passes have been issued, it is possible that errors have crept into the following list. Notifications of any such lapses will be gratefully received.

The passes recorded here are chiefly those under the new syllabus of 1901, but some of the passes under the older schemes have been added when found. Such passes are indicated by an asterisk (*), and it should be noted that the old Section 6 is equivalent to the new Sections 5 and 6.

H signifies that the candidates have passed with honours,

M with merit, and

P that they have satisfied the examiners.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Literary History. Bibliography. Classification. Cataloguing. Lib. Hist. & Organization. Library Administration.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Anderson, A. R., Pub. Lib., Port Elizabeth, S.A.		—	—	—	M	M	P
Bailey, J., Public Library, Hampstead ...		...	—	—	P	M	—
Barker, A. W., Public Library, Torquay		...	—	—	—	—	M
Barr, J., Public Library, Glasgow ...		...	—	—	—	P	—
Bell, E. J., Public Library, Fulham ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Biggs, A. G., Public Library, Westminster		...	—	P	—	—	—
Boyd, Miss G., Public Library, Kettering		...	—	—	—	P	—
Bradley, E. J. Public Library, Holborn ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Brake, Miss E. (B.A.), Ealing ...		...	—	H*	P*	—	—
Brown, R. W., Public Library, Northampton		...	—	—	P	P	P
Brown, W., Public Library, Sunderland ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Bullock, F., Public Library, Cardiff ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Burgoyne, F. J. P., Linen Hall Library, Belfast		—	—	—	—	P	P
Bushnell, F. C., Public Library, Fulham		...	—	—	—	P*	—
Carter, E. G. H., Public Library, Deptford		...	—	—	—	P	P
Cass, A. R., Public Library, Stoke Newington		...	—	—	—	—	P
Chambers, R. W., Royal Agric. Society's Lib.		...	P	P	—	—	P
Churchill, G. B., Public Library, Croydon		...	—	—	—	P	P
Clark, M., Public Library, Hornsey ...		...	—	—	—	P	—
Coltman, W. L., Pub. Lib., Southall—Norwood		—	—	M	—	M	P
Cook, W., Public Library, Croydon ...		...	—	—	—	P*	—
Cooper, R., Public Library, Battersea ...		...	—	—	P	P	—
Cornwall, F. W., Public Library, Croydon		...	—	—	—	—	P
Cotton, K. W., Public Library, Hampstead		...	P	—	—	—	—
Coulson, T., Public Library, Sunderland		...	—	—	—	M	H
Cousins, L. H., Public Library, Wandsworth		...	—	—	—	P	—
Coutts, H. T., Public Library, Islington...		...	—	—	M	P	P
Cudlip, F. W., Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.		...	—	P	—	—	P
Dallimore, F. W., Public Library, Wimbledon		...	—	P	M*	M	M
Darby, J. C., Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.		...	—	P	—	—	—
Denne, G. E., Public Library, Richmond		...	—	—	M	H	P
Downey, J. A. L., Public Library, W. Hartlepool		—	—	—	—	—	P
Edwards, L., Public Library, Southwark		...	—	—	—	P*	—
Edwards, H. H., Public Library, St. Helens		...	—	—	—	—	P
Ellison, J. B., Leeds Institute, Leeds ...		...	—	—	—	M	P
Fairweather, Miss L., Public Library, Islington...		—	—	—	P	—	P
Faraday, J., Public Library, Hornsey ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Farnell, W. C., Public Library, Walsall ...		...	—	—	—	P	—
Farrow, P. E., Public Library, Lewisham		...	—	—	P	—	P

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Literary History.						Bibliography.	Classification.	Cataloguing.	Lib. Hist. & Organization.	Library Administration.
		1	2	3	4	5	6					
Firth, S. A., Public Library, Birkenhead	...	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fletcher, E., Public Library, Stepney	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P	—
Garner, E., Public Library, Southwark	...	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gates, C. J., Public Library, Croydon	...	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilbert, Miss M., Public Library, Fulham	...	—	—	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—
Gillespie, D. A., Public Library, Westminster	...	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graham, W., Public Library, Gateshead...	...	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—
Griffiths, H., Public Library, Sunderland	...	—	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Hardy, R. E., Hartley Univ. Coll., Southampton	...	—	—	—	M	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Harris, W. J., Public Library, Bromley, Kent	...	—	—	P*	M*	M	P	—	—	—	—	—
Harrison, H. E., Public Library, Cheltenham	...	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—
Hatton, A. E., Public Library, Lewisham	...	—	—	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—
Hawkins, W. G., Public Library, Fulham	...	—	—	—	P*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayward, G. V. R., Public Library, Watford	...	—	—	M	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headicar, B. M., Public Library, Southwark	...	—	—	H*	P*	—	M*	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson, H., Lyceum Library, Liverpool	...	—	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson, O. C., Public Library, Cheshunt	...	—	—	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—
Jacobs, J. V., Public Library, Richmond	...	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarrett, F., Public Library, Huddersfield	...	—	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Jones, Miss A., Public Library, Islington	...	—	P	M*	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirby, S., Public Library, Hornsey	...	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamb, S., Public Library, St. Helens	...	—	—	M	M	—	P*	—	—	—	—	—
Lambert, J. W., Public Library, Sunderland	...	—	—	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—
Lea, Miss E., Public Library, Wigan	...	—	—	M	M	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Lewin, P. E., Pub. Library, Port Elizabeth, S.A.	...	P*	P*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lillie, R., Public Library, Middlesbrough	...	—	—	—	M	P	P	—	—	—	—	—
Luke, E., Public Library, Woolwich	...	—	—	P	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
McAdam, J., Municipal Museum, Warrington	...	—	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—
McKenzie, Miss G., Public Library, Finsbury	...	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McKnight, E., Public Library, Chorley	...	—	—	H	M	—	M*	—	—	—	—	—
MacLeod, R. D., Public Library, Glasgow	...	—	—	H	H	P	M	—	—	—	—	—
Mac Mahon, Miss A., Toynbee Hall Library	...	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin, E. S., Public Library, Twickenham	...	—	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Mash, M. H. B., Public Library, Croydon	...	—	—	—	—	P	P	—	—	—	—	—
Masse, Miss G., North Finchley	...	P*	P*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller, R. N. A., Public Library, Newcastle	...	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan, W., Public Library, Cardiff	...	—	—	—	—	P	M	—	—	—	—	—
Morton, Miss M. E., Pub. Library, Huddersfield	...	—	—	M*	P*	—	P	—	—	—	—	—
Moslin, A. M., Public Library, Stepney	...	—	—	—	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Literary History. Bibliography. Classification. Cataloguing. Lib. Hist. & Organization. Library Administration.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Nash, A., Public Library, Clapham ...		...	—	P	P	—	—
Neesham, E. W., Public Library, Erdington ...		...	—	—	P	—	—
Oakey, A., Public Library, Camberwell ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Pearson, E., Public Library, Newcastle ...		...	—	—	—	P	—
Peplow, W. A., Public Library, Croydon ...		...	—	M	M	M	P
Percival, H., Victoria University Lib., Manchester		—	—	—	—	M	H
Peters, H. R. W., Public Library, Lewisham ...		...	—	—	—	P	P
Philip, A. J., Public Library, Gravesend ...		...	P	—	—	—	P*
Pocock, F., Public Library, Holborn ...		...	—	—	—	M	M
Pomfret, J., Public Library, Darwen ...		...	—	—	—	M	H
Port, F. S. G., Public Library, Camberwell ...		...	—	—	—	—	M
Powell, T. W., Pub. Lib., Kingston-on-Thames...		—	—	—	P	—	—
†Prideaux, W. R B., Royal College of Physicians		M*	P*	P*	M*	H	H
Ramage, Miss E., Huguenot Coll., Wellington		—	—	P	—	—	—
Randolph, J. A., 2, Halsey Street, Cadogan Sq....		—	—	—	—	—	P
Rapple, W. F., Queen's College Library, Belfast		P*	—	P*	P*	—	P*
Roebuck, G. E., Public Library, Walthamstow ...		—	—	—	H	P	H
Ross, J., Public Library, York ...		...	H	—	H	—	—
Savage, E. A., Public Library, Wallasey		...	—	—	—	—	P*
Sayers, W. C. B., Public Library, Croydon		...	P	P	H	H	H
Searle, S. E., Public Library, Shoreditch		...	—	—	—	—	P
Seward, F., Public Library, Bromley ...		...	—	M	M	P	P
Smith, H. H., Public Library, Wigan ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Smith, Miss W., Public Library, Finsbury		...	—	—	P*	—	—
Stephen, G. A., Public Library, St. Pancras		...	—	P	—	H	H
Stewart, J. D., Public Library, Islington		...	—	P	P*	M	M
Stone, O. W., Public Library, East Ham		...	—	—	P	P	P
Strain, A., Public Library, Glasgow ...		...	—	M	P	M	M
Sureties, H. G., Public Library, Hornsey		...	—	—	—	P	P
Swift, H. G. Public Library, Wallasey ...		...	—	—	—	—	P
Taylor, Miss I., London School of Economics ...		...	—	M	P	P	P
Thomas, C. E., Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.		...	—	—	—	—	P
Turnbull, T. E., Public Library, Newcastle		...	—	P	M*	P*	M
Twort, H. A., Public Library Croydon ...		...	—	—	P	M	P
Warman, A. J., Public Library, Evesham		...	—	—	—	—	P
Warner, J., Public Library, Croydon ...		...	—	P	P*	M	M
Weight, W.A., Public Library, Holborn...		...	—	—	P	—	—

† Also Diploma.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Library History.						Lib. Hist. & Organisation.	Library Administration.
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
White, G., Public Library, Fulham	---	---	---	---	P	P	P		
Williams, R. C., Public Library, Wallasey	---	---	---	---	---	---	P		
Williams, R. G., Public Library, Bolton	---	---	---	---	---	P	P		
Williamson, F., Public Library, Rochdale	---	---	---	---	P	---	---		
Wilson, W., Public Library, Gateshead	---	---	---	P	---	P	P		
Wood, P. H., Public Library, Southwark	---	---	---	M	P	---	P		
Wynne, Miss G., London School of Economics	---	---	---	P	---	P	P		
Yates, A. H., Public Library, Sunderland	---	---	---	---	---	P	---		
Young, J. D., Public Library, Greenwich	---	---	---	H	M	---	P		
Young, W. E., Public Library, Erith	---	---	---	M	P	M	M		

Total number of Passes in each Section:—

1. Literary History	---	---	---	9
2. Bibliography	---	---	---	15
3. Classification	---	---	---	45
4. Cataloguing	---	---	---	54
5. Library History and Organisation	---	---	---	56
6. Library Administration	---	---	---	37

Total number of Passes 261

Total number of successful candidates ... 126



LOVELY WOMAN IN THE LIBRARY.

By DOUGLAS HARTHAM.

(A Mere Male.)

o o o

THE fate of my predecessors stands out before me as an awful warning, for their corpses (metaphorically) strew the plain.

On every occasion when some mere male has dared to whisper his opinion of that half of humanity which at present is making Holloway Gaol its headquarters in a quest for the suffrage, he has

promptly been massacred by the valiant square-jawed-and-spectacled band of gamp-waving sans culottes. Still, I will be br-r-r-ave!

That the invasion of the English library has commenced there can be no doubt. There are now quite a number of libraries where you may have your Hardy or your Daudet handed to you (accompanied by a smile that you dream about for days) by some fair damosel of sweet-and-twenty—or thereabouts. In America, of course, the invasion is an accomplished fact, and much may be excused our Transatlantic colleagues if this is borne in mind. I have been assured by a visitor from the States that matters have now come to a climax, and that at the next Conference the Great American Librarian, if he wishes to vacate the position of stalking-horse, will have to sport a sun-ray skirt and an astrakan bolero.

But to return to English libraries. It was only the other day that I stumbled upon the real reason for the employment of the feminine staff. I was watching the service counter of a Metropolitan library where rules the gentle feminine, when a man asked for "Three men in a boat." Now the statuesque but captivating creature behind the counter was carrying on an animated discussion with another, equally entrancing but rather less statuesque, as to the respective merits of mousseline de soie and crêpe de chine. Mousseline de soie was getting the best of it, and in her triumph she smiled a radiant smile—and handed the man volumes three to five of Alison's "History." He, poor devil! could see nothing but Those Eyes, and took the books, and went. His Sunday afternoon was spoiled, of course, but Oh! those liquid orbs . . . and that bewitching replica of the bow of Cupid . . .

This sort of thing happened several times, and then the great inspiration came. The usual reason given for the employment of women was economy, but I knew better: *it was to decrease the fiction percentage*. The artful, scheming, male librarian appoints a lady staff, and lets the combination of eyes and inattention do their work. Then he claims credit for the statistical improvement.

I put this reason forward for what it is worth—which isn't much, as I've since thought of various other reasons. . . .

The Lovely Woman of the library staff is a most charming creature. Ask the librarian or sub-librarian who has charge (to put it ironically) of a feminine staff, what he thinks of them, and he will probably answer grudgingly "Oh, they're all right . . . Economy, you know; economy." But at the same time *have you ever noticed his beastly self-complacency?*

So long as she is told what to do, the lady assistant is a most efficient worker. True, she will occasionally notice that a borrower has a "most beautiful Roman nose" while overlooking the fact that his ticket is out of date, or become absorbed in the intricacies of a "delicious toque" worn by some "old cat" who is waiting for the literary part of her shopping. And she may enter into a discussion, as already noted, on some essentially feminine topic, or try to stir up a

little jealousy by enumerating the theatres, dances, and parties she's been at or is going to—forgetting meanwhile that there is such a thing as a library and a clamouring public. But yet, with all her faults, she is essentially lovable. What does it matter if the work slides and the ratepayer gets mad, so long as the library resembles a Dantesque seventh heaven?

Suppose anything does go wrong? One cannot box their ears (Oh! the sacrilege of it) or employ a few well-chosen and forcible epithets. Besides, that propitiatory smile disarms the most truculent of trousered tyrants. I have never come across anyone who has seen a feminine assistant in tears, and we must be devoutly thankful that this powerful weapon is not employed against us. Imagine the result if they wanted anything out of the ordinary and were refused: two months' holiday—tears; £25 increase—tears; Friday evening off (to see George)—tears. The poor librarian has to put up with enough at present, but—

A male staff is constantly being depleted by individuals who have obtained more lucrative appointments elsewhere. A feminine staff is depleted by individuals who have secured someone to keep them in dresses and theatre-tickets, and who leave the library to hold an even more autocratic sway over a household. At nine o'clock at night, or at whatever time the library closes, a curious phenomenon is occasionally noticeable. As various lady members of the staff come out after getting their hats on at the proper tilt, the things that you took to be shadows against the wall materialize into bifurcated solids, link on, and accompany the aforesaid members along the road. This is a recurrent phenomenon, sometimes coinciding with the beginning of the month (blessed period of affluence!), and sometimes with the absence of the librarian. No reasonable explanation has been given of this curious happening, and in all probability it is an optical illusion.

There is a remarkable difference between the assistant on duty and the assistant off duty. Recently I visited a library where the trail of the feminine is in evidence, and was particularly struck by the demure appearance of one member of the staff. About half-an-hour later I was passing a private portion of the building, when my ears were assailed by what seemed an abridged edition of the Jamaica earthquake. I flew to the source of the uproar, and found that my fears were groundless—it was only the staff having tea! The process of having tea seemed to include the performance of several round games, and a realistic imitation of a Yankee auctioneer. To my horror, I discovered that the Yankee auctioneer was none other than my demure charmer, who was punctuating her vociferations by testing the strength of an empty jam-jar with a teaspoon.

I have now, as the reader will admit, accomplished with supreme art the task of saying a good deal about nothing, and I can see the Editorial shadow looming near. As *this* is not an optical illusion, I must make a speedy conclusion.

As I stated before, the feminine assistant is efficient so long as she is told what to do; but she is lacking in initiative, and this very fact will militate against her ever obtaining important chief positions. Still, the male assistant will have to look out for himself. A previous writer on the subject—one of the aforesaid corpses—has pointed out that when the competition between the male librarian and his feminine assistant becomes too strong, the only thing left for him is to marry her. This may not result altogether as that writer expected. For suppose the lady assistant marries her male rival—well, as she will tell you, how can she be expected to give her full attention to the library if there isn't someone to look after the household?



METALLURGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1901—06.

o o o

PART I.

THE following list I believe to be nearly a complete catalogue of the books relating to metallurgy published during the 20th century. The English, American, French and German titles, having been obtained with comparative ease, will probably be found more inclusive than the Spanish, Italian, and, above all, the Russian. One or two only of the latter have been included, and these from German sources.

R. A. PEDDIE.

*St. Bride Foundation,
Bride Lane, E.C.*

General Works.

- Hiorns, Arthur H.** Principles of metallurgy. 2nd ed. 14 + 388 pp. 144 *Illus.* London: Macmillan & Co., 1901.
- Schnabel, Carl.** Handbuch der Metallhüttenkunde. 2te. Aufl. 2 vol. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1901-04, 50 m.
- Ditte, Alfred.** Introduction à l'étude des métaux. 2 + 492 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Société l'éditions scientifiques, 1902, 15 fr.
- Gower, Alfred Roland.** Practical metallurgy: an elementary text book. New ed. 12 + 116 pp. 32 *Illus.* London: Chapman & Hall, 1902, 1s.
- Le Verrier, U.** Métallurgie générale. Procédés de chauffage. 371 pp. 171 *Illus.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1902, 10 m.
- Perret, Auguste.** Zinc, étain, nickel, cobalt. 160 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Bernard & Cie., 1902, 1 fr. 50.

- Forrest, Auguste.** Or, argent, platine. 160 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Bernard & Cie., 1902, 1 fr. 50.
- Cuivre, plomb, mercure. 160 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Bernard & Cie., 1902, 1 fr. 50.
- Robertson-Austen, Sir W. C.** An Introduction to the study of metallurgy. 5th ed. 16+516 pp. *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1902, 18s.
- Rochow, Wilhelm.** Das neue Institut für Metallhüttenwesen und Elektrometallurgie an der k. technischen Hochschule zu Aachen. Halle: 1903, 6 m.
- Grenier, J. H.** Chemical and metallurgical handbook. 3rd ed. London: Paul, 1903, 18 m. 50.
- Hubert, E. d.** Les minéraux, les métaux, les alliages. 96 pp. 27 *Illus.* Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1903, 1 fr. 50.
- Lefebvre, A.** Traité de technologie mécanique métallurgique. Trad. sur la 2^e édition allemande par G. Humbert. 6+750 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1903, 25 fr.
- Olry, J.** Analysis, detection, and commercial value of the rare metals (including their occurrence, distribution and statistics). Denver, Col.: Indust. Printing and Pub. Co., 1903, \$3.
- Pichoux, M.** Précis de métallurgie. 8+448 pp. 133 *Illus.* Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1903.
- Schmiedel, Carl.** Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Hüttenkunde. 2te. Aufl. 16+757. 718 *Illus.* Berlin: J. Springer, 1903, 16 m.
- Sutton, A. Humboldt.** An elementary text-book of metallurgy. 3rd ed. 280 pp. *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1903, 6s.
- Smith, Albert W.** Materials of machines. 142 pp. *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1903, 81.
- Babu, L.** Traité théorique et pratique de métallurgie générale. Vol. 1. 7+593 pp., 148 *Illus.* Vol. 2. 725 pp., *Illus.* Paris: Libr. Polytech. C. Beranger. 1904, 25 fr.; 1906, 25 fr.
- Fischer, Th.** Leitfaden der Metallurgie. 12+453 pp. 29 *Illus.* Leipzig: J. J. Weber, 1904, 5 m.
- Hubert, E. d.** Les métaux précieux (mercure, argent, or, platine). 96 pp. 34 *Illus.* Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1904, 1 fr. 50.
- Les métaux usuels (cuivre, zinc, étain, plomb, nickel, aluminium). 96 pp. 26 *Illus.* Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1904, 1 fr. 50.
- Levat, David.** Mines et métallurgie. 26^e édition. 10+276 pp. 64 *Illus.* Paris: Vve. Dunod, 1904, 2 fr. 50.
- Neumann, Bernhard.** Die Metalle, Geschichte, Vorkommen und Gewinnung. 8+421 pp. *Tables.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1904, 16 m.
- Schnabel, Carl.** Traité de métallurgie générale. Trad. d'après la 2^e éd. allemande par L. Gautier. 2+759 pp. 768 *Illus.* Paris: 1904, 30 m.

- Zinone, A.** Metalli preziosi. 11 + 315 pp. Milano: U. Hoepli, 1904, 3 lire.
- Dahlerns, C. C.** Exposé de l'industrie minière et métallurgique de la Suède. 157 pp. 2 *Maps*. Stockholm: 1905, 4 m.
- Ledebur, A.** Lehrbuch der mechanisch-metallurgischen Technologie. 3te. Aufl. 16 + 805 pp. 754 *Illus.* Braunschweig: F. Vieweg & Sohn, 1905, 24 m.
- Le Verrier, U.** Procédés métallurgiques et études des métaux. 403 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1905, \$3.60.
- Schnabel, Carl.** Handbook of metallurgy. Trans. by Henry Louis. 2nd ed. 2 vols. London: Macmillan & Co., 1905-07, 50s. net.
- Hildebrandt, H.** Lehrbuch der Metallhüttenkunde. 16 + 531 pp. 333 *Illus.* Hannover: M. Jänecke, 1906, 14 m.
- Ingalls, Walter Renton.** Notes on metallurgical mill construction. 256 pp. New York: Engin. & Min. Jour., 1906, \$1.50.
- Miller, G. W.** Elements of mining geology and metallurgy. 489 pp. *Illus.* Denver, Col.: Daily Mining Record [1906], \$3.50.
- Richards, Joseph W.** Metallurgical calculations. Part 1. 208 pp. New York: McGraw Pub. Co., 1906, \$2.

Electro-Metallurgy.

- Minet, Adolphe.** Traité théorique et pratique d'électro-métallurgie. 6 + 599 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Béranger, 1901.
- Borchers, Wilhelm.** Elektro-metallurgie. Die Gewinnung der Metalle unter Vermittlung der elektrischen Stromes. 3te. Aufl. 8 + 4 + 584 pp. 255 *Illus.* Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1902-3, 20 m.
- Watt, Alexander, and Philip, A.** Electro-plating and electro-refining. 24 + 680 pp. 160 *Illus.* London: Crosby, Lockwood & Co., 1902, 12s. 6d.
- Borchers, Wilhelm.** Elektro-metallurgie des Nickels. 35 pp. 4 *Illus.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1903, 1 m. 50.
- Guillet, Léon.** Précis d'électrochimie et d'électrométallurgie. 357 pp. 78 *Illus.* Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1903.
- Günther, Emil.** Verfahren zur Gewinnung von Kupfer und Nickel aus Kupfer- und Nickel-haltigen Magnetkiesen [auf elektrolytischem Wege.] 32 pp. Berlin: [Craz & Gerlach: Freiberg,] 1903, 2 m. 50.
- Ponthière, H.** Traité d'Electrométallurgie. 3^e édition. Paris, 1903, 12 m. 50.
- Borchers, Wilhelm.** Electric smelting and refining. 2nd Eng. ed. from the 3rd Germ. ed. 562 pp. 254 *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1904, 21s.
- Matignon, C.** Electrométallurgie des Fontes, Fers et Aciers. 96 pp. 37 *Illus.* Paris, 1906, 4 m.

Alloys.

- Buchanan, John F.** Brassfounder's alloys. 8+130 pp. 12 *Illus.* London: E. and F. N. Spon, 1901, 4s. 6d.
- Hiorns, Arthur W.** Mixed metals, or metallic alloys. 2nd ed. London, 1901.
- Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale.**—Commission des Alliages. Contribution à l'étude des alliages. Paris: 1901.
- Müller, L.** Die Bronsewaren-Fabrikation. 2te Aufl. Wien, 1902.
- Gagan, L.** Les alliages métalliques. 164 pp. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1903.
- Hume, Henry M.** Iron, steel, and other alloys. 457 pp. Boston: Sauveur & Whiting, 1903, \$5.
- Stedel, A.** Onderzoek over binaire ternaire alliages van tin, bismuth, cadmium en lood. 8+74 pp. 2 *Tab.* Amsterdam: 1903, 3 m.
- Thurston, Robert H.** A treatise on brasses, bronzes, and other alloys, and their constituent metals. (Part III. of *his Materials of Engineering*.) 4th ed. 16+574+18 pp. 43 *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1903, \$2.50.
- Guillet, Léon.** Étude théorique des alliages métalliques. 7+233 pp. 118 *Illus.* Paris: Vve. Ch. Dumod, 1904, 7.50 fr.
- Mortillet, Léon de.** Les amalgames et leurs applications. 50 pp. Paris: B. Tignol, [1904].
- Tassily, E.** Études sur les propriétés physiques des alliages métalliques. Paris: 1904, 5 m.
- Bachetti, J.** Les alliages métalliques actuels et leur métallographie. Paris, 1905, 12m. 50.
- Guillet, Léon.** Étude industrielle des Alliages métalliques. 2 vol. 1178 pp. 100 *Plates.* Paris, 1906.

Metallography.

- Hiorns, Arthur W.** Metallography: an introduction to the study of the structure of metals, chiefly by the aid of the microscope. 14+158 pp. 96 *Illus.* London: Macmillan & Co., 1902, 6s.
- Heyn, E.** Die Metallographie in Dienste der Hüttenkunde. 43 pp. 26 *Illus.* Freiberg: Craz & Gerlach, 1903, 1 m.
- Hiorns, Arthur H.** Métallographie. Introduction à l'étude de la structure des métaux, principalement à l'aide du microscope. Trad. par E. Bazin. Paris: Béranger, 1903.
- Osmond, Floris.** Microscopic analysis of metals. Edited by J. E. Stead. 7+178 pp. 91 *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1904, 7s. 6d.
- Mellor, J. W.** The crystallization of iron and steel. An introduction to the study of metallography. 10+124 pp. 65 *Illus.* London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905, 5s.

Assaying and Analysis.

- Church, Seymour R.** Analysis of pig iron. 2 vol. San Francisco : Hicks, Judd Co. [1900-02], \$10.
- Brearley, Harry, and Ibbotson, Fred.** The analysis of steel-works material. 15+501 pp. 85 *Illus.* London : Longmans, Green & Co., 1902, 14s.
- Fletcher, E. L.** Practical instructions in quantitative assaying with the blowpipe. 1st ed., 2nd 1,000. 6+142 pp. *Illus.* New York : J. Wiley & Sons, 1902.
- Howe, Henry M.** Metallurgical laboratory notes. 14+140 pp. 44 *Illus.* Boston : The Boston Testing Laboratories, 1902.
- Morgan, J. James.** Aids to the analysis of ores, metals, fuels, etc. 8+105 pp. London : Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 1902, 2s. 6d.
- Rhead, E. L., and Sexton, A. Humboldt.** Assaying and metallurgical analysis for the use of students, chemists and assayers. 10+431 pp. 105 *Illus.* London : Longmans, Green & Co., 1902, 10s. 6d.
- Ricketts, Pierre de Peyster, and Miller, Edmund H.** Notes on assaying. 3rd ed. 8+312 pp. 39 *Illus.* New York : J. Wiley & Sons, 1902.
- Cremer, J. H., and Bicknell, G. A.** Chemical and metallurgical handbook. 406 pp. Cleveland, O. : Cremer & Bicknell, 1903, \$3.50.
- Furman, H. v. F.** A manual of practical assaying. 5th ed. 8+464 pp. *Illus.* New York : J. Wiley & Sons, 1903.
- Lord, Nathaniel Wright.** Notes on metallurgical analysis. 2nd ed. 228 pp. Columbus, Ohio : Hann & Adair, Metallurgical Lab., 1903, \$2.50.
- Macleod, William A., and Walker, Charles.** Metallurgical analysis and assaying. 12+318 pp. 109 *Illus.* London : C. Griffin & Co., 1903, 12s. 6d.
- Martin, F. W.** Laboratory guide to quantitative analysis with the blowpipe. 45 pp. *Illus.* New York : 1903, 2 m. 80.
- Stansbie, J. H.** Introduction to metallurgical chemistry. 200 pp. 46 *Illus.* Bristol : J. Wright & Co., 1903, 4s. 6d.
- Glennell, J. E.** The chemistry of cyanide solutions resulting from the treatment of ores. 4+164 pp. New York : Engineering and Mining Journal, 1904, \$2.50.
- Crobaugh, F. L.** Methods of chemical analysis and foundry chemistry. 2nd ed. 109 pp. Cleveland, O. : F. L. Crobaugh, 1904, \$2.
- Gages, L.** Essais des métaux, théorie et pratique. 168 pp. *Illus.* Paris : Gauthier-Villars [1904], 3 fr.
- Essais des métaux, machines et appareils. 151 pp. *Illus.* Paris : Gauthier-Villars [1904].

- Lodge, Richard W.** Notes on assaying and metallurgical laboratory experiments. 287 pp. *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1904, \$3.
- Parry, L.** The assay of tin and antimony. 46 pp. Huddersfield: L. Parry, 1904, 3s. 6d.
- Widener, Charles Frederick.** Quantitative metallurgical analysis. 60 pp. *Illus.* Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co., 1904, \$1.
- Argall, Philip H.** Western mill and smelter methods of analysis. 124 pp. *Illus.* Denver, Col.: Industrial Print and Pub. Co., 1905, \$1.50.
- Mosfurhane, Walter.** Laboratory notes on practical metallurgy. 10+140 pp. *Illus.* London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905, 2s. 6d.
- Beringer, C. and J. J.** A text-book of assaying. 10th ed. by J. J. Beringer. 16+456 pp. London: C. Griffin & Co., 1906, 10s. 6d.
- Blair, Andrew Alexander.** The chemical analysis of iron. 6th ed. 1906. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, Co., \$4.
- Beckett, Evans W.** Fire assaying: a practical treatise on the fire assaying of gold, silver and lead. 105 pp. *Illus.* New York: D. van Nostrand Co., 1906, \$1.25.
- Miller, Alfred Stanley.** A Manual of assaying. Fire assay of gold, silver, lead, including amalgamation and chlorination tests. 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. 8+148 pp. *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1906, \$1.

Aluminium.

- Minet, Adolphe.** Die Gewinnung des Aluminiums und dessen Bedeutung für Handel und Industrie. 8+130 pp. 57 *Illus.*, 15 *Tab.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1902, 7 m.
- Moissonnier, P.** L'Aluminium, ses propriétés, ses applications. 13+219 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1903, 7 fr. 50.
- Wintelen, F.** Die Aluminium-Industrie. 11+108 pp. Braunschweig: F. Vieweg & Sohn, 1903, 6 m.
- Minet, Adolphe.** The production of aluminium, and its industrial use. Trans., with additions, by Leonard Waldo. 6+266 pp. 57 *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1905, \$2.50.

Copper.

- Peters, Edward Dyer.** Modern copper smelting. 11th ed. 16+642 pp. 85 *Illus.* New York: Scientific Pub. Co., 1901.
- Egli, J.** Studien zur Theorie der elektrolytischen Kupfergewinnungsmethoden. 72 pp. 12 *Illus.* Zürich: 1902, 2 m.
- Eissler, M.** The hydro-metallurgy of copper. 12+228 pp. 120 *Illus.* London: Crosby, Lockwood & Son, 1902, 12s. 6d.

Pomerantzen, B. N. [Handbuch der Metallurgie des Kupfers auf trockenem Wege für Studierende und Bergingenieure.] *In Russian.* 303 pp. 9 *Plates*, 72 *Illus.* St. Petersburg: 1903, 13 m. 50.

Ulke, Titus. Modern electrolytic copper refining. 8 + 170 pp. 85 *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1903, \$3.

——— Die elektrolytische Raffination des Kupfers. Ins Deutsche übertr. von V. Engelhardt. 10 + 152 pp. 86 *Illus.*, 23 *Tables.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1904, 8 m.

(*To be continued.*)



NET BOOKS CONFERENCE.

o o o

A CONFERENCE was held on February 27th, at 20, Hanover Square, to consider the changes in the book market caused by the adoption of the "net" system, and the relations between the publishers and public libraries. It was largely attended, sixty local authorities being represented by delegates (in most cases by several); and many other authorities expressed their sympathy with the objects of the conference.

Mr. H. R. Tedder, Hon. Treasurer of the Library Association, presided, and in his opening speech, outlined the history of the movement and pointed out how the introduction of the "net" system had greatly lessened the purchasing value of public library incomes. He set out the various attempts which had been made by the Library Association, to get the publishers to extend a preferential treatment to public libraries as large customers, and the disappointing results attendant thereon. In America, he pointed out, the publishers had taken similar steps to those taken by English publishers, but they had made an exception in favour of public libraries. Could we not persuade English publishers to do the same?

Mr. W. W. Topley, of the Croydon Libraries Committee, then moved the following resolutions:—

"That this conference, representing various public and other non-commercial libraries of the country, is of opinion that the present system of net book supply presses most unfairly upon these institutions, which exist for the public benefit, and urges upon the Publishers' Association the desirability of allowing special terms to be conceded to this class of buyers, the justice of the demand having been already recognized by the publishers of the United States of America. That a committee of this conference be appointed to bring the foregoing resolution before the Publishers' Association. That in the event of the reply of the Publishers'

Association being unsatisfactory, the committee is instructed to prepare and submit some scheme of co-operation among public libraries."

In supporting these resolutions, he deprecated the somewhat petulant reply to the very reasonable request of the Library Association, and quoted figures showing that the book orders of public libraries were largely made up of sets of copies of individual books.

Mr. Councillor T. C. Abbott, of Manchester, seconded the resolutions. Speaking as a business man, he urged that throughout all businesses large buyers received consideration, and the case of public libraries was the only one where such consideration was not accorded. Also, he pointed out, the book orders of public libraries were carefully prepared and gave infinitely less trouble to the booksellers than those of private individuals; and, further, no bad debts were possible. The purchases of public libraries in many cases went far towards paying for the production of the books; and the Manchester Libraries alone spent over £3,500 a year on books.

Mr. John Ballinger (Cardiff) stated that, in addition to discount being refused, the relative prices of books had risen. It was not overstating the matter to say that the prices of books to public libraries had been about doubled in the last ten years.

Mr. H. W. Keay, President of the Associated Booksellers, then stated the case for the publishers and booksellers. He said that no discourtesy had been intended in the replies to the previous advances of the Library Association. The net book system was introduced to remedy the effects of unprofitable trading (general agreement of those present), and this it was gradually doing. There could be no preferential treatment for public libraries, because there was no analogy between the purchase of a large quantity of a commercial product and a large number of books. The latter was made up of a number of separate items. Then again, if any preference were shown to public libraries, others, such as the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, would claim similar treatment.

Mr. Plummer (Manchester) said he had never heard a weaker case put before an audience than Mr. Keay's, and spoke in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Frank Pacy (St. George's, Hanover Square) thought no good would be done by the resolutions, and instanced the case of the Times Book Club.

Messrs. Frowde (Bermondsey), H. D. Roberts (Brighton), and Alderman Ward (Harrogate) also spoke in support of the resolutions. Other speakers were Mr. Bernard Kettle (Guildhall), and Mr. Jones (Kensington), who said that even if discounts were obtained that would not better the case much, for the net price would be raised, and thus the advantage would be in letter only.

The first part of the resolution was then carried with one dissentient; the second unanimously; and the third with but seven dissentients.

The following committee were appointed: The Officers of the Library Association, and Messrs. C. T. Abbott (Manchester), J. Ballinger (Cardiff), H. Bond (St. Pancras), J. P. Briscoe (Nottingham), J. D. Brown (Islington), F. Burgoyne (Lambeth), P. Cowell (Liverpool), T. W. Hand (Leeds), E. W. Hulme (Patent Office, London), J. O. Jennings (Brighton), J. Y. W. MacAlister, H. D. Roberts (Brighton), C. W. Sutton (Manchester), W. W. Topley (Croydon), and Ald. Ward (Harrogate).



LIBRARY PLANNING.

o o o

AN interesting discussion on this subject took place in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Conduit Street, London, on Monday, March 18th, when Mr. Leonard Stokes, F.R.I.B.A., took the chair and introduced the readers of two papers on the planning of libraries, from rather different points of view. The first paper by Mr. James Duff Brown, Borough Librarian, Islington, dealt with various matters of policy which were certain in the near future to modify the plans of Municipal Libraries. Among them were open access to shelves in reference and lending libraries; more space and isolation for readers in reference departments; the limitation of the newspaper element; and certain changes wrought by the adoption of exact classification. Mr. Brown also spoke against any system of standardization of methods or plans which would tend to produce stagnation. Mr. H. T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., followed with a series of suggestions for the interior arrangement of libraries, based on his own experience as a library architect. In illustration of his remarks he exhibited a number of actual, and one ideal plan. Briefly, he pleaded for more simplicity and economy in library buildings by dispensing with expensive partitions, and arranging the interior as a kind of large hall, divided into departments by means of low screens, with a central supervision. Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., opened the discussion with a forcible denunciation of the newspaper, and generally approved of the application of the open access system to Public Libraries. The debate was continued by Messrs. E. A. Baker (Woolwich); Peddie (St. Bride Institute Technical Library); Frowde (Bermondsey); Philip (Gravesend); and a number of architects, the general trend of the discussion being in favour of less restriction in library arrangements. The papers are published in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, for March 23rd, 1907.



REVIEW.

THE PORTRAIT INDEX.*

AT last the long-expected index of portraits has arrived, and once more we have to thank the enterprise and financial superiority of our American cousins for the boon. In a huge book of just under 1,700 pages, we have another example of the co-operative work for which American librarians have distinguished themselves, and an invaluable work of reference for which every librarian owes infinite gratitude to the compilers and the American Government. The book is an alphabetical index of the portraits to be found in books and periodicals, with certain exceptions, such as single portraits of authors prefixed to editions of their works; portraits given in biographies of single individuals; genealogical and local histories, and certain works in collective biography of a well-defined class. As the editors say—"the selection is in part an accidental one, being confined to the works which voluntary collaborators offered to index for us," with other specially-chosen books which had to be included for the sake of extra completeness. It includes about 1,181 titles or some 6,216 volumes, and these, among them, are estimated to contain at least 120,000 portraits of some thirty-five to forty-five thousand persons. Truly a stupendous piece of successful indexing, which is rendered doubly effective by the care taken to differentiate persons of the same name, by adding biographical dates, and to distinguish portraits from each other by supplying the names of artists and engravers. It would be ungracious and ungrateful to find fault with such a splendid pioneer work as this, and any suggestions following must not be regarded as implying censure, but rather as humble proposals for improving and adding to a work of high merit and value. Naturally, the local or American side claims just precedence, as may be observed at once by comparing the entries of Napoleon I. (5 columns) and George Washington (5 columns), two celebrities by no means of equal international importance or interest. This disproportion is also partly attributable to the works selected for indexing, which naturally include a larger proportion of American works than those of other nationalities. Some of the omissions, both of works indexed and persons, are very surprising considering the extent of the book, as one would almost expect to find every notable author, for instance, in such an assemblage of names. But most of the absentees are accounted for by the failure to choose certain works for indexing. The *Library World*, for example, contains

*Library of Congress A.L.A. Portrait index. Index to portraits contained in printed books and periodicals. Compiled with the co-operation of many librarians and others for the Publishing Board of the American Library Association. Edited by William Coolidge Lane and Nina E. Browne. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1906. 8°, 9½", pp. lxxvi.+1602. Price 3 dollars per copy, from The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

more than five portraits, the limit fixed in the "List of books indexed," and had it been dealt with, such a notable library enthusiast and author as Thomas Greenwood would not have been missed. Indeed, the librarians of all nationalities are badly treated, and we can but attribute this to the professional modesty of the compilers. Surely names like Dziatzko, Petzholdt, Brunet, and others of that ilk, should appear in a portrait index. To deal first with the "List of books indexed." In this are included a large number of collections of portraits of all kinds, many of which are not important. Some of the omissions are rather remarkable. Some years ago a work devoted to the portraits of the world's hundred greatest men was published by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., the names in which were selected by experts, and the portraits were carefully chosen as the most authentic in existence. By some extraordinary oversight this work is not indexed. Works like Bell's "British Theatre," Cumberland, Inchbald, and similar anthologies, containing hundreds of costume portraits of actors are also omitted, as well as other good collections like those portraits of celebrities issued in colour by the *London Figaro*, which were quite as good as those in *Vanity Fair*. Again a large number of caricature portraits occurring in the works of Rowlandson, Gilray, Cruikshank, Doyle, *Puck*, *Punch*, and elsewhere, are omitted, which are just as worthy of notice as Kay's "Edinburgh Portraits," and similar collections. No doubt all important books omitted which contain really artistic portraits, like Grant Wilson's "Poets and poetry of Scotland," Strickland's "Queens of England," "Modern Portrait Gallery," Chambers' "Cyclopædia of English literature," Grove's "Dictionary of Music," Naumann's "History of Music," Hawkins' "History of Music," and so on, will be duly included in the supplements which are certain to be issued.

Many omissions of notable persons occur, for which the plan of selecting books to index, rather than names to treat iconographically, is mainly responsible. To deal with authors alone, the following are a few omissions noticed during a scamper over its pages:—T. L. Beddoes, George Croly, James Hannay, John Clare, James Mill, H. Seton Merri-man, Meadows Taylor, James Douglas, Robert Blatchford, Charles Waterton, H. Crabb Robinson, Guy Boothby, John Austin (Author of "Jurisprudence"), Marie Corelli, Geraldine Jewsbury, Surtees, Wm. Motherwell, Basil Hall, J. C. Shairp, Augustus De Morgan, W. H. G. Kingston, Watt, the bibliographer, Talbot Baines Reed, George Daniel, Robert Mudie, Tighe Hopkins, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, Thomas McCrie, Kirke Munroe, E. Everett-Green, R. P. Gillies, George Long, Frances R. Havergal, Thomas Aird, Alexander Dyce, Mrs. Molesworth, A. B. Reach, George Finlay (the historian), &c. Many of these are names of interest and importance in literature, and certainly one would rather expect to find them in a portrait index of this kind in place of a mob of oriental and other worthies whose names will be meaningless to ninety-nine per cent. of the users of this work.

By way of giving practical effect to our appreciation of this monumental work, it is proposed that it be taken as a basis for completing the Index of Portraits as far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

Much material has been collected, but much remains to be done for every country, and the only way to accomplish this is for each country to undertake its own indexing and to have this done by localities. First of all it is necessary to extend the field by including actual collections of portraits, both private and public; public statues; medals; single books not comprised in the Portrait Index; collections of prints, and single prints and photographs; topographical and periodical literature not touched in the American work, and other obvious material required for the accomplishment of a complete British Index of Portraits. The Library Association, or Bibliographical Society, might arrange for the work to be done by the co-operation of workers or libraries in various districts, and could, either separately or in partnership, compile the Index from the material thus collected, by co-ordinating, revising, and publishing the work. This suggestion is thrown out as a comparatively simple and practical way of aiding the Americans in their great work for the common good, and no doubt it would be the best way in which to convey our great appreciation of their services to literature and librarianship.



THE LIBRARY PRESS.

o o o

SUNDAY opening of libraries is discussed at some length in a symposium in the March number of the *Library Journal*. Of the librarians reporting, the majority believe Sunday and holiday opening to be desirable and feasible, and do not consider the difficulties of service to be very great. This is not quite in accordance with the views generally held on this side of the Atlantic, and it is noticeable that only librarians of large libraries, with staffs in proportion, have voiced their opinions so far. Much of the Sunday and holiday opening initiated in England has proved an unqualified failure, and this is also true of Sunday opening in a number of American libraries. It is still a moot question whether the use made of the privilege justifies the expense, and this symposium does not help to solve the question to any great extent. A very interesting and practical paper is contributed by Miss Alice B. Kroeger on "Instruction in cataloguing in library schools." She sketches in outline a course of instruction aiming at imparting a knowledge of (a) the various codes of cataloguing rules for author and title catalogues, (b) the authorities for full names, the cataloguer's reference books, (c) the rules for dictionary subject cataloguing, (d) the mechanical outfit for a card catalogue, and (e) the use of the Library of Congress cards. Some of her detail does not, of course, apply to British libraries, but in general the paper is worth

looking into. A number of extracts from newspapers discussing the pros and cons of open access also appear. The title-page and index for the 1906 volume are to hand with this number.

The first number (January) of the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association is to hand. It is to be published at irregular intervals, four or six times a year, and is devoted entirely to Association notices and information.

The March *Library Association Record* contains a paper entitled "How the branch associations may help the Library Association," by Messrs. E. McKnight and E. A. Savage, and one by Mr. G. T. Shaw on "How to improve the *Library Association Record*." These papers, taken in conjunction with the editorial footnotes, form a gently humorous relief to the usual ponderous contents of the *Record*. There is also printed the "proposed Superannuation Bill of the National Association of Local Government Officers."

The March *Library Assistant* contains two papers on library catalogues. The first, by Mr. R. F. Bullen, is on "Library catalogues: their effects and defects"; the second, by Mr. Horace Barlow, deals with "The future of the catalogue." Mr. Bullen manages to say a lot about a great many things in the course of his brief paper, and Mr. Barlow touches in some of the details.

The planning of Public Libraries is dealt with in the current number of the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*. Two papers are printed—(1) "Some suggestions for a simple architectural plan," by Mr. Henry T. Hare; and (2) "Library planning as affected by modern library policy and interior arrangements," by Mr. James Duff Brown. The architect's and the librarian's point of view are thus both represented. Mr. Hare again expresses his opinion that a Public Library should consist of one large room—with a step-out-of-the-street-directly-into-the-room entrance—divided up into the various departments. He illustrates his paper with a number of plans of existing libraries, and with an ideal plan illustrating his own suggestions. Mr. Brown's paper deals, among other matters, with the dangers of aiming at uniformity in library buildings, the modifications necessitated by the use of systematic classification and open access, the extension of reference departments, and the limitation of newspapers. A discussion of the papers, by a number of librarians and architects, is also printed.

Public Libraries for March contains the following articles:—"Library work for children," by Faith E. Smith; "The Care of books in a children's room," by Helen Peters Dodd; "Some library things done in Hartford, Conn.," by Caroline M. Hewins; "Telling stories to children," by Theresa Hitchler; and "Work with children," by May Conover.

The *Book Review Digest* for February contains a number of notes on books, and the usual evaluation of the literature of the month on the lines previously indicated.

The January-February issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* contains the usual budget of interesting local notes, a list of suggestions for anniversary bulletins, and a short paper on "Sunday afternoon lectures in libraries," by Mr. F. A. Hutchins.

In the January *Folkbiblioteksbladet*, Mr. Oscar Olsson writes on the establishment of reading circles in libraries. There are also bibliographical articles on Swedish astronomical literature, by Mr. Östen Bergstrand, the literature of alcohol, by Mr. Johan Bergman, and a description of some literature on Finland by Mr. Verner Söderberg. A long description of the Malmö Stadsbibliotek is contributed by Hans Emil Larsson, and a shorter illustrated description of the Deichmanske Bibliotek of Kristiania, by Arne Arnesen. There are also the usual reviews.

The March *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* contains an article on the literature of viticulture and reviews of important recent French publications.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING-ROOM.

o o o

WHAT will become of some of us during the six months' closure of the reading-room? Some accommodation is to be provided elsewhere in the great building, but, as proposed, it will be very limited and many will in vain seek admission. To most of us this will be vexatious and a hindrance to literary work, and nothing worse, but there are a few readers who live their lives in the round room, and it is pathetic to consider how sadly the change will affect them. Those who are "at home" in the room, well know, by sight at least, faces which suggest the devotion of long days to life-occupation among books and MSS. in the huge national store-house.

Thankful we may be, and ought to be, for the facilities Public Libraries offer in so many localities, but naturally they, even in combination, can offer but an insufficient substitute for so large and diverse a collection of books. We do not venture to criticise the wisdom of the trustees in closing the room for repairs after so long a period of use, but would urge Sir Maunde Thompson and his colleagues to endeavour to their utmost ability to meet the exigencies of the case by providing more accommodation than we understand is at present suggested.

Mr. E. M. Borrajo makes a welcome and kindly proposal, which we print, but of course, as he states, the Guildhall collection will not

prove an adequate substitute; also, we may say that every now and again the Guildhall Library is closed for some city function—may be (as indeed in our case it sometimes has been) just when one has journeyed from the country to work in the library!

"SIR,—Referring to the announcement that the reading-room of the British Museum is to be closed for some months, I venture to draw attention to the fact that the Guildhall Library is open to the public daily between the hours of ten a.m. and eight p.m. (Saturdays six p.m.), and that it always affords the Library Committee the greatest pleasure to welcome readers here.

Although it is obvious that no library can hope in any degree to fill the void created by the closing of the national collection, it may still be useful to know that there are over 130,000 volumes and pamphlets, and the advantages of quick service, at the disposal of any dispossessed students who care to avail themselves of the Corporation Library and the services of its staff.

EDWARD M. BORRAJO,
City Librarian."

Guildhall Library.

Mr. J. T. Herbert Baily, of 95, Temple Chambers, E.C., says in the *Daily Mail*:—

"Surely in the enormous and practically deserted galleries [of the British Museum] devoted to art objects space can be found for all those who have been granted the privilege of a reader's ticket."

We are not sure to which galleries reference is here intended; certainly some of them attract numerous visitors.

Mr. Baily continues:—

"If it is possible for a private company to carry out the total rebuilding of Victoria Railway Station without interfering with the traffic, it is reasonable to suppose that a responsible Government department can devise means to make the requisite repairs to the dome of the reading-room without seriously impeding the educational facilities of this institution, which has been provided at so great a cost."

In conclusion we can only repeat our appeal for the greatest possible consideration of the requirements of readers.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Aberystwyth.—The royal charter establishing the Welsh National Library at this pleasant coast town has been received. The officers named to look after all initiatory duties are Sir John Williams (president), Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P. (vice-president), and Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., of Poyston (treasurer). Many years must pass ere the wisdom, or otherwise, of establishing the great library can be fully manifested, but its success is our hearty wish.

Nottingham: Southport.—Mr. Edward Wood, the Librarian, is energetic in utilizing the resources of the Public Library in an educational direction as well as rendering the institution popular and useful. We call the following from the *Southport Free Press*:—

"The tables in the reading rooms have now been numbered, and in the entrance hall is posted a list of the magazines and periodicals taken, and an indication of the particular table on which each may be found. This in itself is useful, but the Librarian has gone a step farther, and has posted an index to the contents of all magazines, so that a reader with only a short period of leisure at his disposal can instantly put his hand on the piece of contemporary literature in which he is most interested. In the general reading-room a map of the world is posted, and every morning the foreign locality from which the most important news comes is picked off on the map, whilst underneath is a type-written list of all the references, contained in either books or magazines in the library, to the said locality or to the subject matter of the newspaper article."

Bolton.—Mr. Archibald Spark's catalogue of books for boys and girls, contained in the Central Library, is a remarkable pennyworth—52 pages, quarto, in stiff covers. The selection of books is well made, and there are timely "Notes on the treatment of books." The general catalogue of the Central Library contains over 40,000 entries, and is carefully compiled, well printed and bound, and sold at sixpence.

Bournemouth.—Mr. Charles Riddell, the Librarian, has issued the third of a series of useful little volumes giving detailed information of recent additions to the Central Public Library. It deals with useful and decorative arts, probably one of the best represented sections in the library. The fourth, relating to natural and mathematical sciences, is announced for early in June.

Brighton.—Early last month Mr. Henry Darcy delivered a lecture, one of the series given last by Mr. H. D. Roberts, the Librarian, which contained much information, the subject being "The Shakespearean and other works presented to the Brighton Public Library by Hamlen Phillips." Mr. Hamlen Phillips was, died 21 years ago, settled at Hove, near Brighton, in 1839, then and before having taken a lively interest in the Public Library. In 1856 he made a gift of about 400 volumes of printing, many of which should be kept together in a special case. Thus, said Mr. Darcy:—

"One day he came with Professor Child, an American man of letters, and asked for something he had presented. It had not been placed in his particular case, and though it was immediately produced, he turned on his heel, drew Professor Child from the room and never entered the library again. What we lost by offending him we cannot divine. He subsequently presented many valuable books to the library at Penzance, and at his death directed his splendid Shakespearean and antiquarian collection to be sold in bulk only. It is now in America, as he had long previously quarrelled with the British Museum authorities, who excluded him. With his passing went one of the greatest antiquaries England has ever produced: he was specially distinguished as a Shakespearean scholar, and I think anticipated modern movements in Shakespearean research, beginning the reaction against the unreasoning deification of Shakespeare as a poet."

Cardiff: Canton.—On March 20th, the formal opening of the children's hall at the Public Library took place; Mr. H. M. Thompson, who is closely associated with library matters in Cardiff, performed the duty of declaring the hall open, and delivered an address on the work to be carried on for the benefit of the children. Mr. J. Ballinger, the chief librarian, was unfortunately absent through illness.

Copenhagen.—To celebrate the removal of the Royal Library to its new quarters, its chief librarian, Mr. H. O. Lange, has issued a volume of bibliographical essays entitled "*Analecta Bibliographica*," in which, amongst other interesting matter, he traces the steps of some of the earliest printers in Denmark.

Downpatrick, Ireland.—The Town Commissioners, in conjunction with the Saul Trustees, are making progress with the institution of a Public Library. A sum of about £70 per annum accrues for this purpose from the Saul bequest; and, conditional on this money being devoted to the upkeep of the library and a 1d. rate being levied for the same object, Dr. Carnegie will give £2,000 for the erection of the building. A site has been found without burdening the 1d. rate, and it is anticipated that plans will shortly be ready.

Elgin, N.B.—Sir George Cooper has contributed a valuable addition to the collection of local prints, etc., in the Public Library. The gift consists of six framed engravings of Elgin Cathedral, issued by Isaac Forsyth in 1826, with an historical account of the structure. Also included in this donation is a coloured engraving of the cathedral from a sketch by Walmsley, dated 1811.

Gravesend.—Mr. Alexander J. Philip, the librarian, has arranged an attractive exhibition at the Public Library, which must have entailed much labour in collection and arrangement. The exhibition illustrates, by means of specimens of the materials and processes in their various stages, the making of a book, from esparto grass and other raw materials of paper to the finest art book-binding of the present day. This is probably the first occasion upon which an exhibition of this description has been shown in connection with a Public Library; and there is little doubt that it is the first occasion on which any exhibition has been promoted in co-operation with other libraries. After leaving the Gravesend Public Library, it will be on view at the three Woolwich libraries. From there it will travel to Folkestone. The exhibits include, besides those previously mentioned, printing, process-block making, finely illustrated books, tanning, and a rare collection of books from private presses—the Kelmscott, the Ballantyne, and the Eragny Presses.

Hobart, Tasmania.—Sir Gerald Strickland, the governor, opened the new Public Library on February 11th, when the excellent collection of books in the reference room met with special appreciation. The lending department not being quite so far advanced, some little delay

users, hence readers can borrow books; but shortly this department will be in the order. It is largely due to Dr. Carnegie that Hobart is now provided with a library suited to the requirements of the city.

Chicago.—Owing to delay in the progress of the building it is proposed to defer the opening of the Public Library from June to September.

London: Batter Green.—In the *Building News* of the 8th of last month the new Public Library, designed by Mr. Henry Hopton, was the subject of an illustration. The building promises to be both attractive in appearance and commodious. A leading feature of the interior will be the central hall, to be occupied by the lending department, which will be lighted by a flat, circular dome, about 20 feet in diameter.

London: Hampstead.—A branch library has been opened in Worsley Road, in a building originally erected for church-school purposes, which afterwards passed into the possession of the late School Board for London and the London County Council. The purchase of the land and building cost the Borough Council £2,000, and the necessary alterations about £300. In the course of an interesting speech at the opening ceremony the Mayor (Mr. C. Hendrik) said:—

"In London there were eighty-five Public Libraries supplied by twenty-five metropolitan boroughs, Bethnal Green, Deptford, and Marylebone alone enjoying the distinction of making no provision of this kind. Hampstead headed the list of the metropolitan boroughs in respect to the supply of literature. It had more libraries than any other borough, and these libraries are used more in Hampstead than elsewhere. They had 50,000 books on the shelves, and 220,000 volumes were lent out last year, and there were 6,200 persons registered as borrowers, so that every thirteenth person one met may be put down as a borrower. These results had been deemed so satisfactory that the Council had gone on with the first library. . . . The chief advantage of the branch was, he considered, the arrangement by which the borrowers could select their own books from the shelves. There were a present study corners, and, as could be seen, ample space had been provided for additions, which would be added from time to time."

It is well recognized that the pronounced success of the library movement at Hampstead is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Doubleday, the chief librarian.

London: Southwark.—On March 8th the foundation stone of the new Public Library in the New Kent road was laid by Princess Christian. Lord Langdown presented the site, and Dr. Carnegie provides £7,000 towards the erection of the building.

Manchester.—Three years ago an exhibition of Bibles was held at the Rylands Library, in which so much interest was taken that Mr. Guppy, the librarian, has organised a second and more complete exhibition on the same lines. The object aimed at is a series illustrating the history of the English Bible from the time of Wyclif to the present day. One of the treasures in Mr. Guppy's charge is a copy of the Bible used by

Queen Elizabeth, and from which Mr. Gladstone used to read the lessons in Hawarden Church.

Montrose.—In the last quarterly report of the Public Library, Mr. James Christison, the librarian, gives a satisfactory account of the progress of the institution, and shows that students are realizing the practical use which may be made of the good reference library, while the issue of books in the lending department is well maintained. It is pleasant to learn that the recent stock-taking showed that no books were missing.

Newport, Mon.—On March 13th, the Mayor opened the new branch of the Public Library. It is situated in Corporation Road, in a position in which it is likely to be of much service. Mr. Ward, the borough architect, designed the structure, which has been built by the aid of Dr. Carnegie's gift of £2,000.

St. Helens.—A decrease in the circulation of books in February, as compared with the same month of 1906, having been recorded, Mr. Lancaster, the librarian, investigating the matter, found the drop was in fiction, and that in the higher classes of literature there had been an increase in the number of books issued.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.—We regret to learn that the Public Library, erected only about three years since, by the aid of Dr. Carnegie, has been completely destroyed by fire. Whether any contents of the library were saved we have not yet heard. From the adjoining Municipal Hall, also destroyed the municipal records, books and papers were rescued in time.

Sheffield.—The Public Library Committee has adopted the suggestion made by Mr. Samuel Smith, the chief librarian, with the object of introducing good new books into the Central Library at an early date after publication. The arrangement is made by subscribing to Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons' Library for one hundred modern volumes, excluding novels. These books will be placed in a separate case in the lending library, in which the public will be able to see at a glance what books are in.

Southampton.—Mr. O. T. Hopwood, the librarian, being authorised by the Public Libraries Committee at the end of February to purchase books to the value of about £268, a capital selection of new books has been made.

Stirling.—Mr. Wm. G. Waugh, the librarian, reports a constantly increasing use of the reference department of the Public Library. Many valuable books have been purchased, and there is a steady increase in the collection of local books, maps, etc., which are placed in a special section. Open access is largely in vogue in the reference department.

Stornoway, N.B.—The Public Library, built by a grant from Dr. Carnegie, was opened on March 21st by Provost Anderson, in the presence of the members of the Town Council, the library committee and many others.

Twickenham.—The new Public Library was opened on March 20th, Mr. F. W. Allison, chairman of the District Council, performing the opening ceremony. Prebendary Prosser, the chairman of the meeting, paid a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Howard Goadby, the architect, who has succeeded in creating a library building as tasteful as it is convenient in arrangement. The chairman also recognised the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Kirby Gill, the librarian, in organising the new library on a satisfactory basis. Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Carnegie for his gift of £6,000 with which the premises have been built. This was seconded by the Mayor of Richmond, and carried unanimously.

Victoria, B.C.—A considerable portion of this year's grant to the City Library is to be devoted to the purchase of works relating to Canada—especially such as bear on the history of the country, and biographies of men who have helped to make Canada. Fiction and other works by Canadian writers, and books bearing in any way on the country, are also to be selected. Our second-hand booksellers may do well to send particulars of suitable books.

Walsall.—Hard as the times are on rate-payers (as we know to our cost) we have no sympathy with those who would deprive so good a public servant as Mr. Alfred Morgan, the librarian, of the well-earned increase of £25 per annum in his salary, and are glad the Town Council determined by an overwhelming majority to grant the addition. As a local paper puts it:—

“Mr. Morgan has long been more than a mere official—he has been the friend and counsellor of an army of local book lovers, and his unflinching courtesy, kindness and help have extended the usefulness of the Public Library beyond what could have been possible under less flexible control.”

Mr. Morgan was appointed librarian in 1871, and has completed over thirty-six years' service to Walsall.

Warrington.—The consideration of the question of building a branch library has been deferred for six months. Dr. Carnegie offered £5,500 for the purpose, on certain conditions.

Westhoughton.—At a meeting recently held at the instance of the Higher Education Committee of the Day and Evening School Teachers, with representatives from the Photographic Society and local artists of the town, a proposal to promote an exhibition of work of an educational character was discussed, and it was finally decided to hold an exhibition on May 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Mr. J. C. Scott, the librarian, was appointed Hon. Secretary, and the proceeds will be turned over to the library committee for the purchase of technical books.

Wigan.—Mr. H. J. Folkard, who has already in the Public Library a large collection of engraved portraits and photographic likenesses, appeals to Wigan folk to contribute further examples, in order that the collection may be representative of people past and present associated with the public life and good works of the town.

Wombwell.—On March 8th Mr. William Washington opened the new Public Library, built mainly by aid of Dr. Carnegie's grant of £3,000, and designed by Mr. A. B. Linford.

Mr. Thomas Hartley, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute at Burnley, died on March 21st, after having served his town for within a few days of forty years. He was appointed librarian on April 1st, 1867, and won the regard of all connected with the institute. It is pathetic to note that he did not live to receive the testimonial being prepared for him, to which over £180 had already been subscribed. The children of the deceased are to have the benefit of the sum.

Mr. Edmund Ogden, a senior assistant in the Public Reference Library, Manchester, has been successful in passing the London University Matriculation Examination held in January this year.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. E. Butcher, who was trained under Mr. W. H. Greenhough, borough librarian of Reading, and has been for some years senior assistant at the important library there, has received the appointment of librarian of the Public Library at Salisbury. A purse of gold, subscribed for by officials of the municipal buildings, has been presented to Mr. Butcher on his leaving Reading.

Mr. A. Errington, sub-librarian at South Shields, has been selected (from 145 applicants) for the post of librarian of the Public Library at Batley.

Mr. J. Griffin, late quartermaster of the 4th S.W.B., has been appointed librarian at Welshpool, in succession to the late Charles H. Jones.

Mr. George E. Roebuck, who, we are glad to learn, has received the appointment of chief librarian at Walthamstow, has for some time served the borough of Stepney as district librarian at St. George's Library in Cable Street.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

a a a

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, MAY, 1907.

THE next examination of candidates in the subjects of the L.A. syllabus will take place during the week commencing May 6th, at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, and various provincial centres to be determined later by the number of candidates who come forward. The following subjects have been set for the essays, which have to be written previous to the examination, and handed to the examiners at the centre:—

SECTION I.—*Literary History.* An Essay on "The British workman in English prose fiction between the years 1830-1870," or, "The Writings of Oliver Wendell Holmes."

SECTION II.—*Bibliography.* "The Bibliography of works on conscription."

SECTION III.—*Classification.* "A Critical Essay on Dewey's classification—100-199, Philosophy."

SECTION IV.—*Cataloguing.* An Essay on "The Cataloguing Rules of the Department of Printed Books of the British Museum."

SECTION V.—*Library History and Organisation.* "How would you organise a library service for a county Borough with 100,000 inhabitants, in which the penny rate produces £5000?"

SECTION VI.—*Practical Library Administration.* An Essay on the question: "Are newsrooms desirable in Public Libraries?"

A new series of Correspondence Classes in Section VII. "Library History, Organization and Equipment," will be conducted by Mr. Jas. Duff Brown during May and June.

THE fifth monthly meeting of the present session was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, March 18th, when thirty members assembled to discuss papers by Messrs. Newcombe and Philip. Instead of one by Councillor Abbott of Manchester, which was down on the programme. Mr. Jas. Duff Brown (Islington) having been called to the chair, Mr. C. F. Newcombe (Camberwell) read a paper, entitled

"THE *Raison d'être* OF LIBRARY LECTURES."

in which he dealt chiefly with the value of connected courses in exposition of the contents of the library, and deprecated miscellaneous and detached lectures as having comparatively little educational effect. This paper was discussed by Messrs. Hopwood (Patent Office), Harris

(Bromley), Bond (St. Pancras), Jast (Croydon), Peddie (St. Bride Technical Library), Kettle (Guildhall), Philip (Gravesend) and the chairman. The general trend of the discussion was in favour of Mr. Newcombe's plea for properly organized lecture courses, rather than for odds and ends of literary and topographical lantern lectures of temporary value.

The second paper, by Mr. A. J. Philip (Gravesend), was entitled

"THE HEATING, LIGHTING AND VENTILATING OF LIBRARIES,"

and dealt with these important matters in a thoroughly practical and well-informed manner. The discussion was opened by the Chairman, who said that the more complete and detailed the *theory* in such matters, the more imperfect were the general results. He was followed by Messrs. Jast (Croydon), Gill (Twickenham), Hopwood (Patent Office) and Peddie (St. Bride Technical Library), who spoke from personal experience of general *versus* local lighting; down draughts; ventilating fans, and all the other important details connected with the subject. Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of the papers, and the meeting terminated.



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

THE DURABILITY OF BOOK PAPERS.

SIR,—Having discussed this subject frequently with members of the Library Association, I am of the opinion that the present time offers a favourable opportunity of collecting specific information as to the behaviour of books in Public Libraries. It is a matter of common knowledge that the paper used for many books is not sufficiently durable, and a thorough enquiry into the whole question would be of great use.

The following schedule has been prepared as a basis for a preliminary enquiry, and it has been suggested to me that the notes and observations recorded should be published. If readers of this letter will communicate with me and send notes of cases coming within their own personal experience, I shall be pleased to place the results before the members of the Library Association.

In all cases complete information should be supplied as to the book, date of publication, edition, &c., so that copies can be examined. Samples of actual paper might be submitted when possible.

R. W. SINDALL.

Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

QUESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIANS.

(1) General observation as to the durability of modern books.

(2) Give instances of modern books that have stood hard wear and tear in practice.

(3) How do the cheap editions of fiction compare with those printed on better paper? Quote examples, giving details as to the books, edition, price, &c., for identification.

(4) Instances of books which after some use show torn pages.

(5) Instances of books, such as quarto and folio, in which the paper buckles and creases.

(6) What effect has the stitching upon books? Quote instances in which the paper breaks away from the stitching. Compare machine sewing with wire stapling.

(7) Quote instances of the discoloration of paper. State conditions under which the books have been used and stored.

(8) Have you noticed if the paper in any books has become brittle?

(9) How do books printed on (a) light bulky paper, (b) light thin paper, behave in comparison with books printed on heavier and closer paper?

(10) What is your experience with so-called "art paper?" How do the books wear? What difficulties are experienced in binding? Quote instances of books which can be bound and of others which are troublesome in this respect.



THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

D—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Norman (G. M.). Systematic practical organic chemistry. London : W. B. Clive, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. viii. + 98, *diags.* Price 1s. 6d.
D 800.3

Written to meet the requirements of the syllabuses issued by the Board of Education for stages one and two in practical organic chemistry.

K—PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Vivian (Philip). The Churches and Modern thought : an enquiry into the grounds of unbelief and an appeal for candour. London : Watts & Co., 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xvi. + 418. Price 3s. 6d. net.
K 323

The author commences with a temperate and honest enquiry into the gravity of the present situation—the enormous prevalence of Agnosticism throughout the educated classes of Europe, and the lax, not to say indifferent, attitude with which things religious are approached by the greater majority of the nominally Christian laity. He proceeds to shew succinctly and clearly that Christianity is by no means so reconciled to the facts of science as Christian apologists would represent, and points out a few of the irrelevant difficulties by which controversialists confuse the issue. He examines with moderation what he calls "the extraordinary state of apologetics with regard to miracles," finding the evidence for even the fundamental miracles of the Christian creed too slight and fragmentary to be seriously regarded by unbiassed scientific inquirers, and quotes James Cotter Morison's well-known but still pertinent question as to the gradual cessation of miracles as the world grew more enlightened. He then discusses and summarises the results of the Higher Criticism of the Bible, and shows that the recent criticisms of both believers and unbelievers are of a highly destructive character. The parallels found

in ancient religions and in the mythology of primitive man and the arguments from Essenism and Mithraism are minutely examined and set forth. An analysis of the irreconcilable difficulties connected with the theory of evolution—the irreconcilability of the biblical account of the creation with the ascertained facts, and the overthrow of the doctrines of the fall of man and original sin—pointing out the importance of this question to the alleged reason for Christ's life on earth. The faith of theists is analysed and the failure of the theistic argument is accounted for. In one of the last chapters of the book, the author shows popular fallacies in religious controversy—the irrelevancy of the arguments of Christianity's power for good, that the overthrow of the Christian faith would plunge Europe in irretrievable ruin, and that the spread of Christianity is a proof of its truth—and concludes his remarks with a note on human sentiment as to a future life, on the necessity for morality, the importance of an ethical education and on systematic moral instruction. An appendix is added of notes to the text.

L—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Hardie (J. Keir). From serfdom to socialism. London: Geo. Allen, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. xii. + 130. *Labour Ideal Series*. Price 1s. net.
L 236

The general editors of the series aim at giving "a complete conspectus of the present policy of the English Socialists and the Independent Labour Party written by the acknowledged leaders, in thought as well as action, of the new movement."

Snowden (Philip). The Socialist's budget. London: Geo. Allen, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. vi. + 88. *Labour Ideal Series*. Price 1s. net.
L 236

Chapters are given on the "social iniquity of riches," the "wrong of indirect taxation," income tax reforms, the present distribution of wealth, old age pensions and the death duties.

N—LITERARY FORMS.

Bailey (H. C.). Springtime. London: Murray, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 328. Price 6s.
N 020

Story of a youth who, being born in Italy at the time of the beginning of the Renaissance, is seized with the love of learning at the same time that his body is sighing to participate in the mediæval deeds of valour which are being enacted all around him. He therefore leaves his dukedom and sallies forth *incognito* in quest of adventure which shall satisfy body and spirit alike.

Barclay (Armiger). The Kingmakers. London: Cassell, 1907. 8°, 7¾", pp. 344, *ill.* Price 6s.
N 020
Romance of *The Prisoner of Zenda* order.

Bennett (Arnold). The Ghost: a fantasia on modern themes. London: Chatto & Windus, 1907. 8°, 7¾", pp. 308. Price 2s. 6d. net.
N 020

Fitzgerald (Percy). *Josephine's troubles*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 216. Price 5s. **N 020**

Story of the Franco-German war; based on incidents actually witnessed by the author.

Fogazzaro (A.). *The Woman (Malombra)*. Trs. from Italian by Thorold Dickson. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 510. Price 6s. **N 020**

Social and religious life in modern Italy.

Gunter (Archibald C.). *'Twixt sword and glove*. London: Ward, Lock, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 350. Price 6s. **N 020**

A story of France in the seventeenth century, when Louis XIV. was King.

Jennings (Edward W.). *Under the Pompadour*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 334. Price 6s. **N 020**

Love and rapiers at the French court in the time of the Marquise de Pompadour.

Lawson (T. W.). *Friday, the 13th*. London: Wm. Heinemann, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 226. Price 4s. **N 020**

A novel dealing with the recent crash on the American stock markets.

Magnay (Sir W.). *The Amazing duke*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 320. Price 6s. **N 020**

Time of Charles II. The chief character is George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Marchmont (A. W.). *In the cause of freedom*. London: Ward, Lock, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 318. Price 6s. **N 020**

Love story of an Englishman in Russia.

Oxenham (John). *The Long road*. London: Methuen, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 420. Price 6s. **N 020**

Pasture (*Mrs.* Henry de la). *The Lonely lady of Grosvenor Square*. London: Murray, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 390. Price 6s. **N 020**

Shiel (M. P.). *The Last miracle*. London: Werner Laurie. 8°, 7½", pp. 326. Price 6s. **N 020**

Story of a plot to overthrow all the Christian churches of Europe by a secret society. The plot fails.

Weigall (C. E. C.). *The Red light*. London: Cassell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 272, *ill.* Price 3s. 6d. **N 020**

Social and military life in Malta.

White (Fred M.). *The Slave of silence*. London: Ward, Lock, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 320. Price 6s. **N 020**

Santayana (George). *The Hermit of Carmel and other poems*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. *New edition*. 8°, 7½". Price 3s. 6d. net. **N 150**

Poems mainly of a philosophical character; the author is Professor at the University of Harvard.

Euripides. *Medea.* Trs. with intro. and notes by Gilbert Murray.
London: Allen, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 96. Price 2s. net.
N 280

Benson (Arthur Christopher). *Beside still waters.* London: Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 356. Price 7s. 6d. net. N 305

An imaginary portrait, which traces, with a slender thread of biography, the evolution of a poetical character. The interest in the story is mainly psychological. The author makes a study of a man who throws up a lucrative appointment in a City business, and goes back to his former college in Cambridge to live there, far from the influence of the energy and bustle of the strenuous life, an existence of quiet reverie and reflective solitude. Among the subjects which occupy the mind of the recluse, and for which the other portions of the book are but the setting, are the romance of life, the eternal will, spring and other miscellaneous topics.

Maeterlinck (Maurice). *Life and flowers.* Trs. by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. London: Geo. Allen, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 312. Price 5s. net. N 306

Essays on immortality, the gods of war, our social duty, our anxious morality, Rome, in praise of the fist, concerning King Lear, on perfumes and other subjects.

Plunkett (Charles Hare). *The Letters of One: a study in limitations.* London: Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 180. Price 5s. net. N 308

A psychological study. The writer, a man of sensitive and irresolute character, has to choose, or imagines that he has to choose, between a marriage promising him happiness and security and the service of art. He vacillates and tries to retain his hold on both, in his own way and on his own terms; but this proves impossible, and he forfeits even the friendship which he most desires. The end comes unexpectedly, and the crisis is precipitated. The problem is stated rather than solved, and presents a relentless analysis of the artistic temperament.

Ruskin (John). *Fors Clavigera, 1871—3: letters 1 to 36.* London: Geo. Allen, 1907. *Ed.* by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn. 8°, 9½", pp. cxi. + 678, *ill., port.* *The "Library" Ruskin.* Vol. 27. Price 25s. net. N 305

Consists of letters to the workmen and labourers of Great Britain. An introduction and a bibliographical note are prefixed.

Russell (G. W. E.). *Seeing and hearing.* London: Grant Richards, 1907. 8°, 8¼", pp. 404. Price 7s. 6d. net. N 305

Essays—serious and light—on social, political and ecclesiastical topics. Some of the subjects chosen are town & country, the country house, the country families, political pensions and the training of an aristocratic aspirant to a "fat living" in the church.

Shaw (George Bernard). *Dramatic opinions and essays, with an apology by Bernard Shaw.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xxviii. + 445 and viii. + 467. 2 v. Price 10s. 6d. net. N 305

Consists of dramatic criticisms which appeared in the *Saturday Review* from January of 1895 to May of 1898. Articles are included on Wilson Barrett

as Messiah, Ford Madox Brown, Watts and Ibsen, Meredith on comedy, Madame Sans-Gêne, Mr. Pinero's past, Peer Gynt, Little Eyolf, Miss Nethersole and Mrs. Kendall, John Hare, Mary Anderson and other subjects.

A word on the dramatic opinions and essays of Bernard Shaw is contributed by James Huneker.

Benham (W. Gurney). Book of quotations, proverbs and household words. London: Cassell, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 1,264. Price 10s. 6d. net. **N 335**

The preparation of the work has occupied its author nearly twenty years. It includes quotations from such modern writers as John Morley, George Meredith, Bernard Shaw, J. M. Barrie, Rudyard Kipling, W. S. Gilbert and others—altogether from about 1,300 authors.

P-W—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Malcolm (Ian). Indian pictures and problems. London: Grant Richards, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 463. Price 10s. 6d. net. **P 600.33**

Describes the wonders and mysteries of the India which lies outside the path of the conventional "globe-trotter,"—the pagodas of Mandalay and Rangoon, and the hidden beauties of central India and the frontiers—and discusses the life, habits and ambitions of the educated and uneducated Hindoo, and the problems of the ever-increasing manufactures and trade of our Asiatic dependencies.

Betham-Edwards (M.). Literary rambles in France. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. 350, *ill.* Price 12s. 6d. net. **R 000.33**

The authoress makes Rouen her starting-place for Gustave Flaubert's workshop at Croisset. At Limoges we follow in the footsteps of Balzac, and at Saumur of Eugénie Grandet. Next the authoress describes the country of George Sand and Alfred de Musset, of Madame de Sévigné and the Condes. Amongst other districts visited the last described is that with which is associated the name of Prosper Mérimée.

Hume (Martin). Through Portugal. London: Grant Richards, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 385, *col. ill.* Price 5s. net. **R 800.33**

Travels in modern Portugal.

Pares (Bernard). Russia and reform. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. viii. + 576. Price 10s. 6d. net. **S 000**

The author has summarised the chief things that Englishmen ought to know if they wish to form an intelligent judgment on what is now taking place in Russia. The book is divided into three parts. Part I.—The Czar, church and people—deals with reform and reaction, 1854-1904, the class system, the church and administration and the public officials; Part II. with public instruction, the press and censorship, and lives of the "Revolutionaries"; Part III. with law and its administration, the zemstva and town councils, the progress of the peasants and peasant life in town and country; and Part IV. gives a sketch of the Liberation Movement.

The author has for the most part confined himself to statements and facts which he observed himself, and has trusted very little to hearsay information.

Scott (Eva). *The Travels of the King : Charles the second in Germany and Flanders.* London : Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. xx. + 502. Price 10s. 6d. net. **Y 557**

From the time of his departure from France in July, 1654, to his return to England in May, 1660. The author discusses the abortive negotiations of Charles with the Pope and the Emperor, his treaty with Philip IV. of Spain, the Cavalier rising of 1655, the intrigue with the Levellers, Booth's insurrection in 1659, the King's journey to the Pyrenees, and concludes with a chapter on the Restoration. Amongst matters of less interest, Hassall's plot to assassinate the Protector, the treachery of Sir Richard Willys, Ormonde's perilous journey to England and the formation of a Royalist army in Flanders are included. Prince Rupert, Turennes, General Monk and Mazarin appear from time to time in connection with Charles.

The author has also written *The King in exile.*

Smith (Mrs. Samuel Harrison). *Margaret Bayard.* Forty years of Washington society. Ed. by Gaillard Hunt. London : Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 436, *ill., ports.* Price 5s. **W 290.17**

Based on the letters of Mrs. Harrison Smith, and depicts a little-known period in the history of Washington's social life. Margaret Bayard married Samuel Harrison Smith, a distinguished journalist, who founded "The National Intelligencer," the oldest paper in Washington, and by his position came in contact with the leading statesmen.

Her life in Washington began with the nineteenth century, and closed in 1840. Jefferson, Madison, and Clay were among the intimates of her household. The literary foreigners who came to America and went to Washington are described, as well as her experiences during the American war with England in 1812.

X—BIOGRAPHY.

Ford (Douglas). *Admiral Vernon and the Navy.* London : Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. 342, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net. **X 8615**

The memoir is in the nature of a vindication, with sidelights on the parliamentary intrigues of Sir Robert Walpole and others—in relation mainly to the Navy in the reigns of the first two Georges. The author has had access to family and official records.



SPECIALIZATION IN LIBRARY WORK.

By HENRY T. COUTTS, *Islington Public Libraries.*

o o o

THE scientist and philosopher will tell us that the mind of man cannot in a lifetime fully grasp and understand any one subject. Consequently it is unreasonable to expect that the librarian—who, in spite of popular belief, is but man—can have a complete understanding of every department of knowledge relative to his work. He must, in common with his fellows in other callings, content himself with a more or less general professional knowledge, and may specialize, if he be so disposed, in certain branches of that knowledge. The more restricted this particular knowledge is, the greater will be its value from a specialistic point of view.

It was in all probability some such thought which prompted Mr. Sidney Webb, on the occasion of the distribution of Library Association certificates in January last, to advise the younger generation of librarians to “step out” and take up some one subject connected with their calling, and make themselves efficient in that branch of knowledge. Mr. Webb suggested that those engaged in library work, in addition to making themselves proficient in a certain section, should on every possible occasion make use of the special knowledge which they had gained, by the writing of articles and papers on the subject.

The specialization advocated by Mr. Webb may be said to apply to universal conditions. It is for the benefit of the profession generally, but whether or no it would be to the advantage of individual libraries is a matter for careful thought. There is always the danger in the case of the specialist that he will allow his particular study to detract from his general proficiency, and this in small libraries with small staffs would be disastrous. On the other hand, the result of this special study on the part of individuals would be of great value to the profession as a whole, and, if systematically adopted, there is little doubt but that it would benefit the larger library systems.

This brings us to a consideration of the subject in its narrower sense, or specialization locally applied.

In every business organization of any size there must be something of the nature of specialization in the allocation of duties, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the best results should be obtained where a person throws all his energies into one particular branch of work. At the present time, the incomes at the disposal of public library authorities do not admit of the employment of specialists in the various departments of library activity; but it is possible to introduce speciali-

zation to a degree varying according to the size and staff of individual institutions. In other words, to allot certain work to certain assistants, who would be responsible for, and make a speciality of, that work. Under such a system assistants would not necessarily remain stationary, but could be transferred to other departments as vacancies should occur. This scheme is carried out in some libraries, while in others the members of staff are periodically moved round in order to get a general knowledge—which as a rule is very general—of all branches of work. Which of the twain is the better?

Let us briefly consider the pros and cons of the subject. The principal arguments against a specialized system are: Specialization can only be adopted in libraries having large staffs; it does not give individual members of staff an opportunity to become proficient in the various departments of library practice, and thus hinders their professional advancement; it interferes with the work of the institution, for, should an assistant be prevented from attending to duty, the whole system is temporarily dislocated; present-day conditions make it necessary for the librarian to be a "Jack-of-all-trades" rather than a specialist. On the other hand must be set the advantages of a specialized system: It is more business-like because more methodical; the responsibility of the individual is fixed; it is an incentive to individuals to excel in their particular branch of work; it is a solution of the "librarian-as-a-business-man" problem; and, lastly, it produces better results from the fact that the individual's mind is concentrated on a particular work, and is not concerned with the details of a score of other things.

In the smaller libraries specialization is out of the question. The main difficulty in the way is that the librarian is in many instances the staff, and a process of dissection would be decidedly inconvenient. Putting the small libraries on one side, the strongest argument brought against specialization is that librarianship as at present constituted does not lend itself to it. The question next arises as to the desirability of modifying the present constitution of the larger library systems.

Librarianship conveniently divides into two main sections: (1) The literary side, or librarianship in the narrower sense of the word; (2) The administrative or business side. In the former would be included book-selection, classification, cataloguing, aids to readers, lectures, and the like. The latter would embrace registration, correspondence, finance, ordering, the keeping of records, &c. In many instances the staffs of our libraries could be as easily divided. There are a number of assistants who are admirably fitted for the work of administration, who, if they lived a hundred years, would never make good librarians. It must not be thought that the assistant here meant is he, who according to his capabilities, ought never to rise above the shelving and tagging stage: rather is it one who possesses a good general education, but whose bent is administrative rather than bibliographical. Rarely is it that a man of great learning possesses great business ability; and in the natural order of things it seems unreasonable to suppose that

he should. The deadening of one sense is invariably followed by the sharpening of another, and *vice versa*. Consequently it is to be expected that the development of the scholarly instinct will result to some extent in the diminution of the business instinct.

Under these circumstances it is submitted that it would be advisable, in the case of the larger libraries, to make two separate departments, in charge of a librarian and business-manager respectively, under a recognised head who might be either the one or the other. It may be thought by some that the two heads of departments would often disagree, but this should not occur in a properly organized system. An almost parallel case is to be found in the navy, where the navigator and the engineer each rank as captain, and are individually responsible for their respective departments.

Under such an arrangement we should expect to find a table of work similar to the following:—

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK, IN OUTLINE.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL (OR LIBRARIAN'S) DEPARTMENT.

(*Librarian* : WILLIAM VACANT, M.A.)

Public Service—

Lending Library

Reference Library

Information desk

Aids to readers

Reading Room

Juvenile Department

Binding—

Repairs ; labelling

Forwarding ; recasing

Finishing ; numbering in gold
on the backs of books

Mounting of maps, etc.

Book Selection—

(Librarian and staff might
specialize in various subjects)

Classification & Cataloguing—

General

Reading lists

Bulletins

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(*Organizer and Director* : JOHN BLANK.)

Registration and Records—

Borrowers' vouchers

„ tickets

Orders

Stock ; Accessions

Statistics ; Issues

Office Work—

Correspondence

Filing and indexing letters

Cash payments and receipts

Petty cash ; postages

Salaries ; Insurance

**Maintenance and Staff—
Furniture and fittings
Lighting and heating
Cleaning
Repairs to buildings
Staff time and duties**

Certain of the headings outlined above lend themselves to further specialization. Particularly is this the case in the work of book selection. The selection of books is one of the most important and difficult branches of library economy. It could be simplified if the senior members of the staff made particular studies of certain branches of literature. Let us take for example a library with a librarian's staff of six. The librarian might specialize in language and literature, including fiction; his chief assistant in history and travel, including local history and biography; and the remaining assistants in science, philosophy and religion, social science, and fine and useful arts, respectively. Each would regularly prepare book-lists on the subjects of his class, and would be required to have a general knowledge of literature, in addition to a special knowledge of his particular branch. Of course all book-lists thus prepared would be subject to revision by the librarian and the books sub-committee.

By a scheme of this nature the "one-man" selection would be avoided. One cannot touch on the subject of book-selection without being reminded of that not infrequent specimen—"the librarian with a hobby" who consciously or unconsciously allows his pet topic an undue representation in the library to the detriment of other classes of literature. When the selection of books is left entirely to one person, however fair-minded that person may be, the peculiarities of the individual must at times come to the surface: and it is this individuality which needs adjusting.

The value of a staff systematically specializing in various groups of literature is evident when readers require assistance in the choice of books. It is quite impossible for one person in a library of twenty thousand or more books, to know more than mere titles of fully ninety per cent. of the stock. On occasion when a particular case demands more than a general direction to a certain class of books, the "specialist" may be seen to advantage.

Librarians having intelligent assistants under them will do well to consider specialization in its relation to the selection of books. Perhaps also they will find the scheme which forms the basis of this article, viz., the separation of the business from the literary side of librarianship, worthy of consideration, although it is expected that some time will elapse before its adoption by library authorities and the profession generally.

THE NET BOOK SYSTEM.

By HORACE BARLOW, *London Library.*

o o o

ON account of the prolonged dissension being unattended by any tangible prospect of amicable relations between the parties concerned, public interest in the controversy known as the Book War has for some time been on the wane. The stillness which has surrounded the movement since the last stringent measure of the Publishers' Association, stillness which has been broken only by the occasional distant rumblings of interested contributors in the columns of *The Times*, has long been the most characteristic feature of this regrettable feud. But a new, ostensible and important influence is now at work, and this is the concerted action of the public librarians of the country in claiming preferential treatment in the purchase of books which come within the meaning of the net book system. This influence made itself manifest at the recent meeting known as the net book conference, and the resolution carried at this meeting having moved the Publishers' Association to receive a deputation from the Library Association, municipal librarians, members of library committees, booksellers, and all interested in the movement await with intense interest the result of this new convention.

Two questions which have doubtless presented themselves to the minds of librarians since the regrettable outburst of widespread indignation against the business methods of the booksellers and publishers are: "Why was the net book system inaugurated?" "With what success has it been attended?" If the expressed opinions of those who have considered the questions had been indicative of a reasonable standard of uniformity, and the observations and criticisms of the professed antagonists to the net book system had given some intimation of ability to form a true judgment of the merits of the case, a consideration of these two aspects of the net book question would be unnecessary and undesirable. But they have not; and statements which have been given publicity by certain gentlemen engaged in the administration of these rate-supported institutions show, if they are to be taken as criteria in judging the attitude of the whole library world, what a strange misconception is prevalent among the great number of public librarians.

For about four decades after the dissolution of the old Booksellers' Association—an Association the aim of which was to secure uniformity in the selling prices of books—the practice of giving excessive discounts to the public brought the bookselling trade of Great Britain and Ireland to such a pitiable state that the ordinary bookseller could not make a living profit out of the retail vending of books. Bookselling became less and less profitable, the practice of "underselling" increased with alarming rapidity, and the reckless and extravagant competition which is such an important factor in the commercial world to-day brought about

such a general and regrettable instability of prices that the old-established bookseller was well nigh swept away, and a widespread demoralisation of the book trade ensued. To restore it to a healthy condition and to regain for it its former prestige, it was deemed expedient, also justifiable, to remedy this general disorganisation, to get rid of the distressing irregularity of prices and discounts, and to give encouragement to the "intelligent and legitimate bookseller whose well-stocked bookshop is a centre of mental culture and whose disappearance from any community is an injury, and is always to be deplored." The question was very carefully considered, and after much deliberation, the pioneer of the movement, Mr. Frederick Macmillan, came to the conclusion that the best and only satisfactory plan was "a general reduction of retail prices and the diminution of trade allowances to such a point that full published price may be reasonably demanded and obtained from purchasers." The opinion of the retail trade all over the country as to the desirability of such a procedure was obtained; and in view of the strange misconception which is so rampant in many quarters of the library world with regard to the relations of the publishers to this net book system, this statement, together with the following quotation from the *Publishers' Circular*, should appeal to all librarians interested in the controversy:

After some eight or nine years' experience of the good results of the new system, though adopted only to a very limited extent, the Booksellers' Association appealed to the Publishers' Association to establish the system by getting their members to adopt it generally.

Thus it was at the express wish of the majority of booksellers—the great majority—that the net book system was established, and although it cannot be denied that there are individual booksellers who have expressed a disapproval of it, it must be remembered that the transactions and proceedings of any meeting, party, or organisation must be determined by a voting majority. This procedure, it must be held, is the only rational way in which the wish of a corporate body can be recorded. Majorities must of necessity be considered. There have been occasions on which interested but inactive enthusiasts who are really competent to portend the good and the bad have deemed even the resolutions of corporate bodies anything but beneficial to the welfare of the faction concerned. But this cannot be so in the case of the booksellers, who are qualified to judge the influences which are conducive to the prosperity of their trade in general. Minorities must lose the day, and any attempt to justify their claims as being entitled to more effective consideration than those of majorities is not only unjust and paradoxical, but it is opposed to those social and rational laws which the march of human progress has developed. The booksellers in favour of the net book system are, as has already been indicated, in the great majority, and the claims of this majority must of necessity be considered.

Now it cannot be contended by just and reasonable persons that the unhappy and lamentable condition of the book trade did not

justify the inauguration of this much talked-of system. Nor can it any longer be described as an unjust restriction which the publishers have laid on the action of the booksellers. It has justified itself, and although it has not yet attained widespread application, it has been attended with great success. Authors and publishers, as well as the booksellers, have benefited from this successful attempt to secure some measure of uniformity in the selling prices of standard and copyright books. Both require the assistance of the booksellers for the sale of the books they have written and published, and by acknowledging the reasonable demand of the retail vendors as entitled to a steady working profit, both have guarded their interests. Has the general book-buying public had much cause to regret the action of the publishers in giving heed to the claims of these distributors of literature? Has it been materially affected by this attempt to abolish in the interests of the booksellers excessive and reckless discounts? Despite the introduction of Public Libraries, the importance of which to all who have occasion to use them cannot be over-estimated, despite the introduction of these rate-supported institutions which are so powerful a factor in the spread of national education, there is still a book-buying public. And to this book-buying public the invaluable booksellers and their well-stocked shops are as important as public librarians and Public Libraries are to those members of the community who seek the advice of the one and the unrestricted use of the other. There are still a few booksellers—alas! less now than formerly—who are proud of their calling, and to these a profitable vending of books is not the sole interest of their vocation. The expressed opinion of the retail trade is that the public does not resent this net price system. It recognises the expediency of a sound business principle, a principle which should be the primary consideration of all commercial enterprise, namely, the provision of a reasonable profit; and after a gradual reduction of prices, and a diminution of trade allowances, the public—the book-buying public—clearly understands that the rates allowed to the booksellers are not such as enable them to give discounts off the prices of books published net. With reference to this general reduction in prices, the writer does not ignore the statements which have been circulated to the effect that there are many instances in which no reduction in price has ensued at all. Gross exaggeration does not remove grievances, but there are occasions on which the publisher has made the mistake—or perhaps a supposed mistake—of fixing too high a price. *Humanum est errare!*

What is the state of affairs in America? The book trade of England is almost analogous to that of America, and the same influences are at work in both countries. The same deplorable condition of bookselling and the demand of the booksellers for some protection against the ruinous cutting of prices caused, in the year 1900, a deputation of leading American booksellers to approach the publishers and request them to take some action to put a stop to such underselling. After much deliberation and many informal conferences the Publishers' Association agreed that all new copyright books, except fiction, should be published at net prices; and in order to protect these prices for one

year they further agreed not to sell any publication to any dealer who broke the retail price of a net book during the first year after its publication. What occurred in England occurred also in America, the only noticeable differences being the time limit during which net prices should be sustained and the preferential treatment accorded to libraries. Yet, in this trust-ridden land, and despite the old gibes flung at the action of the publishers with reference to the alleged book trust, it is interesting to observe some of the conditions which formed part and parcel of this net book system. From the letter of Mr. Charles Scribner to the secretary of the Incorporated Society of Authors, in the year 1902, the following passage with reference to the net book system is extracted :—

On the other hand, these regulations being observed, every publisher is free to manage his own business in his own way. There has been no interference with his right to fix his own retail prices and to decide for himself what discount he will allow the trade. It is important it be clearly understood that no attempt has been made to fix prices, but only to maintain them for one year. . . . Thus far the plan has worked with great satisfaction to all interested. . . . The entire book-trade of the country, with the exception of one large department store in New York and three or four small dealers, received the plan with great favour and has given it cordial support. In a few cases prices have been criticised as being too high, but the general report is that the net system has in no way retarded sales and the benefit to the trade has been great. Perhaps the most encouraging sign was the attitude of the department stores, for it has never been the purpose of the Association to confine its interests to any particular class of retail dealer. Our object is to make the sale of our publications profitable to whoever deals in them, and we have no intention of trying to change the current of activity.

It is apparent from the above quotation that the net system in America has met with a splendid reception by those whom it directly concerns—the booksellers. Has it met with the support of the Library Association of America? It has not: and the marked antipathy of the American Library Association against its general application is really incomprehensible when one considers the concessions it enjoys in the way of preferential treatment. The length of time at which the price of a net book must be maintained is, however, twelve months; and many librarians with limited funds would probably be willing to wait a reasonable period, say six months, in order to purchase a net book at second-hand price. This time limit, notwithstanding the discount concession, is probably the cause of the militant attitude of the American Library Association. Clause 5 of the plan of the American Publishers' Association for the protection of prices is as follows :—

The only exception to the foregoing rules shall be in the case of libraries, which may be allowed a discount of not more than 10 per cent. on net books and 33½ per cent. on fiction.

Libraries entitled to these discounts may be defined as those libraries to which access is either free or by annual subscription. Book clubs are not to be entitled to discount on net books, nor to any special discount on fiction.

It is obvious, therefore, that although the attitudes of both Library Associations towards the net book system are synonymous, American libraries enjoy privileges which those of our country do not. The time limit is certainly in excess of that which decides the fate of a book in England, but their great advantage is preferential treatment, which English public libraries are not accorded.

Is there a possible eirenicon? It is not the intention of the writer to suggest one, although it is sincerely to be hoped that the day is not far distant when an agreement between the booksellers, the publishers, and the Library Association will be arrived at. Librarians, it cannot be doubted, sincerely think themselves justified in endeavouring to impress upon the publishers the desirability of allowing special terms to be conceded to Public Libraries, and under these circumstances no one, not even the bookseller who actively supports the net book system, will condemn their action. But is there an undesirable influence at work which, if not interfering with the probability of an eirenicon, is calculated to lead librarians to over-estimate the importance they attach to their cause? To many minds there is, and proof of it is found in the published opinions of those who have recently written in the interests of these rate-supported institutions. Incorrect statements of an appalling nature have been circulated, not only among librarians and library assistants, through the medium of two important library periodicals, but also given to the public in the columns of that excellent newspaper *The Times*. In the one direction the business methods of the booksellers have been unnecessarily impugned, their profits have been grossly exaggerated, and in the other the net book system has been referred to as being "aimed in a great measure at the Public Libraries of the country." To such a statement no bookseller, much less a librarian, could truthfully lend his name; nor could he entertain the idea that the booksellers, as a body, and the publishers are now unconsciously at war the one with the other. The history of the net book system itself is abundant proof of the fallacy of these contentions.

With reference to the keen spirit of antipathy against the net book system which seems so rampant in the library world, it is expedient to draw one's attention to the resolution which was moved and carried at the conference called by the Council of the Library Association. In that resolution it is pleasing to note the absence of any signs of this spirit, and it must be observed, in fairness to the Library Association, that the resolution was aimed, not at a breaking-down of the net book system, but at urging upon the Publishers' Association the desirability of allowing special terms to be conceded to Public Libraries. As such it merits consideration, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will meet with this consideration. But this does not atone for the unjust, unreasonable, and inaccurate statements which have emanated from those

who are taking an active interest in the cause of the libraries; and while librarians labour under such a misapprehension as that, in their endeavours to secure this preferential treatment, they are led to give publicity to assertions that the booksellers and the publishers are now unconsciously at war the one with the other, that the net book system is aimed at the Public Libraries of the country, and that the booksellers obviously receive too high profits, the claims of the Library Association will be put forward with undue cogency. Let these claims be pushed forward, but let librarians rise above this black cloud of misapprehension.



**Comments on an Article concerning Library Indicators,
by A. Kirby Gill, together with a few notes on
"Open Access."**

By A. COTGREAVE.

o o o

IN the March issue of the *Library World* appears an article by Mr. A. K. Gill, entitled "The Indicator considered as a Modern Library Appliance," by which one would have expected that the question would be to some extent impartially treated. The title is misleading, however, the article being merely a depreciation of the indicator.

I should no doubt by this time be well seasoned to attacks on the indicator by self-constituted "reformers" of library practice, but as the general tenor of the article in question is calculated to mislead, and the attack is directed against the Cotgreave Indicator as "the best known representative of its class," I will, with your permission, reply to a few of the points raised, before the indicator "quietly takes its place beside those other things whose doom, a few years ago, its own appearance heralded," if there is yet time to anticipate the fulfilment of this prophecy. I should have preferred that someone else had replied, but as no reply appeared in the following number of the *Library World*, I am compelled either to answer Mr. Gill's article myself, or to allow its statements to go forth unrefuted, to the public and my own detriment.

In reply to Mr. Gill's vague criticisms of my claims, I must point out that he admits the truth of some of the most important ones, and simply dismisses the others as "trite," "inaccurate," or as not admissible. Perhaps nothing is lost by this, however, as the facts have all been before your readers on other occasions, and my claims thoroughly substantiated by the testimony of hundreds of librarians of both our largest and

smallest libraries. Perhaps I may be allowed to give the following extracts :—

- "It gives the utmost satisfaction to the public and the staff."
- "The readers took kindly to the indicator from the first, although they had previously been used to open access."
- "It is as much appreciated by the borrowers as by the staff."
- "I find that it works perfectly both for the public and the librarian."
- "Our readers find it a great convenience, and it greatly reduces losses of books."
- "We have used the indicator a quarter of a century, and favour the system above all others."
- "Our borrowers greatly appreciate it, as they are able to obtain the books directly they are returned by other borrowers."
- "It is a valuable addition in every way and saves much time all round."
- "It has given great satisfaction."
- "The indicator is the best system ; since we adopted it not a volume has been lost."
- "I prefer the indicator system. I have visited several open access libraries, but have failed to detect that the people, other than students, derive any benefit from this privilege."
- "This system has merits and advantages possessed by no other, and is the one in general use in the London district, where over 60 libraries, including branches, use it."

Mr. Gill's statement that several of our large provincial libraries have discarded the indicator in favour of card-charging is news to me, if it implies that they have discarded the indicator entirely, and I should be glad if he would mention a few of these libraries. I admit that one library, which some years ago adopted an indicator, soon afterwards discarded it, but they had so clogged it by the retention of the old system, which it was intended to supersede, and by other fads, that the poor thing was practically strangled at its birth and never had a chance, although within a few miles radius several other libraries were, and are still, using the same indicator with every satisfaction. Perhaps the case of this library may apply to those to which Mr. Gill refers. There are also a few libraries which have recently exchanged the indicator for open access, generally at the instance of some importunate member of the committee, but for one library that has done this several have adopted the indicator, so that the doom which Mr. Gill prognosticates for the indicator does not appear so immediate as he would fain make us believe.

For closed libraries Mr. Gill approves of what he calls the Author Indicator for fiction only. It may surprise him and others to learn that a similar indicator, invented by me for bound volumes of magazines, has been in use for years, and that models of the author indicator were exhibited many years ago, at several annual conferences of the Library Association.

It is on the question of cost that the chief attack is made. Figures are quoted to show how costly the indicator is against other systems. But the figures given refer only to the initial costs of the respective systems. The author is careful to make no mention of the vitally more important question of cost of upkeep, nor, so far as open access is concerned, of the extra size and cost of site and building required, as stated at a recent meeting of architects and librarians by Mr. Hare, the eminent architect; and consequently of lighting, heating, cleaning, &c., also increased cost of binding due to excessive handling of books, and of books lost by theft. The cost of upkeep of the Cotgreave Indicator is practically *nil*, and I think it will be obvious to any open-minded reader that a larger staff is required in a closed card-charging library, where the assistants have to ascertain which books are "in" either from the shelves or from a time-wasting collection of cards. Let us take for example a library of 20,000 or 30,000 books with a closed non-indicator lending library of 15,000, and a staff of one sub-librarian, one senior assistant, and three boys, the wages of each boy averaging 10s. per week. Now, by the adoption of an indicator and consequent saving of time and labour in looking for books from long lists, one boy could be dispensed with. The money thus saved would in less than three years repay the entire cost of the £60 indicator, and in all succeeding years provide a substantial sum towards the purchase of new books. With open access, were such a saving available, it would not be to purchase new books but to replace those stolen or prematurely worn out by excessive and rough handling. In addition the indicator will last good for at least a quarter of a century for fiction and much longer for other classes. What would be the condition of a card-charging system in this time, without renewals, one fails to imagine.

Attention is called to a library of 300 volumes being "burdened with the weight of an apparatus so costly . . . as the indicator." By another convenient omission it is not stated what *was* the cost of such a burden. So much has been said in the article about an indicator costing £60, that anybody unacquainted with the actual cost of the indicator would be justified in thinking that £60 or so was the general cost. Had Mr. Gill stated that the indicator for the small library in question would cost under £5 in the first place, and has probably not cost the library a penny since, to say nothing of the economy effected by its use, the "burden" would have appeared ridiculous.

From another of Mr. Gill's statements it will be inferred that Bradford, Chelsea and Birmingham do not use indicators. This is misleading, as at the Chelsea Library an indicator is used for fiction, and at the Birmingham Central Library and the largest and latest branch it is used for all the books, and I have not yet heard that the Bradford Library has discarded it, but I have heard that among several open access libraries which have lost books by theft, the Chester and Bishopsgate Lending Libraries have entirely discarded open access and now use the indicator. Other libraries using only partial open access have also discarded it for the same reason, or have withdrawn all books of value from the open access section of the library, while some library committees

have threatened to close the open shelves altogether if theft and mutilation of books continue. I am afraid that the *Library World* would object to giving the indicator a free advertisement by printing a list of the large libraries using it, from nearly 150,000 volumes downwards, or by even printing a comparative list of the numerous libraries which have recently adopted it in preference to open access or other systems.

It is further stated that certain methods of classification, instead of "proper" classification, still survive in some indicator libraries. On the question of what is the "proper" classification for a reference library I offer no opinion, but as regards the lending library and the association of the indicator with this question, I must point out that the Cotgreave Indicator is perfectly suitable for any classification, however elastic. But why should *exact* or *close* classification be required for a closed lending library? It may be useful and even necessary in an open access library, for the readers who are capable of understanding it, but I must admit that I am not sufficiently advanced to see the necessity of such exactitude in a lending library where the readers are not admitted to the shelves, although I approve of it for the reference library. It is only to be expected that among the several hundred libraries using the indicator a few are not so up-to-date in their methods as they might be, but this is certainly not due to the indicator, and we do not consider the well-known librarians, whose opinions I have quoted, and many others behind the times, yet they use the indicator for all, or many, of their lending library books. The fact that the majority of our most progressive libraries are using the indicator with entirely satisfactory results is a sufficient refutation of Mr. Gill's mis-statements in this respect.

I have no objection to card-charging, which may be the best system for libraries not using indicators, or for those using indicators merely to denote books in or out, but as hundreds of librarians prefer the charging book indicator, and as Mr. Gill's paper was, in the main, a comparison of the two systems, so given as to throw discredit upon one particular indicator, I was obliged to deal with his paper on the same lines.

There are other details in his paper with which I might have dealt, but I think that enough has been said to show that it was not written with the fairness that might have been expected.



CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AND OFFICE PAPERS.*

By A. KIRBY GILL, *Librarian, Titchmarsh Public Library.*

□ □ □

THE past month has witnessed the production of a volume of considerable interest and value to librarians—a classification of library economy and office papers, by Mr. L. Stanley Jast. Published originally in Brown's *Subject Classification*, it has now been reprinted with an index—the want of which in its earlier form, it may be said in passing, materially detracted from its practical utility.

The author's aim has been "to apply classification not only to the literature of library economy, but also to the various written records and papers bearing upon the administration of libraries, and processes of work." The tables are arranged in the following main divisions, on the decimal system:—

- 0 General.
- 01 Librarian. Personal.
- 1 Legislation. Founding. Classes of Libraries.
- 2 Extension Work.
- 3 Building.
- 4 Government and Service.
- 5 Executive.
- 6 Accession. Description. Conservation.
- 7 Departments.
- 8 Publications.
- 9 Other.

Under these headings, the object has been "to provide a number for every kind of document, letter, record, process or group of processes in a library, and to refer by a single reference to the place of storage of every kind of material." It will be seen at once that, properly planned, such a scheme must be a valuable contribution to professional literature, and it has to be admitted at the outset that Mr. Jast has done his work admirably. In the arrangement and compilation of these tables he has dealt logically with his subject as a whole, and shown himself a master of *mnemonic*.

The nine main divisions contain some seventy-five main subdivisions. In addition to the numbers thus obtained, the complete tables are prefaced by nine Form Divisions, such as 03 *Discretion*, 04 *Opportunity*, 05 *Periodicals*, 06 *Collection*, by which, when used in brackets, any ascertained number may be qualified; and under many heads further special subdivisions are provided in the tables themselves.

* Jast, L. Stanley. *Classification of library economy and office papers* 10 in. 5½ in. 32 pp. 1907. 2s. 6d. net. Library Supply Co., London.

For example, under the heading 62 PURCHASE the following are given, amongst others: 1 *On order*, 15 *On hire*, 6 *Offers*. Thus the number 622 *New books*, may be subdivided again into:—

- 6221 New books on order.
- 62215 New books on hire.
- 6226 New books—Offers.

Space will not permit me to give extracts illustrating the elaborate way in which the tables themselves are worked out. And yet, without doing so, it is difficult to do justice to any classification scheme. Some idea of the scope of the present work may, however, be arrived at when it is stated that under Fittings there are some forty-eight, under stationery supplies fifty-five, and under cataloguing seventy-seven, specific places provided. Of course there will be many who will object to this sort of thing altogether—which is only right and natural. In fact, if it were not so the work would not be worth doing at all. And here, on the score not of its inclusiveness but of one or two omissions, is where I make my sole complaint with regard to the scheme. Though places are provided for Ideas of libraries, Adoption of Library Acts, &c., there is none for literature dealing with a library's opening ceremony. No place is provided for matter dealing with the closing of a library other than 462 *Hours of opening and closing* under RULES and REGULATIONS. This place will not take literature relating to the closing of a library for re-organization, or because of an outbreak of smallpox consequent on the discarding of an indicator. True, these matters might go under 17 *Municipal and free libraries*, with Cutter or other alphabetical numbers, and the form division number (09) *History*—but there they would promptly be lost. After 683 *Case and shelf labels*, a number might with advantage have been provided for label holders. Under FITTINGS appears 38863 *Notice boards*: under NEWS and MAGAZINE ROOMS 735 *Notice boards*. At this latter place a note says: "The boards themselves and their looking after; not the matter which goes on them. Covers all the notice boards in the building."

It is not clear why matter dealing with "all the notice boards (*themselves*) in the building" should be classed under News and Magazine Rooms. Nor, if this be really intended, is it obvious what useful purpose is served by the number 38863. Indeed, it would appear to be superfluous. Lastly, in any scheme of this kind a specific number for an address register should be given.

The points involved in these few criticisms are trivial enough; and that they are the only ones the present writer has to mention after four months' practical and general application of the scheme, is in itself a testimony to the thoroughness of Mr. Jast's accomplishment.

In conclusion, it should be stated that, if still further divisions be desired, the work can be used in conjunction with any systematic classification scheme, the class symbols of that scheme being simply added, with or without brackets, as the case necessitates, to the numbers

of t ta U h e t ensures
 a re y c e c er s, records and supplies, at
 the c or y . Just is to be complimented
 upon producea work, admirably conceived
 and . It is de to ory of the late Mr. Franklin
 T. etr, of Fulham.



REFORM IN INDEXING METHODS.

By ALEX. MILL, *Signet Library, Edinburgh.*

o o o

IN the March issue of the *Library World*, Mr. Archibald L. Clarke has a very interesting and suggestive article on the above subject.

That some reform is absolutely necessary, has long been apparent to all who take any serious interest in literature, but any improvement is utterly hopeless until authors and publishers realise the importance of a good index. Some indexes are so deplorably bad that the books which have the misfortune to possess them would suffer less if they had been ushered into the world without any attempt having been made in that direction, and one wonders how the publishers manage to light upon such marvels of incompetence.

Authors are to blame in the first place, because as a rule they consider their work finished when the last sheet of the text has been returned for press, and they leave the publishers to arrange about such unimportant details as title-pages, tables of contents, and indexes.

The publishers are to blame because they bring their severely economical instincts into operation, and select some poor unfortunate, whose only merit is cheapness, and handing him a set of proofs, request that an index may be prepared within so many days.

It is to be hoped, however, that the specimen of index-making submitted by Mr. Clarke is not an ordinary sample, but a little investigation unmistakably proves that both authors and publishers are not yet free from sin. Take for example the index appended to Mr. Andrew Lang's *History of Scotland*, published by Blackwood & Sons. As indexes go, it is fairly well done, but the compiler seems to have plunged into her task before she had settled upon any method, and the result is confusion. Thus Charteris of Amisfield is omitted under Charteris, but is entered under Amisfield; Kerr of Ancrum is omitted under K., where there are other entries of the same family, but is placed under Ancrum. Sir Hugh Kennedy of Ardstinchar has one entry under Ardstinchar, which is repeated under Kennedy, but with an additional reference. Blair of Glaslune is under Blair, but not under Glaslune. More variations of style meet us at every turn; thus, Balnaves of Halhill is only to be

found under the unusual form of Hallahill, and Gordon of Drum is entered under Drum, but Irvine of Drum is dumped down under Irvine. Sempill of Beltrees is to be found under both, but the reference under Beltrees is omitted under Sempill. Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank is to be found under Murray, but if you are in search of the well-known Murray of Broughton, he will be "cornered" not under Murray, but under Broughton. Robert Bruce, Earl of Annandale, appears under Bruce, but Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, is under Carrick, while another bearing the same name is placed under Brus.

The same eccentricity of method runs right through the index, but the climax is reached when we read that poor Hamilton of Bangour has been transmogrified into "Bangour of Hamilton"!

Then why should so many estimable people be shorn of their Christian names? Bacon may either represent Lord Verulam or the succulent product of the swine. Baillie, principal of Glasgow University, would be more dignified by the addition of Robert, and "Bain cited," "Dunlop cited," "Ewald cited," "Fox cited," &c., &c., add little or nothing to the general information. "Blackwell (preacher)," "Boston (preacher, of Ettrick)," &c., are only steps in the right direction.

Again, if St. Columba is entered (and rightly so) under C., why should St. Ninian be found under St.? Anderson of Whitburgh is surely the same as "Anderson of Whiteburgh" a little further down, while "Chambers" may either refer to the well-known publishers or to crockery. Then what is "Bombards," and "Bridlington author cited"?

The Church in Scotland has been treated in a most original way. It is cut in twain, and the pre-reformation section is found under Church, but the post-reformation part is under Kirk!

If Mr. Lang had taken the trouble to glance over the proofs of the index, he would most certainly have objected to such entries as d'Aussi, d'Elbœuf, de Lignerolles, d'Orleans being placed under D, and Angus oig and Ranald oig under O.

Such specimens of errors in indexing have been selected at random from Mr. Lang's *History of Scotland*, not because the index is worse than most—it is not—but merely to serve as an illustration of a crying evil. A book of such importance, which is certain to become a classic, ought to have been possessed of a model index.



THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL.

o o o

THE Bill now awaiting settlement at the hands of Parliament has been duly printed, circulated, and discussed in professional circles, and a brief note on its main proposals may not come amiss to readers of the *Library World*. The information attached to the Bill in a preliminary "Memorandum" is as follows:—

"This Bill seeks to amend those sections of the Public Libraries Acts (England, Scotland, and Ireland) which relate to the amount of the rate to be levied for carrying out the provisions of the Acts.

The limit of one penny in the pound imposed upon the library rate in 1855 still remains; but about thirty library districts have varied the principal Acts by special legislation giving increased rating powers.

In consequence of the extension of public educational institutions—elementary, technical, and secondary—the demands upon the Public Libraries have not only increased but altered in character, and funds are necessary to meet these demands.

(1) This Bill would leave each district to decide for itself what amount shall be spent upon its libraries, and would enable such places as desire to do so to give increased support without incurring the expense of a local Act.

(2) The Bill also enables county councils to adopt the Public Libraries Acts and to become library authorities, but it exempts districts already rated for library purposes from any library rate levied by a county council.

(3) The Bill also enables a county council to agree with the library authority of an adjoining district for the common use of the library, &c., by the inhabitants of both districts.

(4) The Bill also proposes to exempt Public Libraries and other buildings provided under the Public Libraries Acts from local rates. It has generally been understood that these buildings were exempt from rating, but it is desirable to make the position clear.

(5) The Bill further provides that any library authority may expend such sums of money as they may deem fit out of the library rate for the provision of lectures or exhibits."

These five main points are all of the utmost importance to the progress of the Public Library movement, and everyone will agree as to the desirability of all the proposals. On number one some difference of opinion may exist, but in view of the fact that not a single town, among the few which have unlimited rating powers, has gone above 1½d. or 2d. any fear of immediate increases of the library rate may be allayed. Indeed, in the present feeling on the subject of local rating, little likelihood exists of any local authority acting with undue precipitation. Numbers two and three are perfectly logical and proper proposals to place country districts on the same footing as towns, in view of the hopeless nature of the powers conferred on parish councils by the existing Acts. Numbers four and five are simply proposals to make uncertainties in the interpretation of the Public Libraries Acts and some relative enactments more definite, and thus clear away doubts which have at different times bothered various judges and district auditors.

METALLURGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1901—06.

By R. A. PEDDIE.

PART II.

Gold.

- Lock, C. G. Warnford.** Gold milling principles and practice. 20+824 pp. 208 *Illus.* London: E. & F. N. Spon, 1901, 30s.
- Eissler, M.** The cyanide process for the extraction of gold. 3rd ed. 18+184 pp. 47 *Illus.* London: Crosby, Lockwood & Co., 1902, 7s. 6d.
- Park, James.** Die Cyankalium-Langung von Golderzen. James Park's "Cyanide process," frei bearbeitet von Ernst Victor. 8+206 pp. 15 *Plates.* 15 *Illus.* Wien: A. Hartleben, 1902, 5 m.
- Wilson, Eug. B.** Cyanide processes. 3rd ed. New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1902, \$1.50.
- Charleton, A. G.** Gold mining and milling in Western Australia, with notes upon telluride, treatment, costs, etc. 14+648 pp. *Illus., Plates and Tables.* London: E. & F. N. Spon, 1903.
- James, Alfred.** Cyanide practice. 3rd ed. 48+12+174 pp. *Plates.* London: E. & F. N. Spon, 1903, 15s.
- Lock, C. G. Warnford.** Gold extraction. New York: Spon & Chamberlain, 1903, \$10.
- Uslar, Manuel v.** Cyanid-Prozesse zur Goldgewinnung. Nach einschläg. Quellen bearbeitet von G. Erlwein. 6+100 pp. 43 *Illus.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1903, 4 m.
- Das Gold. Sein Vorkommen, seine Gewinnung und Bearbeitung. Gemeinverständlich dargestellt. 60 pp. 19 *Illus.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1903, 2 m.
- Bosqui, Francis L.** Practical notes on the cyanide process. 3rd ed. 210 pp. *Illus.* New York: Engineering and Mining Journal, 1904, \$2.50.
- Cortese, Emilio.** Metallurgio dell' oro. 15+262 pp. 35 *Illus.* Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, 1904, 3 lire.
- Julian, H. Forbes, and Smart, Edgar.** Cyaniding gold and silver ores. 20+405 pp. *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1904, 21s.
- Park, James.** The cyanide process of gold extraction. 3rd ed. 204 pp. *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1904, 7s. 6d.

- Phillips, H. J.** Gold assaying. London: 1904, 9m. 7.8s.
- Reichmann, Wilhelm.** Technologie der Cyanverbindungen. 12 + 332 pp. 27 *illus.* München: R. Oldenbourg, 1906, 10 m.
- Miller, Alfred Stanley.** The cyanide process: an introduction to the cyanide process. 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. 95 pp. New York: 1906, \$1.
- Robins, R., and Langdon, M.** The cyanide industry theoretically and practically considered. Trans. by J. Arthur Le Clerc. 12 + 408 pp. 25 *illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1906.
- Ross, T. Hinde.** The metallurgy of gold. 5th ed. 548 pp. *illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1906, 21s.

Iron and Steel

- Gogus, L.** Elaboration des métaux dérivés du fer. 2 vols. Paris: Gauthier Villars [1901], 5 fr.
- Thurston, Robert H.** A treatise on iron and steel. (Part II. of his *Materials of Engineering*.) 8th ed. 12 + 714 pp. 143 *illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1901, \$3.50.
- Turner, Thomas.** Metallurgy of iron. Rev. ed. 384 pp. London: C. Griffin & Co., 1901, 16s.
- Villain, Georges.** Le fer, la houille et la métallurgie à la fin du 19^e siècle. 16 + 342 pp. Paris: Colin, 1901.
- Wedding, Hermann.** Grundriss der Eisenhüttenkunde. 4te. Aufl. 12 + 582 pp. 107 *illus.* Berlin: W. Ernst & Sohn, 1901, 10 m.
- Alonso, Joaquin Rodriguez.** Tratado de siderurgia. [2nd ed.] Cadiz: Tip. Gaditana, 1902.
- Blücher, H.** Eisenhüttenkunde. 55 pp. 5 *illus.* Leipzig: A. D. Paul, 1902, 10 m.
- Crucible Steel Co.** The treatment of steel. A compilation on heating, annealing, forging, hardening, tempering, etc. [3rd ed.] Pittsburgh: 1902.
- Dumas, L.** Recherches sur les aciers au nickel à hautes teneurs. (Nickel-steel, with high percentages of nickel.) 212 pp. 15 *Tables.* Paris: Vve. Ch. Dunod, 1902.
- Jüptner, Hanns v.** Grundzüge der Siderologie. Vol. 1-3. Leipzig: A. Felix, 1902-4, 46 m. 50.
- Siderology: The science of iron. Trans. by C. Salter. The constitution of iron alloys and slags. 3 - 344 pp. 21 *illus.* London: Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1902, 10s. 6d.
- Keop, W. J.** Cast iron: a record of original research. 16 + 226 pp. 117 *illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1902, \$2.50.

- Ledebur, A.** Handbuch der Eisenhüttenkunde. 4te. Aufl. 8+1148 pp. 407 *Illus.* Leipzig: A. Felix, 1902-3, 42 m.
- Llona, Emiliano.** Le vanadium: ses effets sur le fer et sur l'acier. 43 pp. Paris: Chaix, 1902.
- Metcalf, William.** Steel: a manual for steel-users. 6+170 pp. New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1902.
- Perret, Auguste.** Fer, fontes et aciers. 160 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Bernard & Cie., 1902, 1 fr. 50.
- Sexton, A. Humboldt.** An outline of the metallurgy of iron and steel. 16+620+14 pp. 196 *Illus.* Manchester: Scientific Publishing Co., 1902, 16s.
- Thallner, Otto.** Tool-steel: a concise handbook on tool-steel in general. Trans. by W. T. Brannt. 16+180 pp. 69 *Illus.* Philadelphia: H. C. Baird & Co., 1902, \$2.
- Wedding, Hermann.** Ausführliches Handbuch der Eisenhüttenkunde. 2te. Aufl. 4 vol. Braunschweig: F. Vieweg & Sohn, 28 m. 1902-4, Vol. 1-3, 96 m.
- Wencélius, Albert.** Méthodes d'analyse des laboratoires d'aciéries Thomas, à l'usage du personnel des chimistes et des manipulateurs. 8+119 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Béranger, 1902.
- Campbell, Harry Hure.** The manufacture and properties of iron and steel. 30+862 pp. *Illus.* New York: Engineering and Mining Journal, 1903, \$5.
- Faulenbach, Friedrich.** Hüttenkunde. I., Eisenhüttenkunde. II., Metallurgie. 6+68 pp. Hainichen: H. Huhn, 1903, 6 m.
- Hiorns, Arthur H.** Steel and iron for advanced students. 16+514 pp. 131 *Illus.* London: Macmillan & Co., 1903, 10s. 6d.
- Ledebur, A.** Leitfaden für Eisenhütten-Laboratorien. 6te. Aufl. 10+139 pp. 24 *Illus.* Braunschweig: F. Vieweg & Sohn, 1903, 3 m. 50.
- Manuel théorique et pratique de la métallurgie du fer. Trad. par B. de Langlade. Revu et annoté par F. Valton. 2^e édition française. 2 vol. Paris: Libraire Polytechnique Ch. Béranger, 1903, £2 10s.
- Markham, F. R.** The American steel worker. 343 pp. 160 *Illus.* New York: Derry-Collard Co., 1903, \$2.50.
- Reiser, Fridolin.** The hardening and tempering of steel in theory and practice. Trans. by A. Morris and H. Robson. 10+120 pp. London: Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1903, 5s.
- Woodworth, Joseph Y.** Hardening, tempering, annealing and forging of steel. 288 pp. *Illus.* New York: Norman W. Henly & Co., 1903, \$2.50. Westminster: A. Constable & Co., 1903, 10s.
- Benedicks, Carl.** Recherches physiques et physico-chimiques sur l'acier au carbon. 9+219 pp. 69 *Illus.* Leipzig: 1904, 10 m.

- Canada:** Ministry of the Interior. Report of the Commission appointed to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ore and the making of steel in Europe. Ottawa: 1904.
- Gages, L.** Travaux des métaux dérivés du fer. 198 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Gauthier Villars [1904], \$0.75.
- Gaillaume, Ch. Ed.** Les applications des aciers au mickel. 215 pp. 25 *Illus.* Paris: Gauthier Villars, 1904, 3 fr. 50.
- Guillet, Léon.** Les aciers spéciaux. I., 100 pp., *Illus.* II., 132 pp., *Illus.* Paris: Vve. Ch. Dunod, 1904-5, 20 fr.
- Harbord, F. W.** The metallurgy of steel. 24 + 753 pp. *Illus.* London: C. Griffin & Co., 1904, 25s.
- Hofman, Heinrich O.** Outlines of the metallurgy of iron and steel; based upon R. H. Richards's "Notes on Iron." Boston: H. O. Hofman, Inst. of Technology, 1904, \$3.
- Hubert, E. d'** Les fers, fontes et aciers. 96 pp. 12 *Illus.* Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1904, 1 fr. 50.
- Lohse, A.** Das Roheisen. 4te. Aufl. 8 + 104 pp. 21 *Illus.* Leipzig: A. Felix, 1904, 4 m.
- Lipin, V.** [Metallurgie des Gusseisens, Schmiedeeisens und des Stahls. Teil I.] *In Russian.* 780 pp. [St. Petersburg]: 1904, 20 m.
- Norwood, B. H.** National iron and steel, coal and coke blue-book. 2nd ed. 391 pp. Pittsburgh: R. L. Polk & Co. [1904], \$7.50.
- Pavloff, M. A.** Album of drawings relating to the manufacture of open-hearth steel. Part I., Open-hearth furnaces. 8 + 52 pp. Plates. [Ekaterinoslav.] London: A. Owen & Co., 1904, 15s.
- Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale.** Contribution à l'étude de la fragilité dans les fers et les aciers. 16-432 pp. *Illus., Plates.* Paris: La Société, 1904, 10 fr.
- Thallner, Otto.** Werkzeugstahl. 2te. Aufl. 10-163 pp. 68 *Illus.* Freiberg: Craz & Gerlach, 1904, 4 m.
- Konstruktionsstahl. 9-298 pp. *Illus.* Freiberg: Craz & Gerlach, 1904, 8 m.
- Wedding, Hermann.** Das Eisenhüttenwesen. 2te. Aufl. 8-120 pp. 12 *Illus.* Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1904, 1 m.
- Jüptner, Hanns v.** Eléments de sidérologie. Trad. par E. Poncelet et A. Delmer. Part I. 9-348 pp., 91 *Illus.* Part II. 4-441 pp., 87 *Illus.* Paris: Beranger, 1905.
- Krauss, A.** Eisenhüttenkunde. 2 vol. Leipzig: G. J. Göschen, 1 m. 60.
- Longmuir, Percy.** Elementary practical metallurgy. Iron and steel. 269 pp. *Illus.* London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905, 5s. net.

- Noble, H.** Fabrication de l'acier. 604 pp. *Illus.* Paris: Vve. Ch. Dunod, 1905, \$9.25.
- Rickard, T. A.** Pyrite smelting. 21+435 pp. *Illus.* New York: 1905, 10 m.
- Hulet, J.** Album général des Aciers et fers profilés français. Paris: M. Gruneberg, 1906, 12s.
- Jakobi, S.** Die Eisenhüttenkunde. Berlin: H. Hilger, 1906, 4d.
- Macfarlane, Walter.** The principles and practice of iron and steel manufacture. 266 pp. *Illus.* London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906, 3s. 6d.
- West, Thomas D.** Metallurgy of cast iron. 11th ed. 677 pp. *Illus.* Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Print. & Pub. Co., 1906, \$3.

Lead.

- Hofman, Heinrich O.** The metallurgy of lead and the desilverization of base bullion. 6th ed. 16+560 pp. 441 *Illus.* New York: Scientific Publishing Co., 1901.
- Longridge, C. C.** A précis of lead smelting. 36 pp. London: Mining Journal, 1901, 2s.
- Iles, Malvern Wells.** Lead smelting. 8+228 pp. *Illus.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1902, \$2.50.
- Lambert, T.** Lead and its compounds. 242 pp. 40 *Plans.* London: Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1902, 7s. 6d.
- Ingalls, Walter Renton.** Lead smelting and refining, with some notes on lead mining. 327 pp. New York: 1906, \$3.

Silver.

- Eissler, M.** The metallurgy of silver. 5th ed. 14+362 pp. 150 *Illus.* London: Crosby, Lockwood & Son, 1901.

Zinc.

- Ingalls, Walter Renton.** Production and properties of zinc. 10+328 pp. 66 *Illus.* New York: Engineering and Mining Journal, 1902, \$3.
- The metallurgy of zinc and cadmium. 18+702 pp. 408 *Illus.* New York: Engineering and Mining Journal, 1903, \$6.
- Günther, Emil.** Die Darstellung des Zinks auf elektrolytischen Wege. 12+246 pp. 59 *Illus.* Halle: W. Knapp, 1904, 10 m.
- Lodin, A.** Métallurgie du zinc. 810 pp. 275 *Illus.*, 25 *Plates.* Paris: Vve. Ch. Dunod, 1905, 35 fr.

LIBRARIES BRARIANS.

[Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.]

Beverley.—A somewhat novel idea is being developed at the Public Library, in the formation of elementary botanical classes. A table is set apart for the reception of wild flowers, shrubs, fungi and mosses. These are labelled with their technical and popular names, and informal lessons are given upon their use, history and growth. This new development has become exceedingly popular, and a larger issue of botanical works from the library has been only one of the important results of inaugurating the idea.

Blackburn.—Mr. R. Ashton, the librarian, reports that the experiment of opening the reference reading-room of the Public Library on Sundays from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m., and the Museum and Art Gallery from 3 to 5 p.m., has been tried during the past winter months, but, owing to want of public appreciation, the committee have given instructions for the plan to be discontinued.

Blackpool.—By the aid of Dr. Carnegie's grant of £15,000 a Central Public Library is to be erected. Branch libraries are to be extended under certain circumstances—mainly the grant of subsidies from the profit-earning departments of the corporation.

Bowdon, N.E.—Mr. James Coats, Jun., of Paisley, has given a village library of 180 volumes in a suitable bookcase, also some wall maps. Mr. J. Bruce Glen, the schoolmaster, will have charge of the library.

Bristol.—Mr. Norris Mathews, the City Librarian, reports the receipt of a gift consisting of a large collection of books, numbering about 531 volumes, from the library of the late Miss C. H. Martin, and presented by Captain Byam Martin, of the Woodlands, Congresbury. They form a useful miscellaneous collection, in good condition, some of which will be suitable additions to the reference library, and many will be available for the central and branch lending libraries. Mr. Mathews also reported that the work of cataloguing the reference library in its many sections is making steady progress.

Cappoquin, Ireland.—Dr. Carnegie being willing to help on his usual conditions, Sir John Keane has been asked to grant a site for a Public Library. As the grant may probably be made, this little town of Co. Waterford is likely soon to possess its own library.

Cheltenham.—Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner has presented 200 volumes to the Public Library.

Cheshunt.—Mr. J. Myrtle Smith, of Chelsea, has produced a picturesque exterior for the Public Library. The furniture and fittings are being executed in fumed Austrian oak. The estimated cost is about £3,500.

Christchurch, New Zealand.—At present Halswell, a suburb of Christchurch, has not yet adopted the Public Libraries Act, but at a meeting held on March 7th, the local Road Board accepted Dr. Carnegie's offer of £1,500 for a Public Library, undertaking to furnish a site and provide £100 a year for the upkeep of the library.

Colne, Lancs.—Mr. W. Higson, the librarian, presented a very satisfactory report of the past year's work in the Public Library, not the least interesting feature being an increase of 667 in the number of issues of books other than fiction. This is largely the result of the various methods adopted by, and at the suggestion of, Mr. Higson. The juvenile section has rapidly developed and now forms an important department. The total number of books in the library at the end of March was 8,272.

Dowlais.—The Public Library, which was built with part of Dr. Carnegie's grant of £6,000 to Merthyr Borough Council for the erection of libraries in the district, was thrown open to the public early last month. The formal and partial opening took place some months since.

Dunfermline, N.B.—Early last month the Town Council was informed that £1,152 17s. would be required for the maintenance of the Public Library during the year. As the rate of 1d. per £1 yields about £425, there would be a deficit of £727 17s.; but it was remarked that that was no concern of the council, as the sum, beyond that raised from the rate, would be met by the Carnegie Trust. Happy Dunfermline!

Erith.—Accommodation for cyclists has been provided at the back of the Public Library by the erection of a corrugated iron lean-to shed 12-ft. long, fitted with six "Frood's Patent" cycle holders. The total cost of the shed and fittings was £7.

Fochabers, N.B.—The Institute committee have handed over the building to the Library committee free from debt, together with £126 3s. 4d. £120 is to be used to form the nucleus of an endowment fund. Mr. Hume, the librarian, reports that the library is already being well appreciated.

Hobart, Tasmania.—Mr. A. J. Taylor, librarian of the Tasmanian Public Library, issued an appeal for the gift of books, or money for the special book fund. It is pleasing to note that in March 1,236 volumes had in consequence been presented, also contributions amounting to £49 6s. 1d. Since then more books and funds have been received by the librarian.

Jedburgh, N.B.—The Public Library funds appear to be unequal to the task of maintaining the library, so far as can be judged by the report, to a meeting held on April 22nd, which showed a deficiency of £101 12s. 0d. Towards this the penny rate will bring about £58, leaving net deficit of over £43. This is one of those cases in which an endowment might well have accompanied Dr. Carnegie's grant for building.

Leamington.—At the meeting of the Public Library committee held on April 25th, it was decided to support the new Library Bill. To the same meeting, Mr. D. B. Grant, the librarian, reported a striking increase in the use made of the books in the reference library.

Limerick.—The director of the Public Library, Mr. J. P. McNamara, has made important rearrangements, classifying technical works in a special room where students and others will find all books relating to a particular subject together, and at once available for study. Not only do the presses or shelves bear a distinguishing label, but lists of all technical works indicate the exact position of the book. Hitherto such volumes have been interspersed in the general collection.

London: St. Pancras.—The Borough Council seems anxious to avoid, or at least to postpone, carrying out the great scheme of its predecessor, and the Law and Special Purposes Sub-Committee is to state a case, and to submit it to an eminent K.C. for his opinion as to whether the legal commitments of the Council are such as to compel them to continue the policy of building the Central Public Library; also if it is obligatory that the branch libraries should be erected, and to advise generally as to the Council's position in regard to the Public Libraries scheme adopted by the former Council.

Mansfield, Pleasley Hill.—The pretty little Public Library erected by the Mansfield Corporation, out of money subscribed by Dr. Andrew Carnegie, was opened last month, the opening ceremony being performed by Councillor I. H. Wallis (chairman of the Public Library Committee). Dr. Carnegie provided £750, with which to erect the building, and Messrs. T. Smith and Slack, of Pleasley Hill, generously gave the site.

Middlesbrough.—The Cleveland Guild of Printers, and kindred arts and crafts, held its first annual exhibition on April 26th and 27th. Among the numerous exhibits were valuable books from the Public Library and charming examples of binding were shown by Mr. Baker Hudson. The trade sections were also well represented.

Montreal, Canada.—From *The Montreal Witness* we extract some particulars of the noteworthy work being accomplished by the McGill University:—

"The university library is accessible not merely to members of the university and to students, but as a reference library to graduates, teachers, clergymen and others. It is open twelve hours a day through the session, and nine hours on almost every legal day throughout the year, Saturday afternoons in summer excepted. Last year it was resorted to by many hundreds of visitors and by over twenty-six thousand readers, who drew from the stack at least thirty thousand volumes. It has over five miles of shelving to keep clean, and, duplicates included, considerably over a hundred thousand volumes to keep in order on them. Besides this, it maintains, with but slight aid from the departments severally interested, six departmental libraries, containing altogether quite twelve thousand volumes.

The university maintains a system of travelling libraries, pictures, stereoscopic slides, and a set of eighteen Bickmore slides and lectures, which circulate throughout the whole of Canada. It has for three years conducted a summer school for training librarians, which is the single library school in the Dominion. ... Finally, it classifies, catalogues and shelves close upon eight thousand volumes a year.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—It will be remembered that some months since opposition was offered to the proposal to build a branch Public Library for the Benwell district in the Hodgkin Park, on the ground that such an erection would destroy the amenities of that popular spot. The force of the objection was realised by the City Council and the matter has been somewhat in abeyance till recently, when no less than three sites were offered as free gifts! The site in Atkinson Road met with the approval of the majority of the Council, and there we presume the library will be erected.

Newport, Mon.—The actual cost of building the new Public Library proves to be exactly 12s. 1d. over the estimated amount of £2,000! This result is greatly to the credit of Mr. Ward, the borough architect, who designed the structure, and is a record instance of closeness of figures—too often so widely apart.

Nottingham.—The city librarian recently addressed the senior boys and girls of the Sycamore Road Council School on April 18th, on the pleasures of reading, and the advantages which are offered by the Free Public Library for boys and girls in Shakespeare Street. More than fifty school associate members were enrolled. In view of the anticipated increase of members, the stock of books in Shakespeare Street and at the lending libraries at Bulwell and Lenton have been considerably augmented during the past few months. A boys' and girls' department has been formed in the Hyson Green Lending Library, and a catalogue has been printed. Book delivery stations associated with the Central Library for boys and girls above mentioned will be opened next week at the reading rooms at Old Basford and Carlton Road. It may be remembered that, owing to the generosity of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Nottingham became the pioneer of Free Public Children's Libraries many years ago, and a paper on the subject of providing books for young people was read before the Library Association some time ago, by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, the city librarian.

Plymouth.—*The Building News* of April 12th gave full-page elevations and plans of the important group of buildings to be used for the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. As mentioned in our March issue, Messrs. Thorneley & Rooke are the architects. The site, not of uniform frontage line, seems to have been admirably utilized. The entrances are of bold classic character and imposing in appearance.

Rhyl.—The new Public Library was opened on April 4th, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P., being the principal speaker. We gather the details as to the structure from *The Building News*:—

"It has a frontage to Wellington Road of 63-ft. and to Queen Street of 52-ft. It is in keeping with the Town Hall building, having Penmaenmawr stone facing and Cefn stone quoins, heads, sills, and strings. The library is confined to the ground floor, and comprises reading and reference rooms, lending department, librarian's room and store-room. The reading-room measures 32-ft. by 21-ft., and the reference room is 30-ft. by 24-ft. The lending library is fitted with shelves to hold 10,000 volumes.

Dr. Carnegie contributed £3,000 towards the cost of building. Mr. Williams, the librarian, is busily preparing the reference department for public use, but at present it is not available.

Southend.—Mr. W. Clay, the librarian, has sent statistics of books and borrowers at the Public Library from the opening day to March 25th. The figures are instructive, but we have room only to state that total issues amount to 126,313, giving a daily average of 613. Those who clamour against percentages of fiction issues may mark Mr. Clay's concluding note:—"Careful observation shows that seventy-five per cent. of the non-fiction works are kept the full time, *i.e.*, fourteen days, while the novels are changed four times during that period.

Swansea.—The Welsh librarian of the Public Library has been instructed by the Library Committee to procure, by gift if possible and by purchase when necessary, portraits and engravings of eminent men of Wales.

Torquay.—Mr. J. Jones, the librarian of the new Public Library to be opened in June, proposes to expend £1,000 in books for the general library, £100 for the reference department, and £50 for the juvenile section. We should have liked to see more money allocated to the reference department, but perhaps that will come in time. The committee has decided to obliterate betting news contained in newspapers.

Twickenham.—At a meeting of the Public Library committee, held on April 12th, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. A. K. Gill, for the able manner in which he had superintended the removal of the books to their quarters in the new Public Library and their careful classification, was unanimously passed.

Waterford.—Some panic having prevailed, under the impression that fever was spread by the circulation of books, Mr. John J. Morrin, the librarian of the Public Library, has reassured his committee by stating the steps always taken to prevent infection.

West Ham.—We hear from the Central Library at Stratford that during the year ending March 31st, 203,281 volumes were issued—an increase of 12,748 over last year. We congratulate Mr. C. Whitwell, the librarian, on these satisfactory figures. The chief feature of the year's work has been the increased use made of the reference library: this is partly due to the popularity of Prof. W. H. Hudson's third series of lectures on "The History of literatures," which are given in the large hall adjoining the newsroom. A number of valuable works, recommended by the lecturer, have been purchased and placed in the reference library for the use of students attending the lectures and classes, and are greatly appreciated.

Worthing.—At last there are outward and visible signs that the long-awaited Public Library buildings will shortly be progressing. Early last month the site was enclosed, and various preliminary operations were commenced. We doubt not that the new library accommodation will prove worth the waiting.

Yarmouth : Gorleston.—This rising suburb of Great Yarmouth has now a well-designed Public Library, opened on April 4th by the Mayor. Though a library has existed since 1887, its accommodation has been exceedingly limited, and doubtless the ample space now available will be appreciated. Mr. Carter, the chief librarian, speaking at the opening ceremony, said it was just twenty-one years since he came to Yarmouth, when the library was in the Old Tolhouse Hall.

Mr. T. W. Lyster, librarian of the National Library, Dublin, gave an address before the Cork branch of the Catholic Young Men's Society. That he dealt well and attractively with his subject—"Books and Libraries"—goes without saying, and *The Cork Young Man* gave Mr. Lyster his due meed of praise, but we regret to note that the one-point-of-view journal, *The Leader*, devotes over two columns to a tirade against the society, for engaging and listening to this Protestant lecturer. When will our friend of the Roman Catholic communion learn that narrow exclusiveness ought to be a thing of the past; and that in these days we should meet on a common platform when dealing with literary matters?

Mr. Z. Moon, chief librarian, at a meeting of the Leyton Literary Club on March 9th, gave a graphic exposition of the Musée Plantin-Moretus, being the history of the famous printing and publishing establishment, founded by Christopher Plantin *circa* 1576, in the city of Antwerp. The subject was excellently illustrated by the exhibition on the screen of a series of artistic views, that depicted the charming rooms containing the types, printing presses, and other machinery of this ancient institution. On the motion of the secretary, Mr. J. Embleton Smith, in eulogistic terms, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

Mr. C. Whitwell, librarian of the Public Library at Stratford, on April 10th gave a thoughtful paper on "Public Libraries," before the West Ham Municipal Officers' Guild. An interesting discussion followed.

Mr. W. Wilson, sub-librarian of Gateshead Public Library, recently delivered an address before the Heaton Literary Society, on "The Public Library: its past, present and future," which was well received and led to an interesting discussion.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Golding, who has had eight years' experience under Mr. Carter at the Public Library of Yarmouth, has been appointed to the charge of the new Branch Library at Gorleston.

Mr. F. Meaden Roberts, of the Mile End Library, is appointed to the librarianship of Whitechapel. Mr. Roberts was the creator of the Mile End Readers' Union, and accomplished much good work. Both libraries are under the Stepney Borough Library Committee and the supervision of Mr. A. Cawthorne.

Mr. W. A. Robinson has been appointed librarian to the Normanton Public Library.

Mr. Thomas W. Wright, of the Public Library, Warrington, has been appointed a senior assistant in the Bolton Public Libraries.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth monthly meeting of the Library Association this session was held on April 8th, at 20, Hanover Square, when there was a fair attendance of members. Mr. Henry V. Hopwood read a paper entitled "Dewey expanded: the 'Classification bibliographique' of the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie." He compared briefly the original Dewey with this expanded version, and then launched into a minute analysis of the notation employed by the Institut. With the aid of the blackboard he managed to give a very clear idea of the various ways of expressing time and form distinctions, points of view, and other differences of literary treatment in the notation. The paper was well discussed by, among others, Messrs. Hulme, Gill, Jast, Peddie and Sayers.

NORTH MIDLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE 62nd meeting was held in the Carnegie Free Library at Long Eaton on April 11th. Mr. J. T. Radford presided, and contributed a paper on "Some methods for increasing the usefulness of libraries," and Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, Honorary Secretary, gave an address on "Happenings in the library world," which included considerable developments in the library work among scholars at Nottingham. The members were welcomed by the committee, who subsequently entertained them to tea, for which they were thanked on the proposition of Mr. W. Crowther, of Derby. It was decided to have a midsummer meeting at Southwell. Before proceeding to business the library was inspected, the general opinion being that the books had been very carefully selected.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above association was held at Sunderland, on 27th March last, by invitation of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Committee. Among those present, were the President (Mr. Baker Hudson), Messrs. T. W. Hand, A. H. Furnish, Charlton Deas, G. W. Byers, A. Hair, E. Bailey, H. E. Johnston (Hon. Secretary), B. R. Hill, J. Walton, R. T. Richardson, W. Wilson, W. H. Gibson, W. J. Arrowsmith, Ald. D. S. Ward (Harrogate), Ald. L. H. Armour (Gateshead), Councillor L. Holmes (Goole), J. A. L. Downey, A. Errington and others.

On arrival, the members proceeded to the Public Library, and were conducted over the Library, Museum, Art Gallery and Winter Gardens by Mr. Charlton Deas, librarian and director. An interesting

feature was an exhibition of old bindings and specimens of typography, lent for the occasion by Mr. H. Squance, a member of the Library Committee. Subsequently, the party went to the Town Hall, where they were received by the Mayor (Councillor S. M. Swan) and Ald. W. Burns (chairman of the committee).

The Secretary reported that letters regretting inability to attend had been received from the following members, viz., the Dean of Durham, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir James Reckitt, Canon Rawnsley, Mr. Butler Wood, Mr. A. Tait, Mr. H. Fry, Mr. J. Daykin, Mr. E. Green and others. It was also announced that an invitation had been received from the Penrith Urban District Council to hold a meeting there in June, and the same was cordially accepted.

Mr. Baker Hudson gave an address on book classification, "Brown or Dewey—Which?" It was a question, he said, as to what was better for the classification of present-day volumes, and he proceeded to show why he had preferred the Brown system and accepted it. Mr. Richardson (Newcastle) defended the Dewey system, as did Mr. Hand, and Mr. Hudson replied to them.

Dr. C. F. Baker, of the Technical College, addressed the meeting on "Public Libraries in the educational system." Having acknowledged the value of the library from an educational point of view, he urged the advantage of having one reference library in the town, and, as it would be most often used by the students, it should be housed in the university or college, where there was one. He also gave several other details in regard to the provision of books which he thought would be advantageous, and urged that subscription libraries should have tea-rooms attached, be prettier and be more or less a club. His ideal system for a large town would consist of a public reference library in or adjoining a university or college, a public lending library and a subscription library.

The proposals were discussed by Messrs. Byers, Furnish, Turnbull and Walton, it being urged that the proper home for a public reference library was not the university, but the public library.

An interesting paper on "Public libraries and the net book question" was read by Mr. T. W. Hand. He said the question was most important to public libraries, and in discussing it they hoped to be able to arrive at some re-arrangement between the publishers and booksellers. He hoped that no action would be taken that would injure the bookseller and force him to supplement his business with fancy goods trade. Still it was necessary in the interests of municipal libraries that something should be done that would bring about a different arrangement to that now existing. Each year municipal libraries spent about £100,000 on books, and it was unfair to treat such customers in the same way as individuals who were small purchasers. They should have special terms, and with a view to taking action of a practical character he asked his hearers to support the resolution passed by the Library Association in London.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. James Patterson (Sunderland) supported the action of the publishers in an eloquent and persuasive speech, but, on its being put to the meeting, the resolution referred to by Mr. Hand was carried with two dissentients.

At the close of the proceedings, the company were entertained to tea by the Mayor and Mayoress, and subsequently a social evening was spent in the Town Hall, where an excellent programme of music was rendered.



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

L.A. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

SIR,—I should be obliged if you would give me space to make a suggestion with regard to the list of passes at the L.A. Examinations printed in your April issue.

Those persons holding certificates under the old syllabus are rightly included, because passes under that syllabus count for the diploma. Such persons, however, suffer an injustice in the list as compiled by Miss Fairweather. It will be remembered that the old pass lists were arranged in order of merit, but cognisance of this fact is not taken in your list. Again, the pass "with honours," if my information is correct, was not awarded latterly under the old rules, consequently the "merit" pass was practically tantamount to it. May I, then, suggest that the latter fact be noted when the list is again printed; and that passes previous to 1904 appear as in the second, third and sixth columns, hereunder:—

	Lit. Histry.	Bibliography	Classification	Cataloguing	Lib. Histry.	Lib. Admin.
John Smith . . .	P	M1	P4	H	M	M3

The asterisk thus would be unnecessary, and those candidates who had not the assistance of the admirable detailed syllabus of to-day, and had practically to guess at what the examiner might require, would get credit for the work they did under conditions greatly inferior to those obtaining now.

Perhaps the Library Association will also incorporate the idea in their list of passes, which, I understand, is to appear in the forthcoming Year Book.

ARMARIUM.

WOMAN IN THE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

I must protest against the tone of a certain article which appeared in last month's issue of the *Library World*. It is neither "tender" nor "true," and if "Douglas Hartham" has been endowed with this romantic name his best policy would be to hide it, as from sundry opinions somewhat strongly expressed he can scarcely be described as "The gladdener of ten thousand hearths" or "The Idol of his own."

In 1581 a certain James Douglas was executed by an instrument called "the maiden." I don't wish to alarm our young friend, but unless he repent of the error of his ways a like fate may await him. If his naturally sweet and amiable disposition is being soured by contact with female assistants there is always the remedy. Why not return to his own sex, who must be quite lost without his "initiative"? I can vouch for it the aforesaid young ladies will not cry for "Douglas" as they do for "George."

I will not attempt to discuss the relative merits of girl or boy assistants; if librarians acknowledge that the former are employed for cheapness only, criticism is unnecessary. I would ask "Douglas Hartham" to bear this in mind, and in future to exercise his wit on his own sex instead of adding to his guilt by arousing the ire of one who is neither valiant, square-jawed nor be-spectacled, but unfortunately only,

A 'WOMAN' ASSISTANT.

LIBRARIES AND THE LOCAL PRESS.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

SIR,—In your March number of the *Library World* you give me credit for imitating "Easterner," who suggested that Public Libraries should make use of the local press in advertising the additions to stock last January.

It has been the custom here, for more than a dozen years, to advertise additions to the library in our local papers, therefore I cannot claim to have followed the advice of "Easterner."

I enclose a copy of our last Annual Report, and remain,

J. WILSON BROWN,

Kendal.

Librarian.

[If Mr. Brown again refers to our March issue he will note that we can hardly be said to have stated that he is *imitating* "Easterner"; such was not our meaning. We are glad to see by the Report the good progress made at Kendal Public Library.—ED.]

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

a a a

[This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. Where no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.]

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Benjamin (Chas. H.). *Machine design*. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 202, *ill.* Price 8s. net.

Deals first with the general principles of design, machine supports and frames, and proceeds to an examination of the design of cylinders, pipes and boiler tubes, fastenings, springs, journals and pivots, sliding, ball and roller bearings, shaftings, couplings, gears, pulleys and cranks, fly-wheels and transmission by belts and ropes. Appended are tables of strengths and frictions.

Marcks (Percy L.). *The Principles of architectural design*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 9½", pp. xx. + 266, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net.

Part I. deals with exterior design—proportion, balance, symmetry, unity, perspective effects, surface decoration, fenestration and portage, symbolic art, &c.; Part II. with interior design—the value of light, proportion, symmetry and picturesqueness, the use and abuse of ornament, the treatment of the surfaces of walls, floors and ceilings, decoration by the use of colour effects, niches, domes, cupolas, columns and staircases, and the effect of shams. Appended are extracts from the London Building Acts.

Wylly (Col. H. C.). *The Campaign of Magenta and Solferino, 1859*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7¼", pp. xvi. + 235, *maps.* *The Special Campaign Series.* Price 3s. net.

Written from a strategical point of view, paying special attention to the tactics of both sides.

Kershaw (John B. C.). *Fuel, water and gas analysis*. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 8¼", pp. xii. + 167, *ill.* Price 8s. net.

Divided into three parts—fuel, water and gas. The first deals with the origin, physical and chemical characteristics of wood, peat, lignite, bituminous coal, anthracite and coke and liquid fuels, and gives practical applications of the tests given. The second deals with sources of feed supply, the characteristics of well-waters, river, surface and rain waters, and describes the apparatus used for approximate analysis. The third part describes the physical and chemical characteristics of gases, and gives practical applications of the test results.

Olsen (John C.), *Ed.* *Van Nostrand's chemical annual: a handbook of useful data for analytical, manufacturing, and investigating chemists and chemical students*. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7¾", pp. x. + 496, *port.* Price 12s. 6d. net.

Intended to render much valuable but scattered material accessible to the inquirer. In the tables given all molecular weights, as well as the factors for the calculation of analytical results, have been calculated from the International Atomic Weights of 1906. In the review of chemical literature, which contains about 1,000 references to journal articles, an attempt has been made to tabulate and index the important articles of the year in such a manner that the progress made during the year on any given subject will be apparent, and its literature easily found. In a similar manner a list has been made of the most important books on chemical subjects that have been published during the year. The following is a list of some of the principal contents: International atomic weights of 1906; Mendeléeff's periodic system of the elements; specific gravity of gases; physical constants of the elements; gravimetric factors and their logarithms; calculation of volumetric analyses and of gas analyses; specific gravity tables; thermo-chemistry, and a review of chemical literature.

The editor is professor of analytical chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Standage (H. C.). Agglutinants of all kinds for all purposes. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. vi.+267. Price 6s. net.
Contains chapters on resinous cements, glues, &c.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Scharff (R. F.). European animals: their geological history and geographical distribution. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. xiv.+258, *ill.* Price 7s. 6d. net.

The author discusses the chief elements in the fauna of the British Islands in detail, before proceeding to the study of their geological history. This forms the introduction to the larger continental problems founded on animal distribution. The various groups of animals are followed to their native lands, and the author describes their wanderings from their original centres of dispersal, how they have advanced and frequently retreated again, what obstacles they encountered in their progressive movements, and how we can still trace the ancient conditions of land and water in Europe by the existing distribution of animals and plants. He also deals with the vexed question of the climate of our continent during the glacial period.

Tutt (I. W.). A Natural history of the British lepidoptera: their world-wide variation and geographical distribution; a text-book for students and collectors. Vol. V. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. xvi.+558. Price 21s. net.

Part I. deals with hybridisation and mongrelisation in lepidoptera: Part II. with alucitides—giving an historical account, their general biological characters and phylogeny, a comparison of platyptiliidæ and alucitidæ, &c.

ETHNOLOGY & MEDICINE.

Fernbach (R. Livingston). Glues and gelatine: a practical treatise on the methods of testing and use. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xi.+208. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Intended to afford the uninitiated consumer a rational means of protection when purchasing these substances. Contains chapters on classification and testing of glues, analyses of glues and gelatines, substitutes for selection, and use of glues for various industries, and the commercial and legal aspects of the subject. There is also an appendix giving a list of the reagents required for the general qualitative and quantitative analyses, &c.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Plattner (S. W.) *Soils: how to handle and improve them.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 327 pp. xviii + 328, ill. Price 15s. 6d. net.

The author discusses the nature of soils, their fertility, the method of tillage, methods of ploughing, sowing, rolling and harrow, and comments on the drainage of farm soils, farm irrigation, methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil, farm manures and commercial fertilizers.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Daniell (A. E.) *London City churches.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 74 pp. vi + 70, ill., map. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Divided into three parts—churches anterior to the Great Fire, 17th-century churches and churches built subsequently to 1700 giving architectural, historical and ecclesiastical account of every church in the City.

Cabot (H. A. Lyman) *Everyday ethics.* London: Bell, 1907. 8°, 72 pp. iv + 70. Price 3s. net.

Written primarily for the master of ethics. The author first defines ethics, and comments on the rise and spread of ethical questions and proceeds to analyze conscience as represented by law and custom, and the relation of law and custom to morality, dwelling on the significance of custom and the effect of custom on the sense of guilt. This is followed by discussions on selfishness, sympathy, imagination, courage, truth, superstitious and prejudice, and self-government. An introduction and a key are appended.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Slater (Gifford) *The English peasantry and the enclosure of common fields.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 127 pp. xiii + 327, ill. Price 19s. 6d. net.

An attempt "to describe the existing and recent survivals of the English village community, and to ascertain the circumstances, causes and consequences of its gradual extinction." Preface.

Appended are a statistical summary of facts enclosing waste, private and inclosed common lands and private facts affecting enclosure. An introduction, a conclusion and the list of "satellite" members of the Board of Agriculture.

Lippman (H. C.) *Political economy in a nutshell.* London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 72 pp. xv + 201. Price 2s. net.

LITERARY FORMS.

Asquith (Lady Violet) *The Egberts.* London: Chapman & Hall, 1907. 8°, 84 pp. 436. Price 6s.

A story of the days of Napoleon.

Greyson (Paul) *London from London.* Constable, 1907. 8°, 72 pp. 365. Price 6s.

Story of a young English engineer in Mexico.

Maxwell (W. E.) *The Countess of Maybury.* London: Methuen, 1907. 8°, 84 pp. 493. Price 6s.

Sillerton (The Rev.) *The Lord's command.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 72 pp. 367. Price 6s.

Langwill (Israel) *Quarto comedies.* London: Heinemann, 1907. 8°, 72 pp. 424, col. ill. Price 6s.

Short stories.

Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther; being the letters of an independent woman. *Anon.* London: Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 493. Price 6s.

The letters, which consist of the lady's half of the correspondence between a young woman of original character, daughter of a professor in a German University town, and a young Englishman whose love for her has not been strong enough to resist family pressure at home, but who still wishes her to continue his confidante. She writes of her own thoughts and impressions, her daily round and her friends, and presents many sides of German life fresh to most English readers. Written by the author of *Elisabeth and her German garden*.

Carpenter (Edward), *Ed.* *Ioläus*: an anthology of friendship. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. viii. + 235. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The book is divided into chapters on friendship-customs in the pagan and early world, the place of friendship in Greek life and thought, poetry of friendship among the Greeks and Romans, friendship in early Christian and mediæval times, the renaissance and modern times.

Golding (Arthur). *A Tragedie of Abraham's sacrifice*. Ed. by Malcolm W. Wallace. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 10½", pp. lxi. + 127, *ill.* Price 10s. net.

The Tragedie of Abraham's sacrifice was translated from the French original of Beza, entitled *Abraham Sacrifiant*, by Arthur Golding in 1575—this being the first reprint. The introduction contains the life of Arthur Golding, an analytical discussion of Beza's work, an account of the English versions of the Abraham and Isaac story, the relation of *Le Viel Testament* plays to English versions, and an analysis of Golding's translation. The editor, lecturer in English at the Toronto University, contributes also notes on the text, and a full text of *Abraham Sacrifiant* by Theodore de Besze.

Milton. *Areopagitica*, and select poems. London: W. B. Clive, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. xii. + 263. *University Tutorial Series*. Price 2s.

Contains, besides *Areopagitica*, *Arcades*, *Comus*, *Lycidas* and *Paradise Lost*. An introduction, analysis and notes to the text are contributed to each of the pieces, and prefaced is a short life of the poet.

Swift (Jonathan). *The Prose works of Jonathan Swift*. Vol. XI: Literary Essays. *Ed.* by Temple Scott. London: George Bell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 440. *Bohn's Libraries*. Price 5s.

"Contains two rather long humorous writings—*Polite conversation* and the *Directions to servants*—and a number of shorter pieces relating to literature, the Dean's contemporaries and his own life. . . . The *Holyhead Journal*, which has not been included in any previous edition of Swift's works, is here given *verbatim et literatim*, from the autograph manuscript in the Forster collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington." The original title-page of each essay is reproduced, and the articles are enriched with copious notes.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Holmes (William Gordon). *The Age of Justinian and Theodora*. London: Geo. Bell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. vi. + 364 and 402, *maps*. 2 v. Price 10s. 6d. net.

A history of the sixth century, A.D.—Carthage under the Romans, the Persian wars, conquest of Italy, the schools of philosophy at Athens, and their abolition by Justinian, and literature, law, religion and art during the reign of Justinian.

Selous (F. C.). *A Hunter's wanderings in Africa*. London: Macmillan, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 526, *ill.* Price 7s. 6d. net.

Deals with the author's personal experiences in hunting big game in Africa.

Penfield (Frederic Courtland). *Wanderings east of Suez*. London: Bell, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. xviii + 349, *ill., photos.*

Contains descriptions of scenery, native life, customs, religion, etc., in Colombo, the cosmopolitan seaport of Ceylon, Bombay, Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, Canton, the unique city of China, Macao, the Monte Carlo of the East, and a discussion on the subject of Japan's commercial future.

Tacitus. *Annals: Books XI.-XVI.* Trs. by Aubrey V. Symonds. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. 249. *New Classical Library Series*. Price 3s. 6d. net.

BIOGRAPHY.

Graves (F. S. A.). *The Society of Artists of Great Britain, 1760-1791; the Free Society of Artists, 1761-1783; a complete dictionary of contributors and their work, from the foundation of the Societies to 1791*. London: Bell, 1907. 8°, 10½", pp. 354, *ill.* Price 6js. net.

Houblon (*Lady Alice Archer*). *The Houblon family: its story and times*. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. xii. + 382 and x. + 332, *ill., ports.* 2 v. Price 31s. 6d. net.

The author has divided the book into two parts, each containing the history of five generations, and the narrative covers a period dating from the early days of the reign of Elizabeth, when Jean Houblon of Lille joined the reformed faith and fled to England during the Alva persecutions. Of his descendants no less than six were directors of the Bank of England, Sir John Houblon being its first Governor (1694-7) and his younger brother Abraham being elected Governor in 1703. An older brother, Sir James Houblon, was for many years an intimate friend of Samuel Pepys. The book is more than a mere family record, for the career of the Houblon family is typical of their times, and reflects the political and financial events of the period.

Kebbell (T. E.). *Lord Beaconsfield, and other Tory memories*. London: Cassell, 1907. 8°, 9½", pp. 372. Price 16s. net.

Cramm (*Baroness Edith von*). *Letters of a betrothed, 1804-1813, during the German war of liberation*. Trs. by Leonard Huxley.

London: Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. 540. Price 5s. net.

Written by a young girl to her girl-friend, and recently published by her grandchild. When the correspondence opens, in 1803, Prussia was at peace. The writer is a child of fourteen, who describes her "coming-out," her home in Brunswick, her dances and admirers, and her undying affection for her friend. The writer was betrothed to a young patriot, and saw him shot in cold blood by the orders of Napoleon after the failure of Schill's expedition.

Gordon (E. O.). *Saint George; champion of Christendom, and patron saint of England*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1907. 8°, 9½", pp. 142, *ill., ports.* Price 21s. net.

Contains an account of the life and martyrdom of St. George, and comments on the commemoration of St. George in church liturgies and national institutions,

on the more celebrated knights of St. George, and St. George in art, hostels, customs and traditions.

Paston (George). Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and her times. London: Methuen, 1907. 8°, 9", pp. 570, *ill.*, *ports.* Price 15s. net.

Based upon her published and unpublished correspondence, and with the chief events of her life illustrated by references in contemporary works such as the letters and satires of Pope, and the anecdotes of Horace Walpole. An important feature is the number of hitherto unpublished letters, printed from the Wortley Montague MSS.

Raleigh (Walter). Shakespeare. London: Macmillan, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 238. *English Men of Letters.* Price 2s. net.

BOOK NOTICES.

o o o

Grove's Dictionary of music and musicians. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. Vol. 3. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1907, pp. viii. + 860. Price 21s. net.

This instalment of the revised "Grove" extends from "Maas" to "Pyne," and embraces some of the most important articles in the work. Reference might be made to the monographs on Mendelssohn, Mozart, Opera, Oratorio, Organ, Pianoforte, Psalter, &c., which are fully as exhaustive as in the original work, and have also been considerably revised. The revisions or alterations are generally indicated by the use of bracketed sentences or words, and one is thus enabled to detect variations of all kinds. The article on "Periodicals, Musical" is not a complete bibliography of the subject, although in it are noted some of the most important efforts at musical journalism in Britain. A number of interesting publications are omitted, such as "St. Cecilia," "The Musical Age," and all the periodicals which were devoted as much to the printing of musical texts as of literary matter. The "British Minstrel," Knight's musical magazine, and many more modern periodicals of the same kind certainly deserved mention if not full description. As the work proceeds it becomes more and more evident that it is going to become the standard encyclopædia of musical art and history.

The English Catalogue of books for 1906 . . . London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 1907, pp. 312. Price 6s. net.

This 70th annual volume of the "English Catalogue" presents all the usual features—the alphabetical list of authors, titles and subjects; publications of learned societies; and lists of publishers. As improvements in this indispensable library tool, we would suggest the inclusion of classified statistics of the annual output of British books, according to some recognised scheme of classification, and some efforts to standardise the methods of entering proper names. It seems almost incredible in these days of codes of cataloguing rules to find a name like Le Queux at *Queux*, and no cross-references in cases of compound names like Baring-Gould. This ought to be rectified in future issues.

Swan (H.). Who's who in fiction? A dictionary of noted novels, tales, romances, poetry, and drama. London: Routledge & Sons, Ltd. [1907], pp. iv + 308. Price

A new volume of "The Miniature Reference Library" exceedingly useful and interesting one. The selection is *standard* works, and the gallery of characters, therefore, only the heroes and villains of the older novelists. Sherlock Holmes, for instance, is omitted, and so is "Silversand," but, on the other hand, Captain Kettle is noticed, which points to some inconsistency in selection. It is an extraordinary thing in regard to the works of Sir Walter Scott, that it is scarcely possible to open this book without finding some reference to one or other of his characters. Dickens and Shakespeare he seems to be far ahead of all others in multiplicity and variety of his names and characters. The book is thoroughly recommended for interest and usefulness.

Moore (Walter). Aylesbury and its surroundings. Wensleydale: Chiltern Hills, Brill, Wing, &c., &c. London: The Homelands Association, Ltd., 1907, pp. x + 102, *12*l., *maps*. Price

Another useful addition to the "Homeland Handbooks" with the present issue, now number fifty-two. It has often been said that these "Homeland Handbooks" might be made a more representative than they are at present, by including the history of London borough areas, wherein, after all, people have to live, and they may in a large and crowded town. Apart from this, there is of historic and even picturesque interest in the various areas to make such handbooks well worth doing, and as regard the practical side, possibility of sales, advertisements, and adoption of local authority, surely Lambeth or Islington is as likely to be interested in Aylesbury or High Wycombe. Such boroughs as Southwark, Westminster, Holborn, Finsbury, Islington, Hampstead, Fulham, Stepney, or indeed any London area, would well repay the issue of nicely illustrated monographs on the lines of the "Homeland Handbooks." All the municipal libraries collect prints dealing with their districts, and there is nothing to prevent the Homelands Association from further great expansion in these lines. The average London district history is too big, and unattractive, so that there is plenty of room for expansion in *London Homeland*.

Ellis (Charles). Shakspeare and the Bible. Shakspeare, from the "Merchant of Venice." Shakspeariana. Series of their scriptural harmonies. London: Bethnal Green Public Library [1897].

Reissue of a series of papers on Shakspeare, with a new lettered "The Christ in Shakspeare." A number of extracts from the Bible and Shakspeare's works designed to show resemblance of thought and expression.

TO POPULARISE REFERENCE LIBRARIES.

By ARTHUR J. HAWKES, *Senior Assistant,
Bournemouth Public Libraries.*

o o o

ANY scheme whereby the treasures of a public reference library are made more widely known is sure of the sympathetic consideration of all serious librarians, for it is a lamentable fact that reference libraries generally, and especially those in the provinces, are very sparingly appreciated. Their primary function is largely defeated by the ignorance of those most likely to be benefited. When there is displayed any considerable use of the facilities for research and study, analysis will often show it to be a mere prostitution by competition-mongers and acrostic-solvers; the genuine student is seldom much in evidence.

This is to be regretted for more reasons than one. Committees are deterred from purchasing reference works of great cost by realizing the few readers they are likely to attract; standard works of voluminous proportions are sometimes quite antiquated ere they have been consulted half a dozen times. Many proofs of this fact could be given. In the Institution of which I have some knowledge, there exists a well-known treatise on chemistry, the last edition (a new one is now printing), which has been in the library since publication. It stands upon the shelf in majestic obscurity, frowning to be useful; but few indeed are they who have ventured to imbibe its wisdom. Yet I am informed by the head master of a county school, a gentleman who should certainly know, that the book is now out of date. This dictum, I will admit, is not endorsed by all, for an equally learned professor has proffered an opinion to the contrary; it serves, however, to illustrate the tendency of reference libraries to degenerate into mere collections of historic literature, when they should be an unfailing repository of first-class knowledge, wherewith to supplement the machinery of industry. Scores of even more definite instances might be adduced, but there is no need to multiply them here, as the fact is too widely known.

Such little use does not encourage librarians or committees to keep abreast of the times by replacing time-worn books with more up-to-date editions. No committee can afford to discard valuable works on scientific or technological subjects simply on the ground of their not being up-to-date, when it may happen that the book in stock has not been used by more than a dozen persons: such a course would be unfair to the ratepayers. Consequently the efficiency of the department is constantly deteriorating, and the desuetude itself becomes cumulative; the student who formerly frequented the precincts gradually forsakes them, finding the information obtainable not so modern as it should be.

The little usage compared with the cost of efficient maintenance is painfully apparent everywhere. In Bournemouth the expense is not so great; for many books that are ordinarily hid away in reference rooms, because of their value, here circulate in the lending department. Only books of an encyclopaedic and real reference character are buried in this crypt of learning. In other towns where this course is not adopted, the regiments of silent unmoved tomes must provide food for sorrowful contemplation.

In an endeavour to obviate this unfortunate fact, the following scheme, suggested by myself, has lately been introduced into the Bournemouth Central Library. It is, as far as I am aware, original, and having regard to the results already effected, its adoption seems well worthy of consideration by others.

Simply stated it is this: in a book belonging to the lending department a slip is inserted, on which is entered the names of works on the same subject contained in the reference library. The slip is fixed in front of Chapter I., where it is sure of being seen by the reader.

It is very obvious that this system has immense advantages over the simple "union-catalogue." It brings every reader of serious literature into direct touch, and the resources of the reference library on the subject which immediately interests him provoke his attention. In an open-access library few are the readers who take the trouble to consult the catalogue, card or otherwise; it therefore largely fails in its purpose. I do not mean that the union-catalogue has no value: of course it is of great assistance for purposes of quick reference, but it stops short with those who are methodical enough to use it. The intention of the new scheme is to *create* interest in the reference library, and to stimulate its use, that its utility may be commensurate with the expense bestowed upon it.

Now for some particulars as to the manner of its introduction. The slip itself is some $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 in width, and has the following instruction printed upon it:—

The following standard works on will be found in the Reference Department.

At the foot is the following note:—

N.B. Although these books are primarily intended for reference, they will be lent for home reading to bona fide students at the discretion of the chief librarian, to whom application should be made.

This privilege has been much discussed among librarians, but there is, I believe, a consensus of opinion in its favour. The rules regulating the facility in Bournemouth will be adverted to later.

The task of preparing and inserting the labels is one of considerable magnitude, and care should be taken that all unnecessary labour is avoided. To this end minute classification should be resorted to, and, where possible, only books dealing with that particular branch of the

subject expounded in the lending library volume should be written upon the label. For instance, the number of books on general botany in a reference collection is usually fairly large; and the number generally put under that heading in the lending department is legion; so that to write slips for each of these latter which shall contain perhaps a dozen entries is no small task. It is, however, unnecessary; for it is obvious that a person who, in the lending room, is looking at a book on systematic botany, is more interested in that branch of the subject than in, say, physiological botany. If it were not so, he would naturally be examining a book which combined them. I would class under "physiological botany" all those works which it is customary to place under the primary heading but which lack a systematic flora. In this way much unnecessary work in copying is saved, for the majority of works on botany in a reference library consists of large illustrated systematic works; whereas on the actual life-history of plants one or two exhaustive treatises usually suffice.

Or again, take palæontology. A book on the fossil insects of the secondary period need not contain a list of all the books in the reference library relating to fossils. The borrower who examines such a book, it is probable, is immediately interested in one of two subjects: either fossil insects as a whole, or the secondary period generally; or it may be that his interest coincides exactly with the scope of the book. If the reference library contains a corresponding monograph on secondary fossil insects, that entry alone is needed. If, however, it does not possess one, then a book fulfilling one or other of the limitations is essential; if, again, neither of these is forthcoming, then general palæontology must, of course, be finally resorted to. The label answers its purpose if it strikes the reader's interest in any way; but the more precise the better.

The question of annotation is an important one, and I am not sure that I care about discussing it; it must be left to the unassisted discretion of the librarian concerned, who best knows the capacity of his staff. For, after all, it is merely a question of the labour involved; the value of annotation is beyond dispute. In our experience, the simple task of transcribing many thousands of titles is quite a sufficient tax on our staff resources, and annotations are restricted to a brief statement of the view a particular book may assume towards a great controversy. If the author treats of such a subject as Vivisection, or Vaccination, the simple note is made that the book is "a defence" or "an attack," as the entry may require.

So far, some five hundred slips have been inserted, distributed among subjects in the "Natural and Mathematical Sciences" and "Useful Arts." But in a library of over 17,000 volumes, this is a mere sprinkling, and the effect to be observed from so small a selection is surprising. Several books that till now have rarely left the shelves have been not only consulted, but the privilege of a loan has been requested. One gentleman, a doctor, came to me quite excitedly. "Where can I find all these books?" he asked, pointing to the label. On being shown

the reference room be applied for Huxley's "Scientific Memoirs," a book which, it is needless to add, is not in constant demand. Permission was eventually given him to borrow a volume.

In addition to the immediate aim of the innovation, the principle is capable of numberless applications. Indeed, one's ingenuity is much exercised to exhaust them. Let me just note one or two of the more important variations.

The whole difficulty of cross-reference in shelf classification is removed by the insertion of a little slip of this kind. Discussing this question in his "Subject Classification," Mr. James Duff Brown says: "It is physically impossible to make the same copy of one book act as a cross-reference from a standpoint to a concrete subject, or *vice versa*, because it can only occupy one place at a time, and no one would dream of using ten, twenty, or one hundred copies of the same book in order to place one at every subsidiary subject of which it treats." All too true; but if each book contained a slip, placed where it was most likely to be seen by every person who examined it (at the beginning of the reading matter), referring searchers to cognate works in other parts of the library, the whole difficulty at once disappears. The cumbersome wooden blocks which Mr. Brown, in his "Manual," recommends to act as dummy books when convenience of shelving necessitates the removal of the actual volume to another case, are also rendered obsolete by inserting a label—which may read thus:—

The following books relating to the subject of this work will be found on the shelves mentioned.

Biographical works may contain a slip intimating what books are in the library, whether in the reference or lending departments, by, or concerning, the subject of the memoir. Such lists would be of the utmost value to one who is studying, say, a given author in literary history.

Another variation is to direct readers to articles in magazines or encyclopædias. For instance, the reference library in Bournemouth contains no book devoted to Spiritualism, but in Podmore's "Modern Spiritualism," and Myer's "Human Personality," are many footnotes indicating papers, detailing experimental *séances*, which have appeared in back numbers of periodicals and other general works, and many of these are in the library. An intimation of the same would be an immense service to the student.

Many other applications come to mind, all of which tend to greater efficiency, especially in open-access libraries, making the institution a veritable engine of research. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon these, as they will obtrude in the mind of every active librarian.

I must now revert to the rule which, in Bournemouth, permits reference books to be borrowed for home reading. The privilege is, of course, jealously guarded; a formality has to be gone through which restrains the merely curious, and reserves it to those who are genuinely seeking knowledge.

In the first place an application for a loan has to be made in writing. For this purpose a form is filled setting forth Author, Title, Name, Address, and Occupation, which, in addition, bears the following notice :—

Privilege loans of Reference Library books are strictly subject to the following regulations :—

- (1) Books must be returned immediately upon request.
- (2) No renewals can be effected beyond the ordinary period of 15 days, excepting by a fresh application.

This form after being filled up is left one day for the chief librarian's endorsement, when the book may be taken away. Some books are not lent under any circumstances, and their refusal is covered by the clause, "at the discretion of the chief librarian," which appears on the slip. The books thus excepted are all dictionaries and encyclopædias, whether general, special, or technical ; and valuable works on art.

That the value of the cross-reference slips, combined with the privileged loans is being appreciated, is shown by the use of the latter. The applications in great measure are from persons who have not previously availed themselves of reference facilities. The number of simple consultations which can be attributed to the influence of the slip it is not possible, of course, to exactly know ; but the number of works on technical and scientific subjects which are now asked for is certainly appreciably higher, and some readers have brought lending library books into the reference room and pointed out the volume they required upon the inset, thus proving its value as a guide.

I hope to supply a fuller statistical analysis in a future communication.



UNFREQUENTED PATHS in CLASSIFICATION.

By MANOR G. NORTH.

o o o

CLASSIFICATION, in common with other branches of library administration, is in a state of evolution. The old order, that of a jumbled, or occasionally alphabetical sequence under a general class heading, is gradually giving way to the new order, or classification by subject. The word gradually is used advisedly, for not only is subject classification unknown in many libraries, but even in those libraries where it has been adopted it is only used in a greater or lesser degree.

This state of affairs is largely due to a weakness on the part of librarians, who, in order to make themselves popular, pander to the convenience of the public, instead of endeavouring to inculcate in the minds of the people a love for strict classification, which, though perhaps not so obvious to the uneducated mind, is perfectly logical (when understood), and is quite scientific.

By way of illustration let us take three important classes of literature: Biography, Fiction, and Poetry. In nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of ten thousand, there is no attempt to classify these divisions other than an alphabetical sequence under a general class heading. This is not to be wondered at, when no less an authority than Mr. Brown, in the introduction to his "Subject Classification," says: "To distribute the individual biography at subjects [is] a very inconvenient and frequently impossible task. . . The main difficulty in the way of distributing biography throughout subjects is the impossibility, in numerous cases, of determining in which class a man is most known. Buckingham, who 'was chemist, fiddler, statesman and buffoon' is just the type of man who cannot be classified, and there are thousands like him." But surely Mr. Brown must be aware that such difficulty could be overcome by a series of references, or better still, by purchasing in this case five copies, and classifying this particular book under Chemistry, Violins, History, Government, and Folly. There is no reason, except perhaps the low monetary one, why this principle should not be applied throughout the biographical class.

Turning now to the class known as Fiction, there is much to be said in favour of distributing it according to its subject. One of the greatest benefits of such a course is that the "fiction percentage," which is identical with our old friend "Aunt Sally," entirely disappears. The works of Ainsworth, Dumas, and Weyman, instead of being registered as fiction, would increase the issue of History. Kingsley's "Alton Locke" would find a place in Sociology, "John Inglesant" in Philosophy and Religion, and so on. Think of the advantage of fiction classification to the educated man, who would immediately spot "The Strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" under "Human Personality," while his illiterate brother would be wading through the books on Medicine. Some difficulty might be experienced in locating certain of the problem novels, and in some cases it would be advisable to apply the rule, which, if not originated by the "Pseudonyms," is at least worthy of them: "If you can't classify a book, don't buy it."

Compared with the foregoing, the classification of Poetry according to subject is complicated, for here we may have, in one volume, the collected works of an author, which deal with almost every topic under the sun. It is necessary, therefore, in treating this branch of our subject, to bring to bear upon it that originality and ingenuity for which the librarian is deservedly famous, and to devise a code of rules in keeping with the standard set before us by the most progressive librarians in this respect.

1. Buy all poems, essays, and other collected works in the sheets.

2. Carefully read each individual work or poem, and classify it according to its subject-matter, not its author.
3. Arrange the works thus classified in groups according to their respective topics. Put like with like, in volume form, and bind.
4. Destroy all works that you cannot classify. (Do this neatly so as to leave no trace of any such works.)

By this means we secure the advantage of having all the written matter connected with a particular subject gathered together in one place, instead of having a great deal of it practically lost in an alphabetical author arrangement. Take for instance the Battle of Flodden. Numerous poems have been written on this subject, but what use are they to the student of Scottish history who lacks the time and inclination to wade through the collected works of Scott, Aytoun and others? Consider for a moment the immense value of a subject classification to the student. All works relative to his particular study, whether in prose or verse, romantic, biographic or other dress, are to his hand.

To pass on from books to reading-room periodicals. It is unnecessary here to touch on the question of the classification of the newspaper. This has already been done in these columns by one more qualified to deal with the subject than the present writer. There is no reason, however, why the general magazine, and the technical journal covering a very wide field, should not be put into line with the newspaper, and to do this it will be necessary to draw up definite working rules. The following will serve as a basis, and may be altered to suit individual requirements:

1. Carefully read each article, and classify it according to its subject.
2. Separate one article from another. (We have found a pair of shears of use in this respect.)
3. Attach a strip of manilla to the back edge of each leaf, taking care that no part of the print is covered in the process.
4. Arrange the articles according to a definite scheme of subject classification, thus: HISTORY—*Egypt*. Guerville. The situation in Egypt; CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. Wallace. A new House of Lords.
5. Take the several articles relating to one subject, and fasten the pages together by sewing through the manilla strips. A fold should be made in the manilla to enable each leaf to turn over easily.
6. Affix a cover of manilla or stiff paper to each unit, and place on the reading-room table.

The benefits that would accrue from such a scheme of classification are many. There are a number of articles on technical matters which appear from time to time in the general magazines. By collecting these articles and placing them side by side with relative matter in the technical magazines, they are at once brought to the notice of readers likely to appreciate them. Another advantage, perhaps not so

evident, is that articles which in the opinion of the librarian are heterodox, could easily disappear, and few readers be any the wiser.

The writer is not aware that the schemes outlined above have been put into practice. If any librarian possessing an abnormal amount of courage is led through this article to experiment on the lines suggested, his labour will find its own reward. Criticism is not invited, and any communications sent c/o the Editor of this Journal will be promptly despatched, according to Jast, to 5329.



WOMEN IN LIBRARIES.

By KATE E. PIERCE, *Librarian, Kettering.*

o o o

IN the April number of the *Library World*, "Douglas Hartham" has attempted a would-be acidly humorous attack on women librarians and assistants in Public Libraries, under the title "Lovely woman in the library."

If women in the libraries he frequents are of the type he presupposes at the beginning of his article, one can only join him in his laudation of his own bravery. However, he does not confine himself to one type; I find pictures of many types.

1. "The valiant square-jawed-and-spectacled . . . sans-culotte ;"
2. "A fair damosel of twenty ;"
3. "The statuesque but captivating creature ;"
4. "Equally entrancing but less statuesque ;"
5. "A most charming creature ;"
6. and later on a "tom-boy" is described.

It is very difficult to imagine *what* the writer means and *where* he has gained his knowledge. One might suppose he had been listening to the impassioned appeal of the Suffragettes and afterwards dined "not wisely, but too well," waited on by the "charming creatures" who are next described, and had later suffered from a severe night-mare (the result of the aforesaid dinner), dreamed of libraries run by the aforesaid types ; and, in an unwise moment, committed his dream to paper.

When opportunity has offered I have made a point of visiting libraries where women are employed as assistants, and I have not once discovered any of the types described by D. H., but on the other hand I have found girls taking an intelligent interest in their work, acting courteously to the borrowers, doing their best to help those in search of

information, and seeing that as far as possible each borrower is provided with what he or she is seeking.

I have had women assistants working for me for eight years, and I find them neat, accurate and painstaking in their work ; they take a thorough interest in the higher branches of library work and devote a great part of their leisure time to study. That the libraries where women are employed are kept in better order, is, I believe, an acknowledged fact, and surely the appearance of neat and orderly libraries tends to promote better behaviour in those frequenting them.

The comparison of an assistant's behaviour "off" and "on" duty is slightly foolish, and suggests the reflection that Mr. Hartham would have been much better employed in cultivating his mind than playing Paul Pry on his colleagues. The writer himself gives evidence of this assistant's quietness and attention when on duty, and I suppose even the superior male assistant must have his moments of hilarity, which may be employed in more wholesome ways than in assailing the women workers in Public Libraries.

The following remarks were made to me regarding two libraries where male assistants are in evidence : "It is no use trying to get books out of the Public Library, as one cannot get any proper attention. The assistants are cheeky boys, who are usually too much occupied chattering to girls to pay any heed to ordinary borrowers ;" and, "getting books out of the library takes time, as one has to wait while the boy assistants settle whose turn it is to attend at the counter !" I by no means wish to imply that this is the usual thing amongst male assistants, but to make a baseless and unprovoked attack on women workers, even in jest, is neither manly nor humorous. There are good and bad in all walks of life, and my own experience is that when male and female assistants are equally in earnest about their work, the former may have to look to their laurels or they will be excelled by the latter. It is a well-known fact that, in proportion to their numbers, English women librarians attain more professional distinction than their male competitors, especially in the L.A. classes and examinations, and though I should, personally, be sorry to see progress on purely American lines, I think it should be noted as a matter for toleration, rather than for jibes and painful efforts to be funny at the expense of a large section of Public Library workers.

Girls, no doubt, have their particular interests, which probably appear feeble to masculine minds, but after all, if the stronger sex did but know it, their absorption in football, cigarettes, etc., is equally foolish to the feminine mind.

I have assumed from the general tone of contemptuous superiority which pervades the communication of "Douglas Hartham" that he is a gentleman, or at any rate a man, and trust his patronising condescension will lead him to further study of the subject to which he has turned his giant intellect, when, perhaps, he will find that the rank and file of library assistants are not the noodles he thinks they are. The motto I should advise him to bear in mind is "Live and let live."

"LOVELY WOMAN IN THE LIBRARY."

Some replies to Mr. Douglas Hartham.

Edited by ARTHUR WILLOUGHBY WYATT.

o o o

EDITORIAL NOTE.—As Mr. Hartham seemed to anticipate, a considerable number of replies have been provoked by his article on the above subject. The Editor of the *Library World* has handed these replies over to me with an injunction to "cut out the libels, but leave in the interest." This was an impossibility, on the face of it, but I have done my best. Here is the result.

I.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY WORLD.

SIR,—Mr. Douglas Hartham will, I am sure, meet with the fate he deserves from some more trenchant pen than mine. I shall therefore content myself with pointing out a manifest inaccuracy in his ridiculous tirade. My name is *Perry*, not George, and the evening should be *Wednesday*, not Friday.

Yours, etc.

INDIGNANT.

II.

DEAR SIR,—In my opinion, Mr. Hartham does not go nearly far enough in his denunciation of the woman assistant. They should never have been allowed into libraries at all, except either as caretakers or borrowers, and in my opinion they will cause the profession—and salaries—to deteriorate rapidly. They are worse than the "open door."

Sincerely yours,

A MEMBER OF THE LIBRARY ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

III.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Hartham's idiocy is so apparent that only an idiot would reply to him. I am surprised and pained that you should have allowed such a senseless, puffing screed to get into the columns of your otherwise edifying journal. Mr. Hartham's heart is evidently in the first part of his name, and nowhere else—although if I could get at him I would do my best to get it into his boots. I must express my indignation that such a rancorous, bachelorish article should have appeared, and (*several words omitted here*). Two of my daughters are employed in our local library, and I have never heard the slightest complaint, even from my neighbours.

Yours, etc.,

A RATEPAYER (*father of six*).

IV.

SIR,—!!!! — ? ! ? * — * * ! * ? * * — — — ? !
— !!!

Yours, etc.,

A LIBRARIAN WHO EMPLOYS YOUNG LADIES.

[*Note*.—I have omitted a few remarks from this letter.—A. W. W.]

V.

DEAR SIR,—May I suggest—to put another stitch into the fringe of a great subject—that the employment of lady assistants is inadvisable, owing to their unsuitability for the work of conductor-librarians, in my tramcar travelling libraries. They have no *raison d'être*.

Very sincerely yours,

BERSAY PEPCROY.

VI.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me very great pain to say anything against Mr. Douglas Hartham, but I will say that my opinion of your magazine was never very high, and now it is still lower. I have been working in a library for a good many years now, and I think our librarian is a perfect *dear*, and our sub-librarian is *such* a dear. But Mr. Hartham (*embroidery here*) , and his only sensible remark is his last. As for the “shadows” he talks about, I’m afraid he must be *very* imaginative. I sometimes have my *brother* come to meet me, and once or twice my *cousin*. Mr. Hartham should pay more attention to his work, instead of spending most of his time studying last year’s fashion papers—as, judging from his article, he seems to do.

Yours, etc.,

LUTETIA SMITH.

(*A Woman Assistant.*)

VII.

DEAR SIR,—Genius is closely allied to madness. I don’t quite see the connection between this and Mr. Hartham’s paper, but it sounds very cutting.

Yours, etc.,

LADY ASSISTANT.

VIII.

SIR,—Mr. Hartham is quite right! When I go to our local library, those young minxes simply ignore me, and *ogle* the young men that come in. Not only that, but they make me leave Fido outside, and he is *so* delicate.

Yours, etc.,

PRUNELLA P. PRISMS (Miss).

IX.

DEAR SIR,—I think that the truth of this matter is to be found about half way, and in this I follow the example given in the judgments of Solomon. Some of the things Mr. Hartman says are perfectly true, and others manifestly are not. The woman assistant within her own limits is quite as efficient as the man within his; and this is as near a settlement as the question will ever get. I have known good men and women assistants, and I have known others not so good. On reading Mr. Hartman's paper over carefully, I find that he slings the hatchet at the man almost as much as at the woman—though in a more indirect manner—and this I take to mean that he himself realises that it is about six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN GRAHAM.



LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

o o o

GENERAL.

Koch (Theodore Wesley). A Portfolio of Carnegie Libraries: being a separate issue of the illustrations from "A Book of Carnegie Libraries." 222 plates. 8vo. Ann Arbor, Michigan: George Wahr, 1907.

Owing to a delay with the text of his "Book of Carnegie Libraries," Mr. Koch has issued the illustrations (about 250) in this portfolio. It is entirely confined to Mr. Carnegie's American benefactions, and forms an exceedingly interesting picture-book of recent library architecture. The illustrations include plans, and exterior and interior views, and should prove a regular mine of suggestions both from the points of view of architecture and interior arrangements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Library of Congress. Select list of works relating to taxation of inheritances and of incomes: United States and some foreign countries. Compiled under the direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, chief bibliographer. 86 pages. Washington, 1907.

A bibliography in the most recent style of the Library of Congress, well annotated and with full indexes. A good deal of space is devoted to the British side of the question, and the list should be of almost as much use here as in the United States.

——— Preliminary check list of American almanacs, 1639-1800. By Hugh Alexander Morrison, of the Library of Congress. 160 pages, 11½" x 9". Washington, 1907.

This list includes all the Almanacs published in America during the period, and not merely those contained in the Library of Congress.

The arrangement is alphabetical by localities, and then chronological. It is printed one column to the page, leaving a broad margin for manuscript notes or additions. The list is printed for the purposes (1) of inviting additional titles, and (2) of enabling the Library of Congress to complete its own files. Full bibliographic description is therefore not given, but the particulars are sufficiently full to make the list very useful in its specialized field.

CATALOGUES.

Aberdeen, University of. Subject catalogue of the Science Library, and the Law Library in Marischal College. 453 pages, 8vo. Aberdeen, 1906. (*Aberdeen University Studies*, No. 23.)

A well-compiled pair of catalogues. They are arranged closely on the Dewey system, with a modified notation embodying many importations from the notation of the Institut International de Bibliographie. We should have liked to have seen titles and other particulars given with more fulness in a catalogue of this specialized kind. There are full subject and author indexes to both catalogues, and these add greatly to their use as reference books.

Beverley Public Library. Catalogue of books in the Lending Department. Compiled by Lockwood Huntley, librarian and curator. 12 + 120 pages, 8vo. Beverley, 1907. Price 6d.

A very brief dictionary or index catalogue. Short notes, principally of contents, appear occasionally. Forms a convenient and accurate finding list.

Brighton Public Library. Supplement to the Class list of fiction and juvenile literature, and to the Indicator key. 25 pages. Price 1d. An author and title list.

Camberwell Public Libraries. Catalogue of books added to the Livesey Library (Lending Department) from Nov., 1902, to Jan., 1907. 44 pages, 8vo. Price 2d.

A dictionary list with numerous pithy annotations.

Handsworth Public Libraries. Catalogue of the books in the Lending Department of the Central Library. Compiled by Arnold G. Burt, librarian. 348 pages, 8vo. 1907.

A classified catalogue arranged according to the Dewey classification, with an index to subjects at the beginning and one to authors at the end. Nicely and clearly arranged, and well indexed.

Hereford Public Library. Additions to the Lending Department, 1907.

A classified and exceedingly well annotated list. The annotations are well above the average, but are sometimes verbose and sometimes smack a little of the publisher's puff; but they are so good as to be worth improving.

Glasgow Public Libraries. Index catalogue of the Govanhill and Crosshill District Library. 436 pages, 8vo. Glasgow, 1907. Price (paper) 4d. ; (cloth) 8d.

Another addition to the series of well-compiled and concise dictionary catalogues for which Glasgow is becoming known.

Nottingham Public Libraries. List of books for boys and girls in the Hyson Green District Lending Library. Compiled by W. A. Briscoe. 38 pages, 8vo. Price 1d.

An author list classified under headings like "Bible Stories," "Nature Studies," "Tales," "Life Stories," etc. A number of portraits of authors are printed in the text.

Pittsburgh Public Library. Classified catalogue: Part 8, History and Travel. Pages 2,068-2,708 + 46. 1907. Price 50 cents.

The latest part of this fine classified and fully annotated catalogue. The March number of the Library's *Bulletin* announces the publication of the complete catalogue in book form. It is in three volumes and runs to about 4,000 pages, and will be an invaluable reference book.

Rawtenstall Public Libraries. Catalogue, 1907. Compiled by Hargreaves Wilkinson, borough librarian. 262 pages, 8vo. 1907.

A classified catalogue arranged according to Brown's "Adjustable" scheme. Entries are cut down as far as possible, and there is a brief subject index, but no index to authors. Short but informative annotations are given in many cases, and add much to the value of the catalogue, which is clearly arranged and handy to use. Portraits of the Mayor of Rawtenstall and the borough librarian are given at the front.

REPORTS.

Belfast, eighteenth report, 1906. Borrowers 12,084; volumes issued 368,259. A circulating collection of books for the blind has been started. The Oldpark Road Carnegie branch has been partly opened, and the second Carnegie branch is nearing completion.

Bournemouth, fourteenth report, 1906-7. Volumes issued 220,595; stock 26,664 volumes. A practical start has been made with the scheme for branch libraries made possible by Mr. Carnegie's offer, and one of the branches is drawing near completion. A plea is made for a new central building, Mr. Carnegie having declined to assist in this particular.

Brighton, report, 1905-6. Stock (lending) 33,253; issues 272,212. A series of lectures is being given, and a conference with the school teachers has been held. A number of women have been substituted for male assistants.

Bromley, Kent, eleventh report, 1906-7. Volumes issued, 111,109. Open access was introduced with the opening of the new building. A new rule, allowing the reservation of one-year-old fiction has been put into force. A series of lectures has been delivered, and reading lists and other special lists have been issued. A Reading Circle, conducted by Mrs. Harris, the librarian's wife, has been a great success, and it is hoped that additional circles may be established.

Brooklyn, ninth report, 1906. Stock 510,514 volumes ; volumes issued 2,927,096. This big (127 pages) well-illustrated report, makes as interesting reading as usual. A plea is made for a central library building. Three new Carnegie branches have been opened during the year, and the sites have been purchased for five others. This now brings the number of branches up to twenty-five. A large number of lectures and meetings have taken place at various Carnegie branches. The difficulty of providing an adequate selection of books in foreign languages, the collection of such books has been included in the system of travelling libraries, and is loaned to any branch, thus getting over the difficulties of duplication.

Chicago : John Crerar Library, twelfth report, 1906. Volumes issued 308,000 (estimated); stock 200,000 volumes and 58,000 pamphlets. The library has now acquired the medical department of the Newberry Library, and this section has been thrown open to the public. An addition of 6,000 square feet has been made to the premises. A second edition, revised, of the "Supplement to the List of Serials in Public Libraries of Chicago and Evanston" has been issued.

Chorley, seventh report, 1906. Stock 11,022 volumes ; volumes issued 45,774. A scheme for the establishment of school libraries is under consideration. Four lectures have been given.

Columbia, ninth report, 1906. Stock 84,668 volumes ; volumes issued 433,096. The fiction percentage has dropped from 71.8 to 68 during the year. Open access to a large number of books has been so successful that an extension of the privilege to 20,000 volumes, and eventually more, is contemplated. A "readers' assistant" at an information desk has been installed during the year, and has proved a great success. Sunday opening has been instituted. This report is well illustrated.

Eccles, second report, 1907. Stock 3,275 volumes ; volumes issued 44,069. Steady and satisfactory progress in the use is reported, and the fiction percentage is given as 44.33.

Gravesend, report, 1906-7. Stock 8,886 volumes ; volumes issued 62,138. A typewritten report. The issues have considerably increased, and the fiction percentage has decreased.

Hove, fourteenth report, 1906. Stock 18,364 volumes ; volumes issued 108,548 ; borrowers 4,619. The library has kept in touch with the University Extension and N.H.R.U. movements, and reading lists have been prepared.

Kendal, fifteenth report, 1906-7. Stock 14,143 volumes ; volumes issued 65,220 (with school libraries, etc., 100,000 estimated). Mr. Carnegie has promised £5,000 for a new library building. "The new library is to be completed by the spring of 1908, and the issue of books will be conducted on the safe-guarded open access system." An endowment of £3,000 has also been received. "Many efforts have been made to extend the use of our lending department to Westmorland villages. Boxes of books are regularly despatched . . . for adult readers

at the small charge of rs. 6d. per book per annum ; and similar arrangements are open to any group of twelve or more subscribers, to whom the whole of the lending department is accessible. The cost of carriage is borne by the village readers, but is quite insignificant."

Kettering, eleventh report, 1906-7. Stock 8,236 volumes ; volumes issued 82,787 ; borrowers 2,485. The age limit for juveniles has been lowered from 13 to 10 years.

Leeds : Institute of Science, Art, and Literature, report 1906-7. Members, etc., 2,308 ; volumes issued 44,535. Extra non-fiction issues have been put into force.

Middlesbrough, statistical tables, 1906-7. Stock 27,623 volumes ; volumes issued 155,131.

Port Elizabeth, fifty-eighth report, 1906. Subscribers 767 ; stock 43,306 volumes ; volumes issued 80,296. The catalogue of the library has been published in two volumes during the year.

Taunton, first report, 1906. Stock 4,946 volumes ; volumes issued 41,481 ; borrowers 1,768. The first year's work has been very satisfactory and shows a steady increase and progress.

MAGAZINES, &c.

Bromley. *Bulletin*, March, 1907. General notes and annotated lists of additions.

Columbia. Reference list, 7 : Health and Hygiene. "A brief annotated list of books on physiology, food, sanitation, ventilation, care of children, diseases, including tuberculosis, and similar subjects." Broadly classified.

Croydon. *Reader's Index*, May-June, 1907. Contains a very interesting bibliographical article by Mr. W. A. Peplow on "Famous authors on tour," the usual annotated lists of additions, and a long annotated reading list on "Continental travel."

Darwen : *Journal*, April, 1907. General notes and lists of additions.

Eastbourne : *Bulletin*, April, 1907. Jottings, lists of additions, and a list of works on music.

Finsbury : *Quarterly Guide*, April, 1907. Notes and news, a valuable reading list on Clerkenwell, and a list of additions.

Kilburn : Recent and new books, March, 1907. The first issue of a new bulletin. Contains a brief list of additions, and an author and subject index to the complete classified catalogue.

Nottingham ; *Bulletin*, June, 1907. Notes, a continuation of a list of books on Froebel, and lists of additions.

Pittsburgh. *Monthly Bulletin*, April, 1907. Besides the lists of additions (annotated), is a description of the new building accompanied by four floor plans showing the arrangement.

Springfield. *Bulletin*, May, 1907. General notes, a long and interesting article on recent books and lists of additions.

Sunderland. *Library Circular*, Spring, 1907. Notes, museum and library, and lists of additions. An illustration of a cast of Leighton's Athlete and Python recently placed in the Art Gallery is given.

Wallasey. *Bulletin*, May-June, 1907. Notes; recent technical books; reference lists on Essays in social science, and the House of Lords; additions.

Willesden Green and Kensal Rise. *Quarterly Record*, Feb., 1907. Notes: Twelfth list of additions to the library, annotated; the Sea, an introductory note and a list of books.



A STAFF MANUSCRIPT MAGAZINE.

o o o

SOME enthusiastic members of the staff of the Glasgow Public Libraries have instituted an exceedingly interesting development in library work. This takes the form of a little manuscript magazine, entitled *The Unit*, devoted to professional matters. We have several numbers before us, and not only are the contents practical and interesting, but they are put forward in a tasteful and attractive manner. To give an idea of the nature of the contents, let us quote the titles of some of the articles: "Handwriting in relation to printing," including some good advice on the formation of a library hand; a complementary article on "Library handwriting"—both of these articles are fully illustrated by examples; "Helps in cataloguing German books," a short paper which gives exactly the sort of information which the average assistant wants, and which at present can only be acquired in the bitter school of experience, where a chief or sub. looms large behind a majestic blue pencil; a description of the aims and preparation of "Author catalogues"; and others on collation, on old illuminated books, etc. Some of the papers, as will be seen, are severely practical, and others again are leisure hour musings; but all that we have seen are interesting. If the magazine is properly supported—and there can be no doubt that any ordinary staff would eagerly support it—it must do much to establish a closer connection among workers in the library field. It is a development we should like to see extended in England, and there is no doubt that many of our library systems could easily manage it. The smaller systems could co-operate if necessary. All that is wanted is someone with the necessary enterprise and enthusiasm to take the initial steps.

LIBRARY SNOWBALLS.

o o o

IT may interest librarians to hear of a new method of library administration which has been tried with beneficial results to all concerned, and which is worth a trial if only to promote good feeling and stimulate interest in what is going on all round. A librarian, who was somewhat hipped and tired, hit upon the happy notion of going to a brother librarian for consolation and advice. He found his friend in a like condition, and proposed that both should set forth in quest of the ideal by calling on a third librarian. Nothing was more agreeable, and the two made a pilgrimage to number three, whom they easily enticed from his lair to join in a raid upon a fourth librarian at a distance. In this way five libraries were visited, the snowball gathering size as it proceeded, and each librarian joined the group, so that the last man raided had an agreeable task in providing tea for his visitors. The benefit arises thus:—Each man gets a change of air and scene. Each discusses professional matters with all the others, and they all see something interesting or instructive in the libraries visited. In turn, also, they may be able to make suggestions at each place on the route, and thus an agreeable and yet useful variety is imparted to the dull routine of library work. The best way to work a snowball is for one librarian to make up his itinerary, and warn only the last man on the list, so that he can make arrangements for a tea or supper, as the case may be, but not necessarily at his own expense. The intermediate men are taken by surprise, but as a rule, unless committee meetings or other business are in the way, they seize with alacrity such a glorious opportunity of seeking diversion. If an early start is made, lunch can be taken at any point, and, as each excursionist pays his own bill, he can have what he likes! The best snowballs are possible in districts like London, Manchester, Newcastle, Leeds and Nottingham, but almost any place could start one, unless in a remote situation far removed from librarian neighbours. For instance, in the case of the London district—the Fulham man could walk over to Wimbledon and collect the man there. Both could then take train to Croydon and gather in the librarian there. All three might then proceed to Penge, hence to Lewisham and Woolwich, and finish at Gravesend for a shrimp tea at Rosherville Gardens. The combinations are numerous and the interest and amusement great, and it is hoped that the coming summer will see many snowball parties in active operation.



A NOTE ON PAPER.

o o o

THE deterioration of book papers is a matter of the greatest importance to librarians, and the action taken at the May meeting of the Library Association, in suggesting to the Council that a joint Committee with the Society of Arts be formed to consider the question, will no doubt meet with the approval of all.

In 1898 that society published a report on this question, but its investigations did not result in any improvement, and to-day we see valuable books being issued, printed on paper which is not strong enough to be sewn and absolutely worthless for library purposes. A few years ago the Society of Chemical Industry printed their Journal on a paper made to their own specification, which resulted in a substantial paper being produced, but a short time ago an inferior paper was introduced, so that now we have a paper not really suitable for the class of literature their Journal usually contains.

The question bristles with technical points, making it difficult for anyone, except a paper maker, to understand why manufacturers send out such poor stuff. The demand is, as in almost everything, for a cheap article, and to meet this demand in an industry which has grown enormously during the last century, new fibrous raw materials have been introduced which are now almost indispensable staples in the production of paper. Books of the early 19th century were composed of paper made from the celluloses obtained from hemp, cotton and flax, but as the demand for paper increased, such substitutes as esparto and wood pulp have taken their place, with disastrous results.

What librarians complain most about in the deterioration of paper is disintegration and discoloration, and to overcome these is what it is hoped the Library Association will aim at. The conclusions arrived at by the Society of Arts Committee on the two tendencies to deterioration of papers are very interesting.

Disintegration has been found in papers of all grades, and is nearly always the result of chemical change of the fibres themselves, and the causes for such changes may be traced to acidity in rag papers and in mechanical wood pulp papers to oxidation.

Discoloration is also found in most papers, and chemical investigations show "that discoloration of ordinary cellulose papers (as distinguished from those containing mechanical wood pulp) under usual conditions of storage is proportional to the amount of rosin which they contain."

It is well that librarians should be in a position to state their objections to modern papers, and this could be easily done if a little attention were given to the subject. The opinions of several librarians were obtained when the Society of Arts report was being prepared, but beyond the general statement that a deterioration of paper was noticeable, nothing of any importance was supplied. If the best books were printed

on cotton and linen paper, and such works as novels and other ephemeral literature on paper made from the wood celluloses, there would be little cause for complaint.

Closely associated with the question is the fading of book illustrations. There is really no reason why calendered paper, upon which most illustrations are produced, should be less durable if the process is properly carried out and the paper made from good material. Unfortunately many illustrations are not printed on paper, but on a mineral coating, and if the coating is removed the illustration goes with it. This is always found in so-called art papers. The reason for actual fading of illustrations when the paper is carefully handled is generally due to inferior ink.

The whole question is one of vital importance to those whose duty it is to preserve books, and librarians recognizing this will no doubt unite in supporting the Council of the Association in any effort they may make to improve the present state of affairs.



BY-THE-WAY NOTES.

o o o

M. A. P. tells us that Queen Alexandra's private library is one of the most remarkable in the kingdom.

"The Queen's kindness to budding and full-blown authors is as well known and genuine as her love of good works, and consequently few days pass unmarked by the arrival of a number of sumptuously bound and beautifully printed books and magazines, accompanied by requests for Her Majesty's gracious acceptance. Her Majesty always accepts, and always sees that a civilly-worded note of thanks is dispatched to the aspiring author by return."

o o o

In looking through the newspapers of recent weeks we have noticed no less than three reports of destructive vandalism in the reading-rooms of Public Libraries. What can be the mental condition of a person (we will not honour him by saying a man), who can find delight in disfiguring and tearing the pictures in our illustrated papers? Were the pictures stolen, as sometimes has happened, there would be method in the madness, but simply to disfigure and mutilate pages is an incomprehensible proceeding for which a smart fine, inflicted at the police-court, is the fit reward.

o o o

We extract a few pertinent remarks which appeared a few weeks since in the *Essex County Standard* :

"The appearance nowadays of sixpenny and threepenny cloth-bound novels, the series including nearly all the standard works of fiction, will surely soon set Public Library authorities thinking. All the elaborate machinery of a rate-supported library was never instituted with the idea of providing the



CAVERSHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

public with the 'free' loan for a fortnight of more or less soiled works of fiction which they could buy new and possess in perpetuity for the sum of threepence. . . . Not that the publication of these cheap novels renders libraries in the least superfluous, but might not the authorities begin now to consider whether, under the altered circumstances, the funds at their disposal could not be better employed than in purchasing and renewing so many volumes for the lending department which readers could buy outright for threepence? Do not these altered conditions suggest that the function of a library has excellent opportunity nowadays to become exalted by providing more fully for the dissemination of literature less within easy reach of the general public? . . . The only plausible objection that the library authorities could urge against this proposal is that one result might possibly be a diminished glory in the figures as to 'issues' in the annual report. But would that be of the slightest consequence if, on the other hand, the practical value of the institution was enhanced?"



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

o o o

[*Special notes of general interest are invited for this department.*]

Aberdeen.—Mr. P. J. Anderson, the librarian of the University Library, has reported a valuable addition in the form of an old booklet, which fills a gap in the records of King's College, namely a copy of the "Theses Philosophicae" of George Frazer, printed in 1691. This publication of much local interest is a joint contribution by two friends of the library.

Bangor, N. Wales.—*The Building News* of 24th May, has an illustration of the new Public Library which appears to be a well-designed, unpretentious building of one floor. Messrs. Dixon & Potter, of Manchester, are the architects.

Berlin.—The Royal Libraries here, and in other German cities, have begun to employ women as assistants; altogether eighty-two have been appointed, who have already formed themselves into a union for the protection of their interests. Before appointment, these ladies passed an examination about equal in severity to a University matriculation.

Cardigan.—During the discussion of the estimates at the County Council, it was stated that provision had been included for £500, the first instalment of the £2,000 promised by the county towards the Welsh National Library Fund.

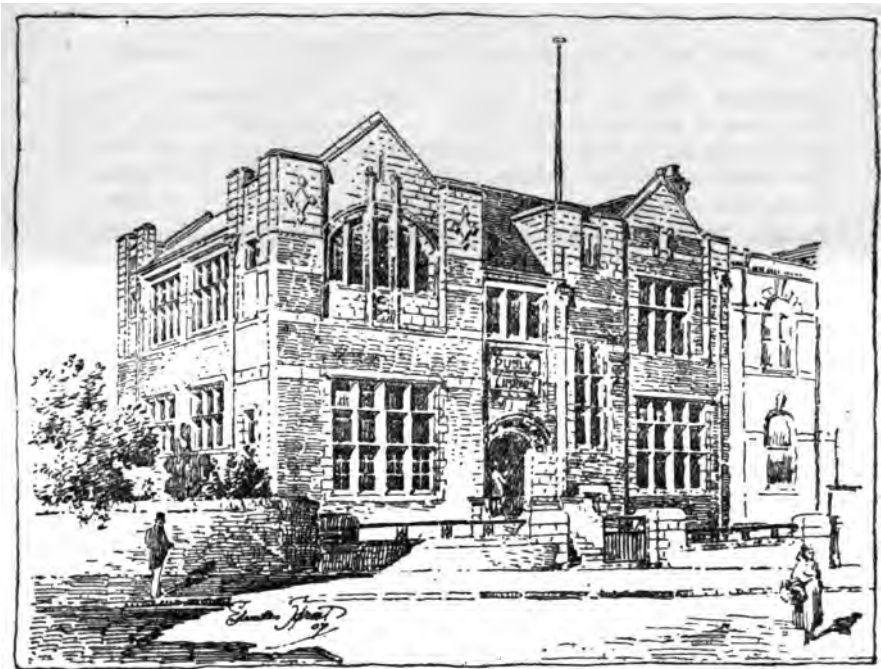
Caversham.—The foundation-stone of the Public Library was, at the end of March, laid by Mr. W. Bullivant Williams, the generous donor of the site, which is valued at £500, a clock for the tower, a subscription of £50, and 1,000 volumes to start the library. Messrs. Palmer, Dr. J. B. Hurry, and many others, contributed money and services towards the establishment of the library, which bids fair to render Caversham a worthy little rival of its big neighbour—Reading—as a literary centre. The building is being erected from the pleasing design of Mr. W. G. Lewton, of The Forbury, Reading, and includes a square

tower over the entrance way, surmounted by a small cupola. We have pleasure in giving a view of the building.

Darwen.—It is expected that the new Public Library will be ready for opening next September.

Erith.—In the course of his annual report on the Public Library, Mr. W. Barton Young, the librarian, reports steady progress, but with a view of making the junior room more attractive for the youngsters, suggests the addition of well-chosen pictures, maps and plants.

Fallsworth.—Messrs. Ernest Ogden and Percy C. Hoy, of Manchester, are the successful architects in the competition for the new Public Library buildings. The design submitted by Mr. F. W. Mee, and that by Mr. David Bird (both of Manchester), secured premiums, and a similar award fell to Messrs. Speir & Beavan, of Cardiff. Mr. G. H. Willoughby, F.R.I.B.A., of Manchester, was the assessor appointed by the District Council to determine the merits of the numerous plans and



elevations. As Messrs. Ogden & Hoy's design for the elevation is a departure from ordinary types, we avail ourselves of the courtesy of the Editor of the *Builder's Journal*, and insert an illustration provided by that publication.

Heywood.—The Industrial Co-operative Society have presented to the town their extensive circulating library, and the gift is much appreciated as a valuable addition to the Public Library.

Ilkley.—It is hoped that the Public Library portion of the Town Hall buildings will be opened in September next, and that the Rev. Dr. Collyer, of New York, may perform the opening ceremony. Dr. Carnegie has contributed £3,000 towards the library building.

Japan.—In the prefecture of Yamaguchi, twenty-nine local libraries have been established in the last two years, and the Government is affording every encouragement to the extension of Public Libraries. The "travelling library" system has been specially developed, both as an aid in encouraging the founding of local libraries, and as a supplement to the resources of small public and school libraries. These travelling libraries are sent out entirely free of cost to the recipients, and are composed of works suited to the needs of the local community.

Kendal.—In the recent limited competition among leading architects for the Public Library scheme, the design of Mr. T. Frederick Pennington, of Hounslow Heath, has been accepted. The design was illustrated in *The Builder* of May 18th.

Lichfield.—The Public Library and Museum have been enriched by several interesting relics of David Garrick, through the will of the late Mr. F. Hinckley, a solicitor of that town.

Liverpool.—The 149th annual report of the Liverpool Library has just been submitted, and the record is one of steady progress. It is proposed to celebrate the completion of the current year in some suitable way, as the library is believed to be the oldest in the United Kingdom, and a committee has been appointed to take the matter into consideration.

Llanelly.—The question of having a branch library in the New Dock district is now under discussion.

London : Guildhall.—The attendances of the public at the Guildhall Library last year were 398,108, the daily average being about 1,400.

London : Hammersmith.—The Libraries Committee of the Borough Council having proceeded against a defaulting guarantor, the County Court judge made an order for the return of the books and the payment of the fines due, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

London : Stepney.—A paragraph in our May issue was slightly inaccurate. We should have said that Mr. F. Meaden Roberts has been transferred from the Mile End Library to the charge of the Whitechapel Library, and Mr. William Weare to the charge of the St. George's-in-the-East Library (in order to fill the vacancy on the Stepney staff consequent upon Mr. Roebuck obtaining the appointment of chief librarian at Walthamstow). As regards the Readers' Unions, we were mistaken in attributing their organisation to Mr. Roberts. These Unions were

inaugurated by Mr. Cawthorne, the chief librarian of Stepney, in 1903, and they, and all other agencies and activities connected with the Stepney Libraries, are controlled by him, as *Directeur-Général*.

Mill Hill.—The prettiest little building for a library we have seen for a long time is the one recently presented to the Mill Hill School by Lord Winterstoke. It has been designed by Messrs. Colcutt & Hamp, in half timber work, and erected at a cost of £2,500. The interior is fitted with oak, and the windows are of stained glass, with the Winterstoke and Mill Hill coats of arms.

Normanton.—The new Public Library is now nearing completion, and will shortly be opened. The building has been erected to the designs of Alderman A. Hartley, J.P., of Castleford. The total cost, including furnishing, has been about £2,500.

Pleasley Hill.—The new Public Library, built by the Mansfield Corporation, has just been opened. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Moore Bros., of Mansfield, to the designs of Mr. J. E. Goodacre.

Ramsey, Essex.—The inhabitants of this quiet spot, and of its greater daughter, Parkeston, have been somewhat excited over the disposal of the annual income derived from an old gift known as Davall's Foundation. Enquiry has been held by order of the Board of Education, with the result that the interest is to accumulate for the formation of a Schools Library, which will be available for elementary and other schools.

Reading.—Referring to the recently adopted plan of exhibiting freshly added books in bookcases, placed in the public portion of the Public Library, *The Berkshire Chronicle* says :—

"Over each bookcase is a notice to the effect that borrowers can ask for any books in the case. The result of this experiment—if such it can be called—is quite remarkable. Books placed in these cases are constantly being asked for. . . . It is quite evident therefore that the public readily appreciates books thus selected and offered for inspection. Is it the first step towards "open access"? Many readers will hope so."

Reddish.—The Public Library, designed by Messrs. Dixon & Potter, of Manchester, is illustrated in the *Building News* of May 24th. The whole group of buildings, of which the Public Library forms part, includes fire station and public baths, the library itself being a one-storied building, to accommodate a lending library of 15,000 volumes, news room, magazine room and children's room, and provision for the staff.

Swansea.—Owing to the fear of an increase of the library rate, the generous offer of Mr. Glynn Vivian, to build an art gallery at a cost of £20,000 and to present with it a valuable collection of art treasure, has not been accepted.

Twickenham.—The lending department of the Public Library issued its first volumes on May 21st, and the names of over 1,000 borrowers were soon on the register. The number is rapidly increasing, as the

open access system seems, according to the local press, to be highly appreciated. As many high-class books are lacking from the collection, it has been suggested that Mr. Kirby Gill, the librarian, should compile a list of the volumes most wanted, as a hint to would-be donors.

West Bromwich.—The new Public Library has a very imposing appearance. The massive front pillars are of terra cotta, the only stone-work being the steps. The design is Ionic, the chief characteristics being a flat roofing, which is of concrete, and the dome, which gives increased light and improves the general appearance. On the ground floor there are a spacious reading-room (divided into boys' room, news room, magazine room and ladies' room), the lending and the reference library. Mr. G. C. Hodges, the librarian, has a large apartment for his use. Upstairs there is a fine lecture hall. A feature of the internal ornamentation is the beautiful mosaic work, the colouring being particularly effective.

Willesden.—An extensive enlargement of the Willesden Green Public Library has recently been opened. Willesden now possesses four capitally-equipped libraries—Harlesden, Kilburn, Kensal Rise and Willesden Green. Each of these is controlled by a separate committee, to whom full power has been delegated.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. H. Bonner, the senior assistant of the Croydon Central Public Library, has succeeded Mr. E. C. Grigsby in charge of the South Norwood Branch Library.

Mr. George Roebuck was, on May 16th, the recipient of a handsome oak hall-stand, as a memorial of his connection with the library of St. George's, Stepney, on the occasion of his leaving to take up the appointment of chief librarian at Walthamstow. Alderman G. J. Warren presided over the meeting held on the occasion, and was supported by Dr. Atkinson, M.A., and by Mr. A. Cawthorne, the borough librarian, who expressed his regret that Stepney should lose so efficient an officer, whilst rejoicing in Walthamstow's gain and Mr. Roebuck's success.



PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITION.

o o o

THE exhibition of the materials and processes of book-production, which was opened at Gravesend Public Library on March 4th, has now been transferred to the Polytechnic at Woolwich. As this is probably the first exhibition of the kind in connection with a municipal library, and certainly is the first co-operative scheme of this nature carried to a successful issue, we have thought it desirable to devote space to a description of the aims and objects of the originators.

After removal from Gravesend the exhibition was on view at Plumstead, where Mr. Baker had more than 600 visitors a day. After leaving its present quarters Eltham is to have it for a month, and then it will be transferred to Folkestone.

Erith, Kingston and Brentford librarians have expressed a desire to receive the exhibition, but some who were invited to join the scheme rather brought to mind the excuses of those bidden to the rich man's supper in the well-known parable. Possibly on some future occasion (and it is believed there will be other co-operative exhibitions), when it is seen that the first venture is not a lamentable failure, other libraries may sum up sufficient courage to take the plunge. With very few exceptions, those who were asked for loan exhibits gave the scheme their most cordial support. Although the expenses were necessarily heavy, the advertisements in the pamphlet, which has been issued in connection with the exhibition, have done much to defray them. It is pleasant to learn that good occasionally results from a Conference; the idea for this exhibition was suggested by the model bindery, etc., at the last Conference, at Bradford.

Of course it would have been impossible to show all the materials and every variety of process used in the manufacture of a book, and the scope of the plan was limited to depicting the growth of the book by merely representative exhibits.

Esparto grass is shown in the natural state in which it is received at the mills; in its boiled condition; and after it is pulped and bleached; and this again in its dry state. Rags are shown in the same way—cut and dusted, boiled, pulped and bleached, and dried. Wood pulp is also represented in the condition of half stuff and pulped. A number of "made" papers is then shown both in pulp and finished, all specially made for book-work. Illustrations of paper mills and machinery are shown in different scales. These exhibits are due to the kindness of Messrs. A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Miller & Richard, Messrs. Bryant & Rackstraw, and the Linotype Company lent the printing exhibit.

The collection of books from private presses—those of the Ballantyne Press, the Eragny Press, and the Doves and Kelmscott Presses—were lent by S. K. Greenslade, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., who is a well-known private collector of various objects of art and vertu.

The making of a half-tone process block is illustrated by an exhibit of the plate, in its various stages as well as of the negative, lent by the Homeland Association Ltd.; and Messrs. A. Constable & Co., Ltd., have lent a number of beautifully illustrated books, showing results of some of the best book illustration of the present day.

The binding and leather exhibit is perhaps the largest. Upwards of a score of skins, guaranteed free from mineral acids, are shown, most of them by Messrs. E. and J. Richardson. These include seal skins in two stages, an Anglo-Russian hide, morocco, calf and pigskins. Messrs. B. Riley & Co., Ltd., show books in the sewing press, and in several

states of forwarding and finishing, together with specimens of methods of sewing, including the patent library method. Messrs. Riley also show a number of beautifully bound books in calf, morocco, "velvet" and "reindeer" calf, besides other leathers. Messrs. Sangorski & Sutcliffe, who are well-known for their art bindings in America and on the Continent, as well as in this country, have on view several specimens of their work. An interesting exhibit in this class is the bindings of Miss Gedye and Miss Marshall, who are representative of those lady binders who are doing so much to raise the tone of English Art bindings.

The other exhibits include "Rexine," the "Gunn" bookcase, and loans from Messrs. G. Routledge & Son, Ltd., and Mr. A. W. Lambert. One of the most acceptable of all the loans is that of the dust-proof glass cases which is due to the kindness of the British Museum authorities.

We must congratulate Mr. A. J. Philip, the Gravesend librarian, who has been the life and soul of the exhibition, on his little handbook explaining the exhibits and incidentally affording valuable information, though we hardly like the title *Romance of Books*. Hardly applicable to so practical a subject! We have another fault to find, in the shortness of the pamphlet, for it is easy to see that Mr. Philip has the knowledge which would enable him to tell us a great deal more.



LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

o o o

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE seventh monthly meeting of the present session was held at 20, Hanover Square, on Monday, May 13th, 1907, when twenty-six members attended to hear a paper by Mr. W. J. Willcock, of Peterborough Public Library, entitled

"IS THE PRINTED CATALOGUE DOOMED?"

Mr. Jas. Duff Brown was voted to the chair, and after some formal business was transacted, he called upon Mr. Henry Bond to read Mr. Willcock's paper. This dealt with the subject in a general way, and rather inclined to an affirmative view of the question propounded in the title of the paper. The discussion was opened by Mr. Hopwood (Patent Office), and continued by Messrs. Philip (Gravesend), Prideaux (Royal College of Physicians), Sayers (Croydon), Bond (St. Pancras), Kettle (Guildhall), Chambers (Woolwich), Gill (Twickenham), Peddie (St. Bride Institute), and the Chairman. Mr. Jast replied on behalf of Mr. Willcock, and the general trend of the discussion was towards retaining the printed catalogue till some thoroughly effective substitute was discovered. On the motion of Mr. Peddie, seconded by Mr. Philip, it was resolved to ask the Council to approach the Society of Arts with a view to the formation of a joint committee to enquire into the question of sound paper for books.

NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this Branch was held at the Manchester Whitworth Institute (on the invitation of the Council), on Thursday, April 18th, 1907, when there was a very large attendance, numbering forty-five members of the Branch. The members were received by Mr. R. D. Darbishire (a Freeman of the City of Manchester) and Mr. Robert Bateman, curator. Amongst those present were the President (Councillor T. C. Abbott), Mr. C. W. Sutton, M.A. (Vice-President), Messrs. R. Ashton (Blackburn), W. E. A. Axon, LL.D. (Southport), Councillor Barbour (Chairman, Bootle), Miss Bartlett (Great Crosby), W. H. Berry (Oldham), G. C. Briars (Atherton), E. H. Broadrick (Dukinfield), C. A. E. Clayton (Manchester Medical Society, the University), J. D. Dickens (Manchester Athenæum), Miss Kate Fearnside (Waterloo-with-Seaforth), Thos. Formby (Liverpool), C. Goodyear (Lancashire Independent College), J. A. Green (Moss Side), J. M. Gindros (Bolton Co-operative Society), C. H. Hunt (Bootle), R. Hargreaves (Stockport), Joseph Hurst (Ashton-under-Lyne), James Hull, M.A. (Liverpool Lyceum), Mrs. James Hutt (Wallasey), George Jones (Openshaw), Mrs. Jones (Runcorn), Alfred Lancaster (St. Helens), C. W. E. Leigh (Manchester University Library), John McAdam (Warrington), Edward McKnight (Chorley, Honorary Secretary), James McKnight (Manchester University Library) John McLean (Horwich), Chas. Madeley (Warrington), C. J. Mellor (Eccles), F. H. Mills (Southport), J. Pomfret (Darwen), Miss Procter (Widnes), E. A. Savage (Wallasey), C. J. Scott (West-houghton), G. T. Shaw (Liverpool Athenæum), John Shepherd (Birkenhead), Councillor H. Derwent Simpson (Manchester), Dr. Simpson, J.P. (Chairman, Waterloo-with-Seaforth), J. W. Singleton (Accrington), Harry Townend (Bury) and H. Wilkinson (Rawtenstall). The members inspected the beautiful galleries of the institute.

At 4.30 tea was provided, and later thanks offered on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. G. T. Shaw. Mr. R. D. Darbishire, in replying on behalf of the Council, made an interesting little speech, in which he acknowledged the value of Mr. Bateman's services to the institute, and stated they hoped to have one of the leading art libraries in the country.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting of the Branch was held in the Arundel Room, the President in the chair. Letters of apology for absence were acknowledged from Dr. W. E. Hoyle, Curator of the Manchester Museum, and Councillor J. H. Thewlis, J.P. (Deputy Lord Mayor of Manchester). Mr. Bateman contributed a paper on "Illustration as an aid to literature and culture." In the course of this he spoke of the need of illustration to assist in the understanding of literature. Illustrations visualised what language printed or spoken attempted to describe. It acted as a corrective to the ideal sub-consciously formed in the reading of books, stimulated the faculty of perception, aroused and quickened the sense of wonder, and created a love of nature. The earliest

form of literature was probably symbolic, the primitive type of alphabet hieroglyphic, and our earliest examples of expression, idea, or thought drawing; the pencil had often to come to the aid of language. The library movement had, by the establishment of juvenile departments for home-reading, news-rooms, library lectures, and school libraries, given evidence of the desire to stimulate in the young mind an interest in and love for literature. But might not the libraries go further? Were they sufficiently recognising the value of pictures as a means of making literature more attractive? The Manchester Reference Library was one of the few libraries which made use of illustration in aiding literature. The periodical exhibitions of illustrations there had proved of deep interest, and had suggested inquiries for many books.

In the discussion Mr. R. Ashton (Blackburn) stated he was glad this subject had been brought forward at a librarians' meeting—the second time in his recollection. He called attention to the widespread interest in book illustration, and referred, as an example, to juvenile school reading-books which contain reproductions in colour of some of the most important pictures.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon, LL.D., very heartily endorsed Mr. Bateman's view of the interdependence of art and literature. In the smallest Public Library it would be possible to have memoranda, not indeed of all great pictures, but of all the greatest pictures, and, whilst it was impossible to reproduce the glory of colour, the thought which the artist desired to convey could, in nearly every case, be preserved even in black and white. Leonardo's picture of the "Last Supper," so far as its material form was concerned, was now a hopeless wreck, but in the engraving of Raphael Morghen, and in other reproductions, it was immortal as an influence. The co-operation of the art gallery, the library, the school, and all other institutions of culture was needed to raise the people to loftier ideals of intellectual life, and to higher standards of individual and social morality.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. R. Hargreaves (Stockport), C. W. Sutton (Manchester), Councillor Barbour (Bootle), Joseph Hurst (Ashton-under-Lyne), C. Madeley (Warrington), and H. Townend (Bury). At the close, Mr. Bateman acknowledged a cordial vote of thanks which was passed to him.

NEXT MEETING.

It was decided to have an early meeting of the Branch at Blackburn within a month's time.

A GENERAL meeting of members was held at Blackburn, on Thursday, May 9th, 1907, when, notwithstanding the absence of a good many members who are noted for regularity of attendance, there was an attendance of thirty-two members and friends. During the afternoon the fine collection of loan pictures which the Blackburn Committee has gathered together was inspected and enjoyed by the members. At five o'clock tea was provided by the Library Committee,

who were thanked for their hospitality by Mr. C. W. Sutton, on behalf of the association. Mr. Councillor Ramsay and Mr. R. Ashton responded.

An adjournment was then made to the committee-room of the town hall, where the general meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. C. W. Sutton (Manchester), vice-president—the president, Councillor Abbott, being unable to attend. Amongst those present were Messrs. R. Ashton (Blackburn), Miss L. M. Bartlett (Crosby), W. S. Bramwell (Preston), Miss Kate Fearnside (Waterloo), G. Fletcher (Ashton-under-Lyne), C. Goodyear (Lancashire Independent College), J. A. Green (Moss Side), John Haines (Liverpool), John Harding (Babington), W. Higson (Colne), C. H. Hunt (Bootle), George Jones (Openshaw), Sydney Lamb (Ashton-in-Makerfield), Alfred Lancaster (St. Helens), C. J. Mellor (Eccles), J. Pomfret (Darwen), D. Rushton (Nelson), J. W. Singleton (Accrington), John H. Swann (Manchester), H. Wilkinson (Rawtenstall), Councillor R. Yates (Darwen), and Edward McKnight (Chorley), Honorary Secretary. Mr. J. W. Marsden, J.P. (Blackburn) and Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Pomfret, Mrs. Singleton, Miss Harding and Miss Blackhouse were also present, amongst other visitors.

Letters of apology for absence were acknowledged from Councillor Abbott, Messrs. W. E. A. Axon, P. Cowell, H. Guppy, G. T. Shaw, E. A. Savage, J. Hutt, A. Sparke, J. Grindrod, F. H. Mills, Ald. Crossley, and Mrs. Jones and Miss Procter.

After the transaction of formal business Mr. Harry Townend, (librarian and curator, Bury), read a paper on "The Librarian and his social relations," which referred to the unreasonable demands made upon a librarian's time and professional knowledge by societies (literary and otherwise) and by library authorities who had not a trained librarian to advise them. The missionary work which librarians had to do was a great mental and physical strain, to which they should not be put.

A very interesting discussion was opened by Councillor J. W. Marsden, J.P., and continued by Messrs. J. H. Swann (Manchester), Councillor R. Yates (Darwen) and Mr. R. Ashton (Blackburn).

The next paper, "Is it possible to improve the meetings of the Annual Conference?" was read by Mr. J. W. Singleton (Accrington). The speaker, in the course of a criticism of the arrangements for the annual meeting of the L.A., suggested that (1) the papers are too long, and a time limit should be imposed; (2) the papers cover too much ground for the convenience of debate; (3) the time limit on speeches should be adhered to; (4) personal reminiscences should not be allowed; (5) the annual business meeting should be held in the day-time and an opportunity afforded of discussing (outside the report) matters affecting the welfare of the Association; (6) something should be done to deaden the noise made by the shuffling of feet and the movement of unpadded chairs; (7) the selection of speakers to open debate has not proved a success, and is unnecessary; (8) minutes of general interest (or the whole of them if the council think fit) passed at an annual meeting be printed with the annual report, and their confirmation to be the first item on the agenda. Mr. Singleton also

suggested that "complimentary papers" by Mr. Blank be not read at the annual meeting, but at the monthly meetings in London, or that the papers of that character be printed in the *Record*, and then the members need not read them. A good discussion took place by Messrs. Ashton, McKnight, Pomfret, and Higson. The Honorary Secretary thought the suggestion that dull papers by the Mr. Blanks should be printed in the *Record* was a good one, because by the addition of footnotes the publications Committee would make the papers more interesting. Mr. Pomfret moved and Mr. Higson seconded a resolution that the suggestions be referred to the North-Western Council, which met with no opposition. There being a little time left before some of the members had to leave, Mr. Ashton received the consent of the meeting to read a short paper by an actor (Mr. C. W. Dockray) entitled "The Work of the provincial actor and his inability to satisfy his thirst for knowledge." The writer urged that some arrangement should be entered into between the theatrical profession and the Library Association whereby actors might make use of the lending department of a Public Library without the usual guarantee formality. A desultory conversation followed, in which the suggestions were sympathetically considered.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Sutton closed the meeting.

THE PSEUDONYMS.

THE last meeting of the Pseudonyms, for the first time in many months, is worth reporting. In the chair, and influenced by the importance of the occasion into a semblance of respectability, was the Pirate, distributing points of order in speaking-trumpet tones. The guest, and principal speaker of the evening, was Dr. Emil Reich, the distinguished Hungarian historian, bibliographer, and Platonist, and in his occasionally silent intervals other speakers were now and again heard. But the meeting was primarily a Reich function, and had been called for the purpose of hearing the doctor's views on "Reference Libraries and the apparatus of research." On these topics he proved himself a master of all the chief facts, and laid them before the Pseudonyms with much knowledge and humour. He stated that in his experience of reference libraries in various parts of the world, he had found those of Britain lacking in sundry details of equipment, but more particularly in regard to the systematic building-up of the stock on scientific lines. Books were assembled in large numbers, no doubt, but many of them were mere lumber, and simply crowded out more useful and necessary students' books. A strong craze existed in favour of the so-called "standard" books, which were no doubt useful as texts in some departments of literature, but which, owing to the constant changes of standpoint, the accession of new information, and alterations in theory and criticism in all progressive subjects, soon become obsolete for the present-day student. The accumulation of the works of the pseudo-specialists was another serious blunder, involving expense without corresponding benefit. By pseudo-specialists he meant men who devoted a life-time to the contemplation of one limited subject,

Libraco Nine

Roller Curtain Cabinet.

This is a most useful cabinet for the Librarian's Office. It consists of 9 sliding trays, closed and locked by a roller curtain.

It is a convenient receptacle for correspondence, and will accommodate the Patent letter file binders. Useful for storage of price lists, catalogues, pamphlets, sheet music, papers, memoranda, &c.



Size,
46" high.
19 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

Price 56s.

**USEFUL
IN THE
OFFICE,
HOME OR
LIBRARY.**

Size of Trays.
14 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.
12" back to
front.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

The easel on top can be adjusted to several heights, and is convenient for consulting catalogues, &c.

LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

It is impossible in a mere impressionistic report like the present to do justice to Dr. Reich's eloquence, knowledge and humour, as expended on his theme, nor is it necessary to record the many amusing and instructive side issues which he handled for the edification of his audience. It is enough to say that a memorable evening was spent, and that the discussion which arose, if not always to the point, was fairly well sustained and entertaining.

Peveril of the Peak opened the ball with a lengthy exposition of evaluative annotation, of which he evidently assumed that Dr. Reich was a strong adherent, till that gentleman intervened with a brilliant defence of description *versus* criticism in bibliographical annotation, to the immense amusement of everyone present. After that, and for some time, the discussion drifted over such irrelevant matters as "best books," the Library Association's experiments and policy, and so on. A defence of "standard" books was made by Book Prices Current, and others, who pointed out that in pure literature, at all events, the works of poets, dramatists, essayists, novelists, etc., must be stocked in all libraries because of the general interest they excite. Even in the case of obsolete historians, biologists, philosophers, sociologists, it has to be recognised that texts of their works must be preserved, if only to show the historical development and continuity of the subject. Grote, Mommsen, Ranke and others may be superseded to a great extent, but scholars and students must consult them occasionally to ascertain what they *did* say. The New Lucian, The Invisible Man and Rob Roy challenged the existence of German or any other kinds of "encyklopädie" on more than a few subjects, and asked for particulars of such works on technology and other classes of literature. On this Dr. Reich replied briefly, and promised to let the *Library Association Record* have some specimen lists. Rob Roy pointed out that generally throughout England, reference work was elbowed aside in favour of newsrooms and lending libraries, on the insufficient ground that the latter were more popular. The remedy for such a state of affairs was to popularize the reference departments; and he thought the British Museum might set an example, by opening a special quick-reference department, to which access could be had without formalities of any kind. It seemed absurd that in the very centre of London, if one wanted to look at a directory, an adjoining public-house was more accessible than the British Museum. As regards book-collecting and book-production, he expressed his strong belief that the time had arrived for ascertaining what had already been recorded in books, because the same thoughts, ideas and facts were being repeated over and over and over again in a continual circle. Bibliographies of subjects designed to show the world's total accomplishment in every department of knowledge were infinitely more desirable than new books made up of old materials. Other points were elucidated in the course of the discussion and Dr. Reich's reply, but so many members spoke at considerable length that it is felt necessary to place on record here, the reporter's grateful thanks to those who did not speak at all. On a future occasion it is to be hoped this admirable reticence will be generally observed, and thus enable the

reporter to write a brilliant *résumé* of what the various silent members thought. It is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and when discussion waxes dry, the wise man takes a Short cut to the Gambrinus or some such grove of moisture.



CORRESPONDENCE.

o o o

"CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AND OFFICE PAPERS."

SIR,—I am much obliged to Mr. Gill for his kindly and appreciative review of my "Classification of Library Economy," in your last issue. The fact that Mr. Gill has had the scheme in practical operation for his own use during four months gives him the best of all rights to criticise it, and if I take the earliest opportunity of replying to some of the points he raises, it is not in impatience, but in gratitude that he has enough interest in the scheme to wish to remedy the defects he has found in it.

Mr. Gill's first complaint is that there is no place for a library's opening ceremony. Quite true, it has been overlooked. I have now made it part of the subjects covered by 14 *Founding*, &c.

"No place is provided," says Mr. Gill, "for matter dealing with the closing of a library, other than 462 *Hours of opening and closing under Rules and regulations*. This place will not take literature relating to the closing of a library for reorganization," &c. Here I cannot quite follow Mr. Gill. Number 462 will, and is intended to, take all matter relating to closing, no matter what the closing is for, seeing that all closing is done by virtue of powers declared in the rules and regulations of the library. If 462 were subdivided, there would be propriety, no doubt, in allocating a special number to special closings, but subdivision, at any rate, in the printed tables is not worth while, as no library is likely to have much material going here.

"After 683 *Case and shelf labels*, a number might with advantage have been provided for label holders." I do not see the advantage. The label holders go with the labels. Again I would ask Mr. Gill whether the material he has in 683, or is ever likely to have, is worth opening a special folder or other file for? Particularly as catalogue matter is separated in 585 *Catalogues of supplies and fittings*, taking 683 as a subdivisional number under 585. Had I allocated individual numbers on this scale, the tables, extensive as they are, would certainly have been doubled in length.

Mr. Gill calls attention to *Notice boards* appearing both under *Fittings* (38863) and *News and magazine rooms* (735), and suggests that one of these numbers is redundant. The note under 735 is clumsily worded, but the intention is that notice boards as a piece of furniture are 38863 in *Fittings*, but their administrative side is 735 in *News and magazine rooms*.

L. STANLEY JAST.

THE BOOK SELECTOR.

o o o

[*This department is designed to meet the requirements of Librarians and other Book-buyers, who are aided in book-selection by brief descriptive notes on the contents, form and scope of new publications. The notes are compiled so that they can be used as catalogue-entries as well as aids to practical book-selection. Occasionally, short reviews are added, when the nature of the books seems to call for them. When no note is made as regards Indexes, it will be understood that one is supplied, or that the book is not in a form to require an index. Publishers will oblige by sending the prices of books intended for notice in this column.*]

GENERALIA.

Dyke (*Prof. J. C. van*). *Studies in pictures*. London: Werner Laurie, 1907. 8°, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. 435, *ill.* Price 6s. net.

An introduction to famous galleries. This work is by the author of *The Opal sea* and the aim of the book is shown by the chapter headings, which cover such subjects as Old masters out of place, Pictures ruined, restored, and repaired, False attributions, copies and forgeries, Figure pictures, Portraiture, and Genre painting.

Seymour (*Frederick H. A.*). *Siena and her artists*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. 486, *ill.*

In two parts. The first deals with Siena at the present day, her monuments and palaces, her churches and galleries, and her topography in general. The second is a study of the development of the Sienese School of Art from Duccio to Sodoma. By pointing out the most famous works of each artist, while he briefly sketches their biographies, the author, inverting the usual process, has attempted to enable the reader to lay hold on what, in some instances, have hitherto seemed rather shadowy personalities.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Brown (*Sir Hanbury*). *Irrigation: its principles and practice as a branch of engineering*. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. xii. + 301. Price 16s. net.

Deals first with the effects and results of irrigation as carried out in India, Egypt, United States and elsewhere. Treats also of basin irrigation, perennial irrigation, sources of supply, construction, &c., of dams and reservoirs, pumping stations, anicuts, canals and drains. Appended are formulæ of discharge measurements and a list of books of reference.

Leffler (*Burton R.*). *The Elastic arch, with special reference to the reinforced concrete arch*. London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pp. viii. + 57, *plans*. Price 4s. net.

Nernst (*Dr. Walther*). *Experimental and theoretical applications of thermodynamics to chemistry*. London: Constable 1907. 8°, 8", pp. x. + 123. Price 5s. net.

Patterson (*Dr. Annie W.*). *Chats with Music lovers*. London: Werner Laurie, 1907. 8°, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. 350. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Treats of singing, reading, composing, preparing for examinations, obtaining engagements, appearing in public, conducting, teaching, organising musical entertainments, and publishing music.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Erman (Adolf). *A Handbook of Egyptian religion.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. xvi. + 262, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net.

The author, the founder of the modern school of Egyptology in Germany, describes in detail the religious beliefs and customs of the early and prehistoric period and of the new kingdom, and treats of the varying beliefs regarding the dead and the funerary customs of the Egyptians throughout their ancient history, of magic, of the influence of the Egyptian religion in surrounding countries, and of the complementary influence of the religions of these countries on Egyptian belief. A chapter is also devoted to the Hellenistic period in Egypt.

Selleck (Dr. W. C.). *The New appreciation of the Bible.* London: Unwin, 1907. 8°, 9½", pp. 575. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The aim of the author is to prepare a manual which may help those who desire to understand the best results of modern Biblical scholarship. He seeks to give the general reader a clear and trustworthy account of the changed view of the Bible which is growing up in these days, and to show that this view does not necessarily weaken the hold of the Scriptures upon men's reverence. He also endeavours to set forth the educational value of the Bible in modern life.

Waring (Henry F.). *Christianity and its Bible.* London: Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 423. Price 5s. net.

The author gives a short survey of the history of the Bible and of the development of Christianity, and discusses some of the religious problems of the day. Written from a liberal Protestant standpoint.

A Plain man's faith. *Anon.* London: Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 216. Price 5s. net.

Written from a non-partisan point of view. Contains chapters on The Ideal in Theology, Sensation and its spiritual use, Creeds and churches, Mystery and faith.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Cash (C.). *Our slaughter-house system: a plea for reform.* London: Bell, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 450, *ill.* Price 5s. net.

Chapters are given in Part I. on the private slaughter-house, meat inspection, public slaughtering as a safeguard against cruelty, the abattoir question as a matter for legislation, and statements by medical officers with regard to private slaughter-houses and abattoirs; and in Part II. on opposition to public abattoirs, laws bearing on public slaughter-houses, the building of an abattoir, and an article on the public abattoir as it exists to-day in Germany, written by Herr Heiss, the Abattoir Director of Straubing, Bavaria.

Clemens (Samuel). *Mark Twain.* King Leopold's soliloquy: a defence of his Congo rule. London: Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 154, *ill.* Price 2s. net.

A satirical defence of King Leopold's administration over Congo. An appendix has been written by Mr. E. D. Morell.

Wall (J. Charles). *An Old English parish.* London: Talbot, 1907. 8°, 8", *ill.* Price 6s. net.

Deals with the source of the foundation of the parish churches in England which are scattered throughout the country. The author reviews the duties of the priest and the people, and conducts the reader through the principal incidents which occur during the year. Without neglecting various phases of life known as secular, he dwells chiefly on the ecclesiastical side of parochial life, showing how the church regarded the welfare of all people, and formed an integral part of daily life. Avoiding or explaining technicalities, the book is intended for the

general reader, to impart information to those who have little ecclesiological learning, and to make them more conversant with the life of Englishmen of a former generation.

LITERARY FORMS.

Benson (E. F.). *The House of defence.* London : Heinemann, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 302. Price 6s.

Bower (Marjorie). *The Glen o' weeping.* London : Rivers, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 354. Price 6s.

Tale of the massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe by the Campbells. Written by the authoress of *The Viper of Milan*.

Davis (William Stearns). *A Victor of Salamis.* London : Macmillan, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 475. Price 6s.

Frenssen (Gustav). *The Three comrades.* London : Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 372. Price 6s.

Halsham (John). *Lonewood corner : a countryman's horizons.* London : Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 296. Price 5s. net.
Doings in a country village. Essays on nature, people, and books.

Howells (W. D.). *Through the eye of the needle.* London : Harper, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 446. Price 6s.
Romance of an ideal Commonwealth.

Johnston (Mary). *The Goddess of reason.* London : Constable, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 234. Price 7s. 6d. net.
A drama.

Montrésor (*Miss*). *The Burning torch.* London : Murray, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 525, *col. ill.* Price 6s.

Moore (F. Frankfort). *Captain Latymer.* London : Cassell, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 352. Price 6s.

Irish romance of the days of Cromwell, and life on the Spanish seas. Story opens just after the fall of Drogheda, when the hero is banished to the Barbadoes.

Mott (Lawrence). *To the credit of the sea.* London : Harper, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 463. Price 6s.

A story of the sea, by the author of *Jules of the Great Heart*.

Paterson (Arthur). *John Glynn.* London : Macmillan, 1907. 8°, 8", pp. 460. Price 6s.

Stacpoole (H. de Vere). *The Crimson Azaleas.* London : Unwin, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 525. Price 6s.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell). *Windover tales.* London : Smith, Elder, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 323. Price 6s.

Tales of the North Country. The wind, blowing over hill and marsh and heather, is the keynote of the book and of the human passion, comedy and tragedy which are fostered by a moorland upbringing.

Trine (Ralpe Waldo). *In the fire of the heart : or the great modern "people's movement."* London : Bell, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. 450. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Written primarily for American readers. Deals with the economic, political, labour, social, and individual conditions of everyday life, and their effects on the prosperity and contentment of the people of the nation ; and treats such subjects as



3d.
6d.
&
18.

Per Bottle.

WITH
STRONG,
USEFUL
BRUSH.

Moist Mucor,
Glycerine, and
Lime-juice. Con-
venient for applica-
tion in sores,
and joining
wound together.

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

**THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER-PAD (THE LEADERSHIP PRIZE)
LITERATURE AND PRISER, 20, London-
hall Street, London, E.C. 4, contains hairless
paper, over which the pen glides with perfect
freedom. Surfaces each 16. per doz. ret-
ailed at 10s. 6d. Price 1/6. Authors should note
that The London and Westminster Press, cannot
be responsible for the loss of Mail, by fire
or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be
retained.**

**JOHN & EDWARD
BUMPUS,**
Ltd.,

BOOKSELLERS

By appointment to H.M. the QUEEN.

LONDON:

350, OXFORD ST., W.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries a
specialty.

The Discount allowed is unequalled.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Science, Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Sociology, Jurisprudence,
Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Belles-Lettres, and
Arts, &c.

All communications and Books for Review should be addressed to

THE EDITOR, "Westminster Review,"

10, E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., Publishers,
51, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Svenake (Anders). Sweden's rights. London : Unwin, 1907. 8°, 8½", pp. 625. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Gives a short account of the reason why and the manner in which Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, and of the circumstances connected with the union of Norway and Sweden. A short survey is given of the relative position and importance of the two countries within the union, and of the advantages which this union is supposed to have bestowed and might further have bestowed. The author, though a fervent Swedish patriot, endeavours to deal fairly with both countries, and attempts to show how Norway has systematically and for many years laboured for the dissolution of the Scandinavian Union, heedless of the consequences which this act might entail.

Whitaker (Tina). Sicily and England : political and social reminiscences, 1848-1870. London : Constable, 1907. 8°, 7½", pp. xii. + 550, *ill.* Price 10s. 6d. net.

The author, the daughter of a Sicilian exile, General Scalia, embodying in this book the reminiscences of her father, has traced the growth of the various revolutionary risings in Sicily which led to the island gaining a brief independence in 1848. All the great figures of the Italian *Risorgimento* are described as they appeared to their contemporaries.

REVIEW.

o o o

Heath (Sidney). Our homeland churches and how to study them. London : Homeland Association, 1907. 8°, 7", pp. 126, *ill.* Price 2s. net.

A charming little book, and one which will appeal to a wide circle of readers owing to the mass of information on church architecture compressed into 126 pages.

Many who visit an ancient church would fain know the period of construction of its various interesting features : a guide to such information is given by Mr. Heath, and rendered clearer by the illustrations.

But for the editorial request for suggestions we should stop here ; as it is we add a few remarks. Premising that we do not admire the use of the word "Gothic," especially to indicate the limited period referred to in this book, and letting that pass as perhaps only a personal opinion, we would remark that popular superstition regarded the north rather than the west as the seat of evil and darkness ; an idea which may have caused the placing of the font near the north door of some churches, baptism providing the way from the evil world to religion (p. 13).

The split tree-trunks which form the sides of Greenstead's unique church are known to be of oak, though long reputed to be of chestnut, and the building is believed, for reasons space will not allow us to enumerate, to have already existed at the time of the return of St. Edmund's remains to Bury in 1013 (p. 35). "Round-chancelled churches" is a rather misleading description (p. 46). Nail-head and

TRUSLOVE &

Discount Wholesale

td.,

**153, OXFORD STREET, W., }
6^a, SLOANE STREET, S.W., }**

LONDON.

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

**LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.**



**AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.**

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)

on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

ABSORBING AND FIXING DUST AND DIRT,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

No scrubbing or damping necessary; only hard broom, when the sweepings roll and are not redistributed. Books, Furniture, &c., seldom require dusting or cleaning.

"FLORIGENE" is now applied to the floors of H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY and OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES; also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for 3 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear.

For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., **Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

Some Examples of the Work of the LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. can be seen at the under-mentioned libraries, which have been completely furnished and equipped by them.

INDICATOR LIBRARIES.

Hammersmith; Lewisham; Manor House Library, Lee; Brockley; Sydenham; Forest Hill; Gosport; Grimsby; Goole; Eastbourne, &c., &c.

OPEN ACCESS LIBRARIES.

Herne Hill, Lambeth; Manor Gardens, Islington; Teddington; Kingston, &c.

NON-INDICATOR LIBRARIES.

Park, Walkley and Hillsborough, Sheffield; Wombwell; Boston, &c., &c.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Medical Schools, Cambridge; Westfield; Shrewsbury School, &c.

DRAWINGS, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED

Library Supply Co., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

VOL. IX., No. 1.

JULY, 1906.

NEW SERIES.

Published at the New York Post Office at Special Rate \$2.00.

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
AND
Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s. 6d. free.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

41, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:—21, OLD BAILLY, E.C.

GOOD ADVICE !!

LIBRARIANS and others attending the ANNUAL CONFERENCE of LIBRARIANS at BRADFORD, Sept. 3rd to 8th, are recommended to journey by the

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
WESTWARD to *Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington, and Liverpool.*

NORTHWARD to *Huddersfield, Halifax, BRADFORD, Leeds and York.*
EASTWARD to *Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.*

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES

are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Botherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Rugby to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Cheltenham and Gloucester.

**VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.**

**ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARR.**

Full particulars of Train Service, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station, Town Office or Agency.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

**MANCHESTER ROAD,
BRADFORD.**

(Close to Town Hall.)

FULLY LICENSED. MODERATE CHARGES.

Telegrams: "IMPERIAL, BRADFORD."
Telephone: 22556.

NEAREST PORTER.

W. L. BOOTH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

**THE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
PROCEEDINGS.** Vols. for 1898,
1899 and 1900. Cloth (afterwards
discontinued).

MUSEUMS JOURNAL. Vol. i, 1901-2;
ii, 1902-3; iii, 1903-4; iv, 1904-5.
Vols. i, ii, iii in Cloth: Vol. vi
unbound.

This valuable set of books is offered
for **30s.** net. cash.

LIBRARIAN, c/o Library Supply Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

CHARLES CANNON,

Secondhand Bookseller,

**36, St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Rd.,
LONDON, W.C.**

**Has a Large Stock of Modern Books at
Secondhand Prices.**



**SPECIAL TERMS ALLOWED TO
PUBLIC LIBRARIES.**

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1906.

Editorial: The Importance of Book Selection.

A Library Council. By W. C. Berwick Sayers, Sub-Librarian,
Croydon.

Libraries and Librarians.

Library Associations. The Library Association.

The Book Selector.

Select Bibliographies: Gardening.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

KINGSLEY HOTEL

Near the
British Museum.

HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Opposite the
British Museum.

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

THESE well-appointed and commodious **TEMPERANCE HOTELS** will, it is believed, meet the requirements, at moderate charges, of those who desire all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern Licensed Hotels. These Hotels have Passenger Lifts, Electric Light throughout, heated throughout, Bathrooms on every floor, spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

FIREPROOF FLOORS.

PERFECT SANITATION.

TELEPHONE.

NIGHT PORTERS.

BEDROOMS FROM 2/6 TO 5/6.

Inclusive Charge for Bedroom, Attendance, Table d'Hôte, Breakfast and Dinner, from 2/6 to 10/6 per day.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Telegraphic Addresses: Kingsley Hotel, "Bookcraft, London." Thackeray Hotel, "Thackeray, London."

T. MILES & Co.,

Booksellers and Librarians,

95, UPPER STREET, LONDON, N.

NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low prices, all very suitable for Public Libraries and Institutions, sent on application.



3d.
6d.
&
1s.

Per Bottle.

WITH
STRONG,
USEFUL
BRUSH.

Stick Master,
Cheaper and
Stronger than
any for stick-
ing in scraps
and joining
paper together.

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

**THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER-PAD (THE LEADENHALL PAPER
P.D., Publishers and Printers, 50, Leaden-
hall Street, London, E.C.3) contains hairless
paper, and white Oregon dye with perfect
freedom. It is made of 25, 50, 100 sheets,
lined or plain. New Pocket Size, 25, 50
sheets, ruled or plain. Ask for sample
that The Leadenhall Paper Co., may
be responsible for the best of P.D.S. by
the name. Daylight copies should be
returned.**

**JOHN & EDWARD
BUMPUS,
Ltd.,**

BOOKSELLERS

By appointment to H.M. the QUEEN,

LONDON:

350, OXFORD ST., W.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries a
speciality.

The Discount allowed is unequalled.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Science, Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Sociology, Jurisprudence,
Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Belles-Lettres, and
Arts, &c.

All communications and Books for Review should be addressed to

THE EDITOR, "Westminster Review,"

4/3 B. MARLBOROUGH & Co., Publishers,

51, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

BEMROSE & SONS' LIST

MANX CROSSES: OR THE INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED MONUMENTS OF THE ISLE OF MAN, FROM ABOUT THE END OF THE FIFTH TO THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. By P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A. Scot., &c. The inscribed and sculptured stones treated in this work belong to the system of Early Christian Sepulchral Monuments in the British Isles, to which attention has been more particularly directed of late years. They derive special interest from the history and the position of the Isle of Man, which for its limited size is remarkably rich in such memorials. The illustrations are from drawings specially prepared by the Author, founded upon rubbings and carefully compared with photographs, and with the stones themselves. In one handsome quarto volume 11½-in. by 8½-in., printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper, bound in full buckram, gilt top, with special design on the side. Price to subscribers, 42/- net. The edition will be limited to 400 copies. *Prospectus will be sent on application.* *In the Press.*

SOME DORSET MANOR HOUSES WITH THEIR LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS. By SIDNEY HEATH, with numerous illustrations from drawings by the Author and rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses by W. de C. Prideaux. Royal 4to, cloth, bevelled edges. Price to subscribers, 30/- net. *In the Press.*

THE VALUES OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER AND SHEFFIELD PLATE. FROM THE FIFTEENTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURIES. By J. W. CALDICOTT. Edited by J. STARKIE GARDNER, F.S.A. 3,000 Selected Auction Sale Records; 1,600 Separate Valuations; 660 Articles. Illustrated with 87 Collotype Plates. 300 pages. Royal 4to, cloth. Price 42/- net.

"A finely got-up book, copiously and well illustrated, giving detailed auction records and other information of value to buyer, seller, and owner."—*THE TIMES*.

"A most comprehensive and abundantly illustrated volume. . . Enables even the most inexperienced to form a fair opinion of the value either of a single article or a collection, while as a reference and reminder it must prove of great value to an advanced student."—*DAILY TELEGRAPH*.

LONGTON HALL PORCELAIN, Being Further Information Relating to this Interesting Fabrique. By WILLIAM BEMROSE, F.S.A., Author of "Bow, Chelsea and Derby Porcelain," &c. Illustrated with 27 Coloured Art Plates, 21 Collotype Plates, and numerous line and half-tone illustrations in the text. Bound in handsome "Longton-blue" cloth cover suitably designed. Price 42/- net.

"This magnificent work on the famous Longton Hall ware will be indispensable to the collector."—*BOOKMAN*

"The collector will find Mr. Bemrose's explanations of the technical features which characterize the Longton Hall pottery of great assistance in identifying specimens, and he will be aided thereby by the many well-selected illustrations."—*ATHENÆUM*.

THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE DIOCESE OF BANGOR. By E. ALFRED JONES With illustrations of about one hundred pieces of Old Plate, including a pre-Reformation Silver Chalice, hitherto unknown; a Mazer Bowl, a fine Elizabethan Domestic Cup and Cover, a Tazza of the same period, several Elizabethan Chalicees, and other important Plate from James I. to Queen Anne. Demy 4to, buckram. Price to Subscribers, 15/- net. *Prospectus will be sent on application.* *In the Press.*

MEMORIALS OF OLD HAMPSHIRE. Edited by the Rev. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A. Author of Murray's "Handbook to Hampshire." Dedicated by kind permission to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo., cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.

"'Memorials of the Counties of England' is worthily carried on in this interesting and readable volume."—*SCOTSMAN*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD WILTSHIRE. Edited by Miss ALICE DRYDEN, Editor of "Memorials of Old Northamptonshire." With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.

Among the contributors will be: Sir ALEXANDER MUTRICK-MACKENZIE, Bart.; J. ALFRED GOTCH, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Rev. Canon WORDSWORTH; the Lord Bishop of BRISTOL; Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.; HAROLD BRAKESPEAR, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; M. JOURDAIN, and other eminent writers.

MEMORIALS OF OLD SOMERSET. Edited by F. J. SNELL, M.A., Author of "Book on Exmoor," &c., and Editor of "Memorials of Old Devonshire." Dedicated by kind permission to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Bath. With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.

Among the contributors will be: The Rev. Canon SCOTT HOLMES; W. TYTE; Rev. Canon CHURCH; H. ST. GEORGE GREY; Rev. D. P. ALFORD; Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, and other eminent writers.

DERBY: ITS RISE AND PROGRESS. By A. W. DAVISON, illustrated with 12 plates and 2 maps. Crown 8vo, cloth. Price 5/-

"A volume with which Derby and its people should be well satisfied."—*SCOTSMAN*.

Complete Catalogue will be sent on application.

LONDON: BEMROSE & SONS, LTD., 4, SNOW HILL, E.C.; and DERBY.

THE LIBRARIAN'S LIBRARY.

Leather for Libraries. By the SOUND LEATHER COMMITTEE OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Demy 8vo. With Six Specimens of Leathers. In Art Linen. Price 3s. 6d. net; Postage 3d. extra.

Coverings—History of Saddle Tanning in England. Degradation of the Manufacture of Leather, and History of the Reform Movement. By E. WYNNE HUGHES. The Causes of Decay in Bookbinding Leathers. By Dr. J. GORDON PARKES. Provenance, Characteristics and Values of Modern Bookbinding Leathers. By A. SEYMOUR JONES. The Repairing and Binding of Books for Public Libraries. By Cyril BARNES. Specification for the Fitting of a Small Bindery. By M. J. WILKINSON.

"Draws the attention of everyone interested in arresting the degradation of bookbinding."—*Edinburgh*.

Manual of Library Classification and Shelf ARRANGEMENT. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Inlington Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. net, post free.

"All the systems worth consideration are fully and candidly represented here."—*Library Journal*.

Manual of Library Cataloguing. By J. H. QUINN, *Librarian, Chelsea Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"All that pertains to the subject is dealt with thoroughly and well."—*Edinburgh Herald*.

Manual of Practical Indexing. By A. L. CLARKE, *Librarian, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"It is so complete and thorough a treatise on indexing as anyone could possibly desire."—*Scotsman*.

Adjustable Classification for Libraries.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper covers, interleaved, price 1s. 6d. net, post free.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP. By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper, 1s. 1d., post free.

Contains an exhaustive list of books and articles on Practical Librarianship, fully annotated. Also Tables of Factors and Percentages by which any problem which may arise in connection with the planning or stocking of a library can be worked out.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for LIBRARY CATALOGUES. By ERNEST A. SAYACE, *Chief Librarian, Wallace Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth 5s. net.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*.

The Library World & Book Selector. A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR LIBRARIANS & OTHERS INTERESTED IN LIBRARY WORK. PRICE 8d. MONTHLY. Subscription (July-June) 7/- per ann., post free.

Subject Classification. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Inlington Public Libraries*. 392 pp. Royal 8vo, cloth, 15s. net.

A numerical System of Exact Classification suitable for Libraries, Technical and Elementary Schools, &c., of books, articles or subjects, on an entirely new basis, with Tables of various kinds for sub-division.

Library Supply Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Printed by HARRISON, PROGRESS & Co., at Old Bailey, London, E.C., and Published for the Proprietors at 181, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Vol. 18. No. 3. SEPTEMBER, 1906. NEW SERIES.
Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
AND
Book Selector.



PRICE / SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual subscription payable in advance 7s. post free.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

101, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:—57, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

Much Smoother,
Dustier, and
Glossier than
pens for slick-
ing in penmen,
and joining
pages together.

**THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER PAD** THE LEADENHALL PRESS
LTD., Publishers and Printers, 24, Leaden-
hall Street, London, E.C.3, contains hairless
paper over which the pen slips with perfect
freedom. Price each, 6s. per dozen,
ruled or plain. New Pocket size, 6s.
dozen, ruled or plain. And as it is sold into
this THE LEADENHALL Chain Ltd., cannot
be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire
or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be
required.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries a
speciality.

The Discount allowed is unequalled.

Catalogues on application.



ADVERTISEMENT MEDIUM

FOR

Publishers, Bookbinders, New and Secondhand Booksellers,

AND MANY OTHERS.

Librarians are the Largest Buyers of Books in the World.

BEMROSE & SONS' LIST.

DERBYSHIRE CHARTERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES AND MONUMENT ROOMS. Compiled, with Preface and Indexes for Sir Henry Howe Bemrose, Kt., by ISAAC HERBERT JEAYES, Assistant-Keeper in the Department of MSS., British Museum. Royal 8vo., cloth, gilt top. Price to Subscribers, 31/6 net. *Prospectus will be sent on application.* [Ready 24th September.

THE VALUES OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER AND SHEFFIELD PLATE. FROM THE FIFTEENTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURIES. By J. W. CALDICOTT. Edited by J. STARKIE GARDNER, F.S.A. 8,000 Selected Auction Sale Records; 1,600 Separate Valuations; 660 Articles. Illustrated with 87 Collootype Plates. 300 pages. Royal 4to, cloth. Price 42/- net. *Prospectus will be sent on application.*

"A most comprehensive and abundantly illustrated volume. . . . Enables even the most inexperienced to form a fair opinion of the value either of a single article or a collection, while as a reference and reminder it must prove of great value to an advanced student."—DAILY TELEGRAPH.
"A finely got-up book, copiously and well illustrated, giving detailed auction records and other information of value to buyer, seller, and owner."—TIMES.

LONGTON HALL PORCELAIN, Being Further Information Relating to this Interesting Fabrique. By WILLIAM BEMROSE, F.S.A., Author of "Bow, Chelsea and Derby Porcelain," etc. Illustrated with 27 Coloured Art Plates, 21 Collootype Plates, and numerous line and half-tone Illustrations in the text. Bound in handsome "Longton-blue" cloth cover suitably designed. Price 42/- net. *Prospectus will be sent on application.*

"This magnificent work on the famous Longton Hall ware will be indispensable to the collector."—BOOKMAN.
"The collector will find Mr. Bemrose's explanations of the technical features which characterise the Longton Hall pottery of great assistance in identifying specimens, and he will be aided thereby by the many well-selected illustrations."—ATHENÆUM.

SOME DORSET MANOR HOUSES WITH THEIR LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS. By SIDNEY HEATE, with a foreword by R. Bosworth Smith, of Bingham's Melcombe. Illustrated with 40 drawings by the Author in addition to the numerous rubbings of Sepulchral Brasses by W. de C. Prideaux, reproduced by permission of the Dorset Natural History and Field Club. Dedicated by kind permission to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury. Royal 4to, cloth, bevelled edges. Price to subscribers, 30/- net. [In the Press.

THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE DIOCESE OF BANGOR. By E. ALFRED JONES. With Illustrations of about one hundred pieces of Old Plate, including a pre-Reformation Silver Chalice, hitherto unknown; a Mazer Bowl, a fine Elizabethan Domestic Cup and Cover, a Tazza of the same period, several Elizabethan Chalcices, and other important Plate from James I. to Queen Anne. Demy 4to, buckram. Price 21/- net.

MANX CROSSES: OR THE INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED MONUMENTS OF THE ISLE OF MAN, FROM ABOUT THE END OF THE FIFTH TO THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. By P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A. Scot., etc. The inscribed and sculptured stones treated in this work belong to the system of Early Christian Sepulchral Monuments in the British Isles, to which attention has been more particularly directed of late years. They derive special interest from the history and the position of the Isle of Man, which for its limited size is remarkably rich in such memorials. The illustrations are from drawings specially prepared by the Author, founded upon rubbings and carefully compared with photographs, and with the stones themselves. In one handsome quarto volume 11½-in. by 8½-in., printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper, bound in full buckram, gilt top, with special design on the side. Price to subscribers, 42/- net. The edition is limited to 400 copies. [In the Press.

MEMORIALS OF OLD HAMPSHIRE. Edited by the Rev. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A. Author of Murray's "Handbook to Hampshire." Dedicated by kind permission to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo., cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.
"Altogether the volume forms a very delightful and attractive addition to a very delightful series."—BOOKSELLER.

MEMORIALS OF OLD WILTSHIRE. Edited by Miss ALICE DRYDEN, Editor of "Memorials of Old Northamptonshire." With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo., cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.
Among the contributors are: Sir ALEXANDER MUIR-MACKENZIE, Bart.; J. ALFRED GOTCH, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Rev. Canon WORDSWORTH; the Lord Bishop of BRISTOL; Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.; HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; M. JOURDAIN, and other eminent writers.

MEMORIALS OF OLD SOMERSET. Edited by F. J. SNELL, M.A., Author of "Book on Exmoor," etc., and Editor of "Memorials of Old Devonshire." Dedicated by kind permission to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Bath. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo., cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.
"The book forms one of the most attractive and valuable of an interesting series."—SCOTSMAN.
"One of the most charming and interesting books ever published relating to Somersetshire."—W. DAILY PRESS.

DERBY: ITS RISE AND PROGRESS. By A. W. DAVISON, illustrated with 12 plates and 2 maps. Crown 8vo., cloth. Price 5/-
"A volume with which Derby and its people should be well satisfied."—SCOTSMAN.

Complete Catalogue will be sent on application.

LONDON: BEMROSE & SONS, LTD., 4, SNOW HILL, E.C.; and DERBY.

The Library World.

VOLUME VIII. (*July, 1905-June, 1906.*).

Complete with Index. Bound in Cloth. Lettered in Gold,
7s. net, *post free.*

BINDING CASES.

In Cloth, Gold Lettered, Uniform in Size, &c., 1s. each net.
Packing and postage 3d. extra.

THE ABOVE MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE

"LIBRARY WORLD" OFFICE, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Class List of Best Books, 1905-1906.

LIST OF COMPILERS.

- In Bibliography and Library Economy;** by BERNARD KETTLE, Guildhall Library, City of London.
In Philosophy and Religion; by C. H. LIMBRICK, Sub-Libn., Sion College, London.
In Sociology; by J. McKILLOP and ISABEL TAYLOR, London School of Economics.
In Philology; by J. L. DOUGAN, B.A., Librarian, Public Library, Oxford.
In Science; by L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc., Assistant Keeper, Science Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
In Useful Arts; by H. V. HOPWOOD, Patent Office Library, London.
In Fine Arts; by G. H. PALMER, B.A., Keeper, National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
In Literature; by E. A. BAKER, M.A., Librarian, Public Libraries, Woolwich.
In Juvenile Literature; by the Staff of the Croydon Public Libraries.
In History; by W. E. DOUBLEDAY, Librarian, Public Libraries, Hampstead.
In Travel; by J. R. BOOSÉ, Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, London.
In Biography; by H. R. TEDDER, F.S.A., Libn. and Sec., The Athenæum, London.

Royal 8vo. Paper Covers. 1s. net.

PUBLISHED FOR THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BY THE

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.

CHARLES CANNON,

Secondhand Bookseller,

*36, St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Rd.,
LONDON, W.C.*

*Has a Large Stock of Modern Books at
Secondhand Prices.*



**SPECIAL TERMS TO PUBLIC
LIBRARIES.**

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Editorial : At Bradford.

Standardization in Accession Methods. By Robert Duncan.

Our Poet run Mad. By S. T. Ewart.

Library Publications.

The Library Press.

Libraries and Librarians.

Library Oversight.

Library Associations. Library Association; Library Assistants' Association.

Correspondence.

The Book Selector.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

The First Annexation of the Transvaal.—By W. J. LEYDS, LL.D., formerly State Secretary of the South African Republic. 21s. net.

Links in My Life on Land and Sea.—By Commander J. GAMBIER, R.N. With Portrait. 15s. net.

Uganda to Khartoum.—Life and Adventure on the Upper Nile. By ALBERT B. LLOYD. With a Map and 81 Illustrations. 10s. 6d. net.

Court Beauties of Old Whitehall.—By W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE. Profusely Illustrated. 15s. net.

The Dream and the Business. By JOHN OLIVER HOBBS (Mrs. CRAIGIE). 6s.

Haeckel: His Life and Work. By WILHELM BÖLSCHKE. Illustrated 15s. net.

The History of Co-operation. By G. J. HOLYOAKE, Author of 'Bygones Worth Remembering,' &c. Second Impression. Illustrated. Two vols., demy 8vo, 21s.

Sir Henry Irving: a Biography By PERCY FITZGERALD. With a Photogravure Frontispiece and 35 other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

The Best Plays of George Farquhar.—Edited, and with an Introduction, by WILLIAM ARCHER. On Thin Paper, with Frontispiece. Small crown 8vo, leather, 3s. 6d. net; cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

[Mermaid Series.]

T. FISHER UNWIN,

1, Adelphi Terrace, LONDON, w.c.

**TRUSLOVE &
Discount**

Ltd.,

153, OXFORD STREET, W., }
6^B, SLOANE STREET, S.W., } **LONDON.**

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.



AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

T. MILES & Co., 

**Booksellers and Librarians,
95, UPPER STREET, LONDON, N.**

*NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS and REDUCED BOOKS at
extremely low prices, all very suitable for Public Libraries and
Institutions, sent on application.*

About 2,000 Scarce and other Books Wanted

Are Advertised for in the PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR Each Week.

**ENGLISH
CATALOGUE
OF BOOKS. 1901
to
1905.**

In One Volume, Cr. 8vo.
Ready Shortly.
Orders now being
Booked.

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR OFFICE, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for
2 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co., Ltd.

THE BIJOU SERIES.

Consisting of 9 Uniform Volumes, daintily bound in Cloth or Lambskin.

Prices: in Cloth, 1s. 6d. net; in Lambskin, 2s. net.

1. **Tennyson's "In Memoriam,"** By CHARLES MANSFORD, late Vice-Principal of the Westminster Training College.
2. **The Message of Man: A Book of Ethical Scriptures.** Arranged by STANTON COIT, Ph.D. With a Frontispiece after G. F. WATTS.
3. **Gems from the Victorian Anthology.** By the Right Hon. Sir MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF, late Governor of the Madras Presidency.
4. **Browning's "A Death in the Desert."** By the Rev. G. U. POPE, D.D., Balliol College, Oxford.
5. **Hints to Reciters.** By the Late CLIFFORD HARRISON. Edited by his friend, HERBERT HARDINGE. With a Portrait.
6. **A Browning Primer.** A Companion to the pocket volume of "Selections from Browning." By E. P. DEFRIES. With an Introduction by Dr. F. J. FURNIVALL. Seventh Thousand.
7. **Gleanings from the Talmud.** By the Rev. WILLIAM MACKINTOSH, M.A., Ph.D.
8. **Browning's "Saul," and other Poems.** By SUSAN CUNNINGTON, Author of "The Story of Arithmetic."
9. **Anthology of French Poetry.** By FREDERIC LAWTON, M.A.

SONNENSCHN'S QUOTATION SERIES.

Small Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d. each.

- Dictionary of Quotations. English.** Third Edition. P. H. DALBIAC.
Dictionary of Quotations. Classical. Second Edition. T. B. HARBOTTLE.
Dictionary of Quotations. French & Italian. Second Edition. HARBOTTLE & DALBIAC.
Dictionary of Quotations. German. LILIAN DALBIAC.
Dictionary of Contemporary Quotations. English. H. SWAN.
Dictionary of Historical Allusions. Second Edition. T. B. HARBOTTLE.
Dictionary of Battles. T. B. HARBOTTLE.
Famous Sayings of Great Men. E. LATHAM.
Dictionary of Quotations. Spanish. T. B. HARBOTTLE, *In Press.*

New Edition of **THROUGH THE WORDSWORTH COUNTRY.** By Professor KNIGHT, of St. Andrews University. With Illustrations by HARRY GOODWIN. *Crown 8vo. 5s.*

MAN; or Problems Ancient and Modern Relating to Man, with Guesses at Solution. By WILLIAM T. NICHOLSON, B.A., Vicar of Egham. *Demy 8vo., 3s. 6d.*

THE NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

Edited by that well-known scholar Dr. Emil Reich.

Will include, eventually, translations of all the more important of the great classics, in handy 8vo volumes of about 250 pages each.

Cloth, 3s. 6d. net; Leather, 4s. 6d. net each.

The Following are now ready—

1. **The Theætetus and Philebus of Plato.** Translated by H. F. CARLILL, M.A.
2. **Plutarch's Lives of Alexander, Pericles, Caius Cæsar, and Aemilius Paulus.** Translated by W. B. FRAZER.
3. **The Annals of Tacitus. Books I.-VI.** Translated by A. V. SYMONDS.
4. **Plutarch's Lives of Aristides, Marcus Cato, Demosthenes, Cicero, Lycurgus, and Numa.** Translated by W. B. FRAZER.
5. **Herodotus. Books I.-III.** Translated by G. W. HARRIS.
6. **An Alphabetical Encyclopædia of the Institutions, Persons, Events, &c., Of Ancient History and Geography.** By the EDITOR.

SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co., Ltd., 25, High St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

Roller

Cabinet.

This is a most useful cabinet for the Librarian's Office. It consists of 9 sliding trays, closed and locked by a roller curtain.

It is a convenient receptacle for correspondence, and will accommodate the Patent letter file binders. Useful for storage of price lists, catalogues, pamphlets, sheet music, papers, memoranda, &c.



Size,
46" high.
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

Price 56s.

USEFUL
IN THE
OFFICE,
HOME OR
LIBRARY.

Size of Trays.
14 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.
12" back to
front.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

The easel on top can be adjusted to several heights, and is convenient for consulting catalogues, &c.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Royal 8vo. 424 pp. Price 15s. Net.

Subject Classification :

With COMPLETE INDEX, TABLES for SUBDIVIDING SINGLE SUBJECTS,
and DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON.

Author of "Manual of Library Economy," "Manual of Library Classification," "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," etc.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"This system of Classification has been compiled in response to a demand from many librarians in the United Kingdom for a greatly extended version of the *Adjustable Classification*, which was published in 1898. That system was not fully indexed, and its main classes and divisions are only worked out in detail here and there, to suit the needs of the smaller British Municipal Libraries. There was, in consequence, plenty of room for a much more elaborate and complete scheme, suited to the requirements of British Libraries of all kinds and sizes, and this system of Subject Classification is the result. . . . The attempt to supply a complete classification of literature could be justified on many grounds, but it will be sufficient to claim that a simple, fairly logical and practical method has long been wanted in British Libraries."

"This scheme . . . is a big one, and has involved an enormous expenditure of time and much hard thinking. Even those who are not in a position to apply it will find it invaluable as a work of reference. The time has come when any book which helps us to determine what is right in classification, and what is wrong, is a tool to be welcomed and employed. A scheme of classification which is suggestive and fresh in idea is startling to those of us who, from classifying on traditional lines for many years, have become too conservative, and it forces us to consider again and again the relations of the sciences to each other in the search for what is true. Mr. Brown's classification is just such a scheme; we may not like it as a whole, but it shakes our faith in other schemes; and the more it is discussed the greater will be its service to librarianship, and the nearer we shall be to the arrangement of books on perfectly true and natural lines."—*Library World*.

"This work is without doubt the highest achievement of British librarianship."—*Library Assistant*.

"This 'greatly extended version of the *Adjustable Classification*, which was published in 1898,' is an admirable, competent work."

By using 24 letters of the alphabet in the first instance, an initial power of division into 24 parts is obtained. Then the digits of numbers are used to three places. Thus a power of division into 24,000 parts is obtained. Next comes the application—at the end of the three places of digits of the main classification—the application of digits with a point prefixed, not more than three in number, from what Mr. Brown calls Categorical Tables. The word 'categorical' 'is used to denote a table of forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, &c., which apply more or less to every subject or division of a subject.' The classification of this book is in our opinion an excellent one, showing great industry and intelligence in the author, probing far into the minute subdivision of knowledge. Every librarian, no matter to what system he is pledged, will find it of the greatest advantage to keep Mr. Brown's work beside him for frequent consultation. A huge quantity of that miscellaneous information for which the librarian not seldom on an emergency delves anxiously in gazetteer, or dictionary, or elsewhere, is here ready for use. The Brown classification and the Brown notation show in several important points superiority to Dewey. Mr. Brown in his use of the letters of the alphabet to reinforce the numeral digits seems to us to have hit on a most happy mnemonic. These letters have always the same meaning. But what a splendid advantage over Dewey to Brown is that first division into twenty-four parts, not ten!

We have read with great interest and profit Mr. Brown's introduction on the principles of classification for libraries, and on their application in his own scheme. Librarians who have worked with any scheme of close classification will be glad of this valuable study of general and special difficulties, problems, cruxes."—*Library Association Record*.

"For the first time in this country an elaborate and extended system of classification for libraries has been devised and scheduled."—*Daily Chronicle*.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,

BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

MANUAL OF
Descriptive Annotation
For LIBRARY CATALOGUES.

BY

ERNEST A. SAVAGE,
Chief Librarian, Wallasey Public Libraries.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note

BY

ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.,
Chief Librarian, Woolwich Public Libraries.

"This is an endeavour to systematise the whole of our knowledge of annotating books in this country, and to formulate an efficient code of rules. Up to the publication of this volume, the only information available is contained in various professional and other magazine articles and papers. As a pioneer manual, the book is deserving of the highest praise. The first impression it gives is one of amazement at the vast amount of knowledge and information required in what is either an art or a science—which it is librarians have not yet decided, although the author inclines to the former. The second is that, after all, the thing is so simple when put into concrete form; and finally the reader is left wondering why the work of the book has not been done before. . . . The breadth of view taken of the subject is commendable."—*From The Academy*, July 21st.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*, June 16th.

"After a sufficient interval, the professional literature of librarianship has been enriched by a much-needed manual on one of its most important departments. Effective book selection and catalogue annotation are the most valuable features of modern library work and bibliography, and the publication now before us is a most admirable guide to the higher development of cataloguing. In this well-written and concise manual, Mr. Savage has incorporated everything necessary for those annotators who prefer to use critical evaluation as a principal means of book discrimination."—*Library World*.

"We are delighted with Mr. Savage's book; indeed, all librarians will heartily welcome it as a very useful addition to the librarian's library. It is the first book we have seen on the subject of annotation—it is perhaps safe to assume it is the first one published, certainly in this country—and the fact that it fills a gap in the literature of library economy emphasises in an unmistakable way the development of a principle of library work that is modern, at any rate new, from the point of view of application, viz., assistance and guidance to readers in the selection of books."—*Library Association Record*.

"We would urge every library assistant to purchase this book. The principles of our profession can only be preserved by thorough text books such as this, and unless library assistants personally support the publishers and authors of such, the better work must tend to stagnate. It should become a principle of professional patriotism to encourage such works as these."—*Library Assistant*.

Cr. 8vo. Cloth 5s. Net.

Study of Librarianship.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic Study of Librarianship.

By JAMES D. BROWN. (*Borough Librarian, Islington.*)

Contains all the necessary Tables of Factors and Percentages for use in connection with Library Finance, Buildings, Book Selection, Statistics, &c.

Also Classified List of Books on Librarianship.

Price 1s. net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE LIBRARY BOOK STACK

For several years the LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. have been selling library shelving made entirely in steel and iron. Complete installations have been made in important new libraries, and many old libraries have been refitted. The most economic arrangement of shelving should embody the following features:—

1. Adjustable and interchangeable shelves, so as to accommodate books of all sizes, and permit of exact classification.
2. All surfaces and parts smooth and rounded to prevent injury to books.
3. Fireproof throughout.
4. Easily kept clean and free from dust.
5. Furnishing no projections for the accumulation of dust, or the harbouring of book pests.
6. Proper supports for books on partially filled shelves.
7. Convenience for labelling and guiding shelves.
8. Convenience for all sorts of appropriate work anywhere and everywhere in the stack.
9. The fewest separate parts or pieces, combined in the lightest and simplest construction, consistent with proper strength and rigidity.
10. Free, easy, and direct communication in any direction throughout the stacks, &c., &c.

The experience of The LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. is freely placed at the disposal of clients. All orders and enquiries should be sent direct to

Library Supply Co.,

Experts in Library Equipment,

181, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

bookbinding."—*Seafarer*.

Manual of Library Classification and Shelf

ARRANGEMENT. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Tillingham Public Libraries.* Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. net, post free.

"All the systems worth consideration are fully and candidly represented here."—*Library Journal*.

Manual of Library Cataloguing. By J. H. QUINN,

Librarian, Chelsea Public Libraries. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"All that pertains to the subject is dealt with thoroughly and well."—*Literary World*.

Manual of Practical Indexing. By A. L. CLARKE,

Librarian, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"It is as complete and thorough a treatise on indexing as anyone could possibly desire."—*Seafarer*.

Adjustable Classification for Libraries.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper covers, interleaved, price 1s. 6d. net, post free.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP. By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo,

paper, 1s. 1d., post free.

Contains an exhaustive list of books and articles on Practical Librarianship, fully annotated. Also Tables of Factors and Percentages by which any problem which may arise in connection with the planning or stocking of a library can be worked out.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for LIBRARY CATALOGUES. By HERBERT A. SAYACE, *Chief*

Librarian, Wallasey Public Libraries. Crown 8vo, cloth 6s. net.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*.

The Library World & Book Selector. A MONTHLY

Vol. IX., No. 4.

OCTOBER, 1906.

NEW SERIES.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
AND
Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s. post free.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE—53, OLD BAILEY, E.C.



Note the New 3d. Size,
with top and brush.

3d.
6d.
&
1s.

Per Bottle

WITH
STRONG,
USEFUL
BRUSH.

Wash, scour,
cleanse, and
cleanse - Clean
your sink, tub,
bathtub, and
other articles
with perfect
freedom.

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER-PAD, THE LEADENHALL PRESS
LTD., Publishers and Printers, 61, Leaden-
hall Street, London, E.C. 3, contains hairless
paper, over which the pen slips with perfect
freedom. - Sixpence each, 6s. per dozen,
ruled or plain. New Pocket Size, 3s. per
dozen, ruled or plain. Author's Paper-Pad also
has the LEADENHALL PRESS LTD., cannot
be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire
or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be
retained.

JOHN & EDWARD BUMPUS, Ltd., BOOKSELLERS

By appointment to H.M. the QUEEN.

LONDON:

350, OXFORD ST., W.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries a
speciality.

The Discount allowed is unequalled.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Science, Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Sociology, Jurisprudence,

The "Athenæum," in a review of the French edition, says:—"One feels a certain difficulty in characterizing this book adequately. It is not only a literary history—the work of a scholar . . . this book is more than literature—it is the prose epic of the Elizabethan age.

A LITERARY HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.
By J. J. Jusserand.
12/6 net.

An invaluable work to artists who are taking up animal drawing. Illustrated with 110 Sketches of the various parts, muscles, organs, etc., and with explanatory notes by Prof. Ellenberger and Prof. Baum.

**THE HORSE:
A GUIDE TO ITS
ANATOMY FOR
ARTISTS.**
30/- net.

"A series of brilliant and informing chapters giving us insight into the politics of the time, and graphic pen pictures of the men who played the prominent parts in the great political drama."—"Tribune."

**ST. STEPHEN'S IN
THE FIFTIES.**
By E. M. Whitty.
10/6 net.

"Captain Gambier, in his narrative of incidents and adventures, extending over a lifetime and ranging over the whole world, has written a highly entertaining volume."—"Scotsman."

**LINKS IN MY
LIFE ON
LAND AND SEA.**
By Commander
J. W. Gambier.
15/- net.

A record of the author's rambles during Spring trips made in the course of ten years. His excursions extended over both the Rivas—di Ponente and di Levante. The volume contains 87 Coloured Illustrations.

**RAMBLES ON
THE RIVIERA.**
By Edward
Strasburger, F.R.S.
21/- net.

An attempt to suggest to the imagination the peculiar charm and quality of Provence. The volume contains 72 Illustrations from sketches by Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. Edward Synge.

**ROMANTIC
CITIES OF
PROVENCE.**
By Mona Calrd.
15/- net.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

ORDER AT ONCE.

SLINGS OF FORTUNE,

A Novel by JONATHAN NIELD,
Author of "Guide to the best Historical Novels."

320 pages, Handsome Cloth, Crown 8vo, 6s.

Mr. Nield's novel is not an "historical" one, but is entirely concerned with the experiences of present day life.

London: H. R. ALLENSON, Ltd.,
RACQUET COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

T. MILES & CO

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.

*NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.*

FOR SALE.

**THE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
PROCEEDINGS.** Vols. for 1898,
1899 and 1900, Cloth (afterwards
discontinued).

MUSEUMS JOURNAL. Vol. i., 1901-2;
ii., 1902-3; iii., 1903-4; iv., 1904-5;
v., 1905-6. Vols. i., ii., iii. in Cloth;
Vol. iv. and v., unbound.

*This valuable set of books is offered
for 30s. net cash.*

LIBRARIAN, c/o Library Supply Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

To Booksellers and Others . . .

*An Advertisement of
this size costs 23 for
12 insertions.*

About 2,000 Scarce and other Books Wanted

Are Advertised for in the PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR Each Week.

**ENGLISH
CATALOGUE
OF BOOKS.**

**1901
to
1905.**

In One Volume, Cr. 8vo.
Ready Shortly.
Orders now being
Booked.

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR OFFICE, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane.

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1906.

Islington's First Library.

How to Write a Novel. By S. T. E.

A Midsummer Night's Dream. By W. K. S.

Library Publications.

The Library Press.

Scotland's National Library.

Libraries and Librarians.

Library Associations. North Midland Library Association;
Northern Counties Library Association; Library Assistants'
Association; The Babbliographers

The Book Selector.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

T. WERNER LAURIE'S LIST.

CAMP FIRES IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. By WILLIAM T. HORNADAY. With 70 Illustrations, from Photographs taken by JOHN M. PHILLIPS, and 2 Maps. Demy 8vo net 18/-

THE CATHEDRALS OF NORTHERN SPAIN: their History and their Architecture; together with much of interest concerning the Bishops, Rulers, and other personages identified with them. By CHARLES RUDY. With 32 Illustrations in two colours net 8/-

THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By T. FRANCIS BUMPUS. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt. Vol. III. net 6/-
NOTE.—This volume completes the set for England and Wales.

BUMPUS'S CATHEDRALS OF RHINE AND NORTH GERMANY. Map and 84 Illustrations. Cloth net 6/-
Leather net 10 6

PHRASES AND NAMES: Their Origins and Meanings. By TRENCH H. JOHNSON. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt net 5/-

LITERARY LONDON. By ELSIE M. LANG. With an Introduction by G. K. CHESTERTON, and 40 Photographs in two colours, specially taken for the book by W. J. ROBERTS. Uniform with Cathedral Series. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt ... net 6/-

SKETCHES IN NORMANDY. By LOUIS BECKE. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt. illus. net 6/-

THE OPAL SEA: a new Nature Book. By JOHN C. VAN DYKE. With Photogravure Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. net 8/-

LETTERS TO A DAUGHTER. By HUBERT BLAND ("Hubert" of the *Sunday Chronicle*). Author of "With the Eyes of a Man." Crown 8vo, Illustrated Frontispiece ... net 3/6

LIFE OF OSCAR WILDE. SHERARD. Cloth gilt ... net 12/
(Also a Fine Edition at 21/6 net.)

INDIA. PIERRE LOTI ... net 10/6

REMINISCENCES OF A COUNTRY POLITICIAN. J. A. BRIDGES. net 8/6

NEW FICTION, 6s.

WITH DECORATED COVER DESIGNS.

THE SINEWS OF WAR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS and ARNOLD BENNETT.

THE WORKADAY WOMAN. By VIOLET HUNT, author of "Sooner or Later."

THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE. GORDON HOLMES. One of the most thrilling detective and murder stories yet published.

A KING'S WIFE. By HÉLÈNE VACARESCO.

LUCY OF THE STARS. FREDERICK PALMER. With Four Illustrations.

THE SALVING OF A DERELICT. By MAURICE DRAKE.

THE LAST MIRACLE. M. P. SHIEL.

A RUSSIAN COWARD. FRED WHISEAW.

THE FINANCIER'S WIFE. FLORENCE WARDEN.

A WIDOW BY CHOICE. CORALIE STANT and HEATH HOSKEN.

T. WERNER LAURIE, Clifford's Inn, LONDON.

TRUSLOVE & ..

Discount

153, OXFORD STREET, W., }
6^a, SLOANE STREET, S.W., }

Ltd.,

LONDON.

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

**LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.**



**AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.**

ACID-FREE SKINS.

CAPE GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.

SEALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.

Coloured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).

GLUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by...

EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,

**ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

LIBRARY BINDING.

B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.

STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from
the Sheets.

PATENT SEWING.

RE-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.

*Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on
application.*

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.

London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for
3 to 6 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

Royal 8vo. 424 pp. Price 15s. Net.

Subject Classification :

With COMPLETE INDEX, TABLES for SUBDIVIDING SINGLE SUBJECTS,
and DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON.

Author of "Manual of Library Economy," "Manual of Library Classification," "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," etc.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"This system of Classification has been compiled in response to a demand from many librarians in the United Kingdom for a greatly extended version of the *Adjustable Classification*, which was published in 1898. That system was not fully indexed, and its main classes and divisions are only worked out in detail here and there, to suit the needs of the smaller British Municipal Libraries. There was, in consequence, plenty of room for a much more elaborate and complete scheme, suited to the requirements of British Libraries of all kinds and sizes, and this system of Subject Classification is the result. . . . The attempt to supply a complete classification of literature could be justified on many grounds, but it will be sufficient to claim that a simple, fairly logical and practical method has long been wanted in British Libraries."

"This scheme . . . is a big one, and has involved an enormous expenditure of time and much hard thinking. Even those who are not in a position to apply it will find it invaluable as a work of reference. The time has come when any book which helps us to determine what is right in classification, and what is wrong, is a tool to be welcomed and employed. A scheme of classification which is suggestive and fresh in idea is startling to those of us who, from classifying on traditional lines for many years, have become too conservative, and it forces us to consider again and again the relations of the sciences to each other in the search for what is true. Mr. Brown's classification is just such a scheme; we may not like it as a whole, but it shakes our faith in other schemes; and the more it is discussed the greater will be its service to librarianship, and the nearer we shall be to the arrangement of books on perfectly true and natural lines."—*Library World*.

"This work is without doubt the highest achievement of British librarianship."—*Library Assistant*.

"This 'greatly extended version of the *Adjustable Classification*, which was published in 1898,' is an admirable, competent work.

By using 24 letters of the alphabet in the first instance, an initial power of division into 24 parts is obtained. Then the digits of numbers are used to three places. Thus a power of division into 24,000 parts is obtained. Next comes the application—at the end of the three places of digits of the main classification—the application of digits with a point prefixed, not more than three in number, from what Mr. Brown calls Categorical Tables. The word 'categorical' is used to denote a table of forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, &c., which apply more or less to every subject or division of a subject. . . . The classification of this book is in our opinion an excellent one, showing great industry and intelligence in the author, probing far into the minute subdivision of knowledge. Every librarian, no matter to what system he is pledged, will find it of the greatest advantage to keep Mr. Brown's work beside him for frequent consultation. A huge quantity of that miscellaneous information for which the librarian not seldom on an emergency delves anxiously in gazetteer, or dictionary, or elsewhere, is here ready for use. . . . The Brown classification and the Brown notation show in several important points superiority to Dewey. Mr. Brown in his use of the letters of the alphabet to reinforce the numeral digits seems to us to have hit on a most happy mnemonic. These letters have always the same meaning. But what a splendid advantage over Dewey to Brown is that first division into twenty-four parts, not ten!

We have read with great interest and profit Mr. Brown's introduction on the principles of classification for libraries, and on their application in his own scheme. Librarians who have worked with any scheme of close classification will be glad of this valuable study of general and special difficulties, problems, cruces."—*Library Association Record*.

"For the first time in this country an elaborate and extended system of classification for libraries has been devised and scheduled."—*Daily Chronicle*.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,

BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION *Class List* of Books,

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

- In **Bibliography and Library Economy**; by EDWARD KETTLE, Guildhall Library, City of London.
 In **Philosophy and Religion**; by C. H. ILLINGWORTH, Sub-Libr., Sion College, London.
 In **Sociology**; by J. McKILLOP and ISABELLA HARRISON, London School of Economics.
 In **Philology**; by J. L. DOUGAN, B.A., Bodleian Public Library, Oxford.
 In **Science**; by L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc., Assistant Keeper, Science Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
 In **Useful Arts**; by H. V. HOPWOOD, Patent Office Library, London.
 In **Fine Arts**; by G. H. PALMER, B.A., Keeper, National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
 In **Literature**; by E. A. BAKER, M.A., Librarian, Public Libraries, Woolwich.
 In **Juvenile Literature**; by the Staff of the Croydon Public Libraries.
 In **History**; by W. E. DOUBLEDAY, Librarian, Public Libraries, Hampstead.
 In **Travel**; by J. R. BOOSE, Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, London.
 In **Biography**; by H. R. TEDDER, F.S.A., Librarian and Sec., The Athenæum, London.

Royal 8vo. Paper Covers. 1s. net.

PUBLISHED FOR THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BY THE
LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.

ELLIOT STOCK'S NEW BOOKS.

SHORTLY. In demy 8vo., bound in buckram, and printed on good paper, with fine margins for notes.
price £1 7s. 6d. net.

THE NEW (TWENTIETH) VOLUME OF

BOOK PRICES CURRENT.

Being a Record of Prices at which Books have been Sold at Auction, the Titles and Descriptions in Full, the Catalogue Numbers, the Names of the Purchasers, and Special Notices containing the Prices for the Season 1905-1906.

* "Book Prices Current" is published in Quarterly Parts for those who wish to receive early reports of the Sales. They are not sold separately, but must be subscribed for annually.

** "Book Prices Current" is a trustworthy guide and a reference book of the greatest value.—ATHENÆUM.

An INDEX to the Second Ten Volumes of "BOOK PRICES CURRENT" will be published shortly, Price 25s. net.

In crown 4to, tastefully printed and appropriately bound, price £1 10s. net.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF "THE HISTORY OF WEXFORD."

THE HISTORY OF WEXFORD TOWN FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE REBELLION OF 1798, WITH A CHAPTER ON THE VILLAGE OF TAGHMON. Being the fifth instalment of the History of County Wexford, now in progress. Compiled from Ancient Records, the State Papers, and many hitherto Unpublished Documents.

Edited by PHILIP HERBERT HORE.

Late of Pole-Horse, County Wexford, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, &c., &c.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

“THE LIBRARY,”

**A Quarterly Review of Bibliography
and Library Lore.**

Price 3/- net., or 10/6 per annum.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER.

Writers and the Publishing Trade, circa. 1600.	PH. SHEAVYN.
Public Schools and their Libraries.	ARUNDELL ESDAILE.
Adrian Kempe van Bouckhout and the Quarto New Testaments of 1653.	E. GORDON DUFF.
The Public Library as a Factor in Industrial Progress.	FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN, A.M., LL.D.
Thomas Love Peacock.	C. WILLIAMS.
Recent Foreign Literature.	ELIZABETH LEE.
The Siege of Rhodes.	A. W. POLLARD.
The Library Association Conference at Bradford.	W. E. DOUBLEDAY.
Index.	

ALEXANDER MORING, Ltd.

(THE DE LA MORE PRESS),

32, George St., Hanover Sq., London, w.

MANUAL OF
Descriptive Annotation
For **LIBRARY CATALOGUES.**

BY
ERNEST A. SAVAGE.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note

BY
ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.

PRESS NOTICES.

"We are delighted with Mr. Savage's book; indeed all librarians will welcome it as a very useful addition to the librarian's library. . . . An extremely able book that marks an important stage in public library growth."—*Library Association Record*, August 6.

"A much-needed manual . . . a most admirable guide to the higher development of cataloguing. . . . We have tested Mr. Savage's book thoroughly, and have failed to detect the omission of a single point necessary for complete book description. Every item which annotators have from time to time insisted upon—scope of work, authority of work, period, contents, standpoint, qualifications of author, &c.—has been carefully and exhaustively dealt with in the form of both theory and rule. The result is a highly satisfactory and perfect code of rules for annotation, which should prove suggestive, helpful and valuable to everybody who uses the book."—*Library World*, August.

"Most of the rules and suggestions in this little work appear to us to be useful and sensible . . . This very suggestive little book."—*Publishers' Circular*, September 1st.

"As a pioneer manual the book is deserving of the highest praise. The first impression it gives is one of amazement at the vast amount of knowledge and information required in [annotation] The second is that, after all, the thing is so simple when put into concrete form; and finally the reader is left wondering why the work of the book has not been done before. The breadth of view taken of the subject is commendable."—*The Academy*, July 21st.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*, June 16th.

Cr. 8vo. Cloth 5s. Net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE LIBRARY BOOK STACK

For several years the LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. have been selling library shelving made entirely in steel and iron. Complete installations have been made in important new libraries, and many old libraries have been refitted. The most economic arrangement of shelving should embody the following features:—

1. Adjustable and interchangeable shelves, so as to accommodate books of all sizes, and permit of exact classification.
2. All surfaces and parts smooth and rounded to prevent injury to books.
3. Fireproof throughout.
4. Easily kept clean and free from dust.
5. Furnishing no projections for the accumulation of dust, or the harbouring of book-pests.
6. Proper supports for books on partially filled shelves.
7. Convenience for labelling and guiding shelves.
8. Convenience for all sorts of appropriate work anywhere and everywhere in the stack.
9. The fewest separate parts or pieces, combined in the lightest and simplest construction, consistent with proper strength and rigidity.
10. Free, easy, and direct communication in any direction throughout the stacks, &c., &c.

The experience of The LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. is freely placed at the disposal of clients. All orders and enquiries should be sent direct to

Library Supply Co.,

Experts in Library Equipment,

181, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

J. WILLIAMS.

"Deserves the attention of everyone interested in arresting the degradation of bookbinding."—*Scotsman*.

Manual of Library Classification and Shelf ARRANGEMENT. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Islington Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. net, post free.

"All the systems worth consideration are fully and carefully represented here."—*Library Journal*.

Manual of Library Cataloguing. By J. H. QUINN, *Librarian, Chelsea Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"All that pertains to the subject is dealt with thoroughly and well."—*Literary World*.

Manual of Practical Indexing. By A. L. CLARKE, *Librarian, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"It is as complete and thorough a treatise on indexing as anyone could possibly desire."—*Scotsman*.

Adjustable Classification for Libraries.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper covers, interleaved, price 1s. 6d. net, post free.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP. By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper, 1s. 1d., post free.

Contains an exhaustive list of books and articles on Practical Librarianship, fully annotated. Also Tables of Factors and Percentages by which any problem which may arise in connection with the planning or stocking of a library can be worked out.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for LIBRARY CATALOGUES. By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, *Chief Librarian, Wallace Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth 5s. net.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his aims with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*.

The Library World & Book Selector. A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR LIBRARIANS & OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE LIBRARY WORLD.

VOL. IX. No. 5

NOVEMBER, 1906.

NEW SERIES.

Published by the New York Public Library at 410 West 125th St.

RECEIVED LIBRARY

UNIV. OF MICH.

DEC 8 1906

THE

LIBRARY WORLD

AND

Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s. post free.

PUBLISHED BY —

24, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated by — The Bury, &c.

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

Moist, Vicer,
Crescent, and
Olive, then
can be stick-
ed in space,
and joining
paper together.

**THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER-PAD:** The LEADERSHIP PRESS
170, Fenchurch and Fenchurch, 8, London-
hall Street, London, E.C. 3, contains a hairless
paper, over which the pen glides with perfect
freedom. Japanese make, 5s. per dozen,
ruled or plain. New Pocket size, 3s. per
dozen, ruled or plain. Authors should note
that THE LEADERSHIP PRESS LTD. cannot
be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire
or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be
retained.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries
speciality.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

The Diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Usher, R.N., K.C.B. (on board the 'Undaunted'), and John R. Glover, secretary to Rear-Admiral Cockburn (on board the 'Northumberland'). They give life-like glimpses of the great Emperor, and throw most vivid and interesting side-lights on his personality.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**NAPOLÉON'S
LAST VOYAGES.**

*With an Introduction and
Notes by J. HOLLAND ROSE,
Litt.D. Illustrated, 10s. 6d. net.*

"The book tells us everything that is known about a remarkable woman (Heine's 'Princess') while it helps to clear up many obscure points in the history of modern Europe."—*The Standard*. With Photogravure Frontispiece, and many other Illustrations.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**A REVOLUTIONARY
PRINCESS.**

*Christina Belgiojoso-
Trivulzio. Her Life and Times,
By H. REMSEN WHITE-
HOUSE. 10s. 6d. net.*

A minute and practical study, by Count Eugenio Martinengo Cesaresco, of the manner in which the horse learns, and the methods by which it may be trained.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**THE PSYCHOLOGY
AND TRAINING
OF THE HORSE.**

*With Photogravure Frontis-
piece. 10s. 6d. net.*

"A series of brilliant and informing chapters giving us insight into the politics of the time and graphic pen pictures of men who played the prominent parts in the great political drama."—*Tribune*.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**ST. STEPHEN'S IN
THE FIFTIES.**

*By E. M. WHITTY. Intro-
duction by Justin McCarthy.
10s. 6d. net.*

This book appeals to all lovers of old prints. The volume contains a Coloured Frontispiece and 70 Full-page Plates; a Glossary of Technical Terms, and a table showing more than 350 of the principal English and Continental Engravers.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**CHATS ON
OLD PRINTS.**

*By ARTHUR HAYDEN,
Author of "Chats on Old
China," &c. 5s. net.*

This volume is fully illustrated with Reproductions of Paintings and Engravings by the Great Masters. The Frontispiece is a coloured reproduction of Mr. Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**CHATS ON
COSTUME.**

*A Practical Guide to Historic
Dress. By O. WOOLLISCROFT
RHEAD, R.B. 5s. net.*

(1) "The Story of the Amulet," by E. Nesbit. With 48 Illustrations by H. R. Millar. (2) "The Lady Noggs, Peeress," by Edgar Jepson. Children's Edition, with 16 Illustrations by Lewis Baumer.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

**THE BEST NEW
CHILDREN'S BOOKS.**

Illustrated, 6s. each.

T. FISHER UNWIN, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London.

T. MILES & CO

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.

NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.

CATALOGUING.

*Catalogues for Public or Private Libraries,
Institutions, &c., compiled, revised and
and maintained in Book or Card form
or on the Loose-leaf System.*

*Catalogues in Manuscript, Typewritten, or
Printed.*

Classified or Dictionary Catalogues.

Libraries classified and arranged.

Special Bibliographies. Literary Research.

Recent Work:—Subject Catalogue of the
Library of the Oxford Union Society
(over 30,000 vols.).

TERMS ON APPLICATION:—

F. W. GAMMAN, 226, Northumberland Park,
LONDON, N.

KINS.

GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.

ALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.

ured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).

LUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by . . .

EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,

ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

To Booksellers and Others . . .

An Advertisement of
this size costs **£3** for
12 insertions.

About 2,000 Scarce and other Books Wanted

Are Advertised for in the PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR Each Week.

ENGLISH
CATALOGUE
OF BOOKS.

1901
to
1905.

In One Volume, Cr. 8vo.
Ready Shortly.
Orders now being
Booked.

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR OFFICE, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane.

The Library World & Book Selector

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1906.

The Limitation of Newspapers. By James Duff Brown.

For Contents See Book —. By S. T. EWART.

Library Publications.

Libraries and Librarians.

Library Associations. Library Association : North-Western Branch.

Our New Librarian.

Correspondence.

The Book Selector.

Select Bibliographies: Nature Study.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

NOW READY.

Marlborough's Self-Taught Series. No. 19.

TAMIL GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.

(IN TAMIL AND ROMAN CHARACTERS.)

By **Don M. de ZILVA WICKREMASINGHE,**

Epigraphist to the Ceylon Government; Librarian and Assistant Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.

CONTENTS; Grammar and Syntax: Alphabet and Pronunciation; Parts of Speech Rules of Syntax. **Exercises** in Tamil and English with Key. **Tamil-English Vocabulary**, alphabetically arranged.

Crown 8vo, 120 pp., blue wrapper, 4/-; red cloth, 5/-

READY SHORTLY.

Marlborough's Self-Taught Series. No. 15a.

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.

By **CAPT. C. A. THIMM.**

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED BY

SHAMS'UL 'ULAMĀ SAYYID ALĪ BILGRĀMĪ,

M.A. Cantab., LL.B., Assoc. R.S.M., London, M.R.A.S.

Crown 8vo, 120 pp., blue wrapper, 2/-; red cloth, 2/6.

London: **E. MARLBOROUGH & Co.,** Publishers, 51, Old Bailey.

TRUSLOVE & I

td.,

Discount

153, OXFORD STREET, W., }
6^B, SLOANE STREET, S.W., }

LONDON.

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.



AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

BOOK BARGAINS.

FINE COPIES.

Myer's Human Personality, 2 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; Yule's Marco Polo, 2 vols., 63/- net, last edition for £2 2s.; Scott's Voyage of the Discovery, 2 vols., 42/- net for 25/-; Black's 20/- net Colour Books, 15/- each, viz., World's Children, Japan, Venice, Channel Islands, Egypt; Big Game Shooting, Newnes, 2 vols., 25/- net for 15/-; Morley's Life of Gladstone, 3 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; Memorials of Edward Burne Jones, 2 vols., 1st edition, 30/-; Hunt's Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, 2 vols., 42/- net for 25/-; Salfour's Life of Stevenson, 2 vols., 25/- net for 12 6; Fitzmaurice's Life of Lord Granville, 2 vols., 30/- net for 12 6; Schilling's With Flashlight and Rifle, 2 vols., 24/- net for 15/-; Gardiner's Great Civil War, 4 vols., 24/- for 14/-; International Library, 20 vols. cloth, £3 10s., 3/- levant £5 5s., 3/- calf £4 10s. (cost double); Crawford's Rulers of the South, 2 vols., 21/- for 12 6; Crawford's Gleanings from Venetian History, 2 vols., 21/- for 12 6; Art of Walter Crane, 63/- for 25/-; Slater's Art Sales, 1902, 21/- net for 5/-; Boccaccio's Decameron, 3 vols., with extra plates, 35/-; Burton's Arabian Nights, 12 vols., illus., £7 10s.; Bennett's Flora of the Alps, 2 vols., 21/- for 7 6; Calderon's Select Plays in Spanish, 14/- for 6/-; Compton's Twentieth Century Dog, 2 vols., 15/- net for 9/-; Lawrence-Archer's Orders of Chivalry, £3 3s. for 21/-; Lando's China and her Allies, 2 vols., 9/-; Miles' Pugilistica, 3 vols., 25/-; Prescott's Works, 12 vols., £3 for 38 6; Reynolds' Mysteries of London and Court of London, 12 vols., £3 10s.

100,000 Books in Stock. Rare and Out-of-Print Books supplied.

THE MOST EXPERT BOOKBINDERS EXTANT.

Please state wants to—

EDWARD BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP,
14-16, John Bright St., BIRMINGHAM.

LIBRARY BINDING.



B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.



STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from
the Sheets.

PATENT SEWING.

RE-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.



Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on
application.

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.

London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for
3 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

GOOD ADVICE !!

LIBRARIANS and others are recommended to journey by the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
WESTWARD to *Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington, and Liverpool.*
NORTHWARD to *Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and York.*
EASTWARD to *Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.*

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES

are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Rotherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Banbury to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Cheltenham and Gloucester.

VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARS.

Full particulars of Train Service, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station Town Office or Agency.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION *Class List of Best Books,* **1905-1906.**

LIST OF COMPILERS.

- In Bibliography and Library Economy;** by BERNARD KETTLE, Guildhall Library, City of London.
In Philosophy and Religion; by C. H. LIMBRICK, Sub-Libn., Sion College, London.
In Sociology; by J. McKILLOP and ISABEL TAYLOR, London School of Economics.
In Philology; by J. L. DOUGAN, B.A., Librarian, Public Library, Oxford.
In Science; by L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc., Assistant Keeper, Science Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
In Useful Arts; by H. V. HOPWOOD, Patent Office Library, London.
In Fine Arts; by G. H. PALMER, B.A., Keeper, National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
In Literature; by E. A. BAKER, M.A., Librarian, Public Libraries, Woolwich.
In Juvenile Literature; by the Staff of the Croydon Public Libraries.
In History; by W. E. DOUBLEDAY, Librarian, Public Libraries, Hampstead.
In Travel; by J. R. BOOSE, Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, London.
In Biography; by H. R. TEDDER, F.S.A., Libn. and Sec., The Athenæum, London.

Royal 8vo. Paper Covers. 1s. net.

**PUBLISHED FOR THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BY THE
LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.**

THE LIBRARY BOOK STACK

For several years the LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. have been selling library shelving made entirely in steel and iron. Complete installations have been made in important new libraries, and many old libraries have been refitted. The most economic arrangement of shelving should embody the following features:—

1. **Adjustable and Interchangeable shelves**, so as to accommodate books of all sizes, and permit of exact classification.
2. All surfaces and parts smooth and rounded to prevent injury to books.
3. Fireproof throughout.
4. Easily kept clean and free from dust.
5. Furnishing no projections for the accumulation of dust, or the harbouring of book-pests.
6. Proper supports for books on partially filled shelves.
7. Convenience for labelling and guiding shelves.
8. Convenience for all sorts of appropriate work anywhere and everywhere in the stack.
9. The fewest separate parts or pieces, combined in the lightest and simplest construction, consistent with proper strength and rigidity.
10. Free, easy, and direct communication in any direction throughout the stacks, &c., &c.

The experience of The LIBRARY SUPPLY Co. is freely placed at the disposal of clients. All orders and enquiries should be sent direct to

Library Supply Co.,

Experts in Library Equipment,

181, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

Royal 8vo. 424 pp. Price 15s. Net.

Subject Classification :

With COMPLETE INDEX, TABLES for SUBDIVIDING SINGLE SUBJECTS,
and DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON.

Author of "Manual of Library Economy," "Manual of Library Classification," "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," etc.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"This system of Classification has been compiled in response to a demand from many librarians in the United Kingdom for a greatly extended version of the *Adjustable Classification*, which was published in 1898. That system was not fully indexed, and its main classes and divisions are only worked out in detail here and there, to suit the needs of the smaller British Municipal Libraries. There was, in consequence, plenty of room for a much more elaborate and complete scheme, suited to the requirements of British Libraries of all kinds and sizes, and this system of Subject Classification is the result. . . . The attempt to supply a complete classification of literature could be justified on many grounds, but it will be sufficient to claim that a simple, fairly logical and practical method has long been wanted in British Libraries."

"This scheme . . . is a big one, and has involved an enormous expenditure of time and much hard thinking. Even those who are not in a position to apply it will find it invaluable as a work of reference. The time has come when any book which helps us to determine what is right in classification, and what is wrong, is a tool to be welcomed and employed. A scheme of classification which is suggestive and fresh in idea is startling to those of us who, from classifying on traditional lines for many years, have become too conservative, and it forces us to consider again and again the relations of the sciences to each other in the search for what is true. Mr. Brown's classification is just such a scheme; we may not like it as a whole, but it shakes our faith in other schemes; and the more it is discussed the greater will be its service to librarianship, and the nearer we shall be to the arrangement of books on perfectly true and natural lines."—*Library World*.

"This work is without doubt the highest achievement of British librarianship."—*Library Assistant*.

"This 'greatly extended version of the *Adjustable Classification*, which was published in 1898,' is an admirable, competent work.

By using 24 letters of the alphabet in the first instance, an initial power of division into 24 parts is obtained. Then the digits of numbers are used to three places. Thus a power of division into 24,000 parts is obtained. Next comes the application—at the end of the three places of digits of the main classification—the application of digits with a point prefixed, not more than three in number, from what Mr. Brown calls Categorical Tables. The word 'categorical' is used to denote a table of forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, &c., which apply more or less to every subject or division of a subject. . . . The classification of this book is in our opinion an excellent one, showing great industry and intelligence in the author, probing far into the minute subdivision of knowledge. Every librarian, no matter to what system he is pledged will find it of the greatest advantage to keep Mr. Brown's work beside him for frequent consultation. A huge quantity of that miscellaneous information for which the librarian not seldom on an emergency delves anxiously in gazetteer, or dictionary, or elsewhere, is here ready for use. . . . The Brown classification and the Brown notation show in several important points superiority to Dewey. Mr. Brown in his use of the letters of the alphabet to reinforce the numeral digits seems to us to have hit on a most happy mnemonic. These letters have always the same meaning. But what a splendid advantage over Dewey to Brown is that first division into twenty-four parts, not ten!

We have read with great interest and profit Mr. Brown's introduction on the principles of classification for libraries, and on their application in his own scheme. Librarians who have worked with any scheme of close classification will be glad of this valuable study of general and special difficulties, problems, cruces."—*Library Association Record*.

"For the first time in this country an elaborate and extended system of classification for libraries has been devised and scheduled."—*Daily Chronicle*.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,

BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

MANUAL OF
Descriptive Annotation
For **LIBRARY CATALOGUES.**

BY
ERNEST A. SAVAGE.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note

BY
ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.

PRESS NOTICES.

"We are delighted with Mr. Savage's book; indeed all librarians will welcome it as a very useful addition to the librarian's library. . . . An extremely able book that marks an important stage in public library growth."—*Library Association Record*, August 6.

"A much-needed manual . . . a most admirable guide to the higher development of cataloguing. . . . We have tested Mr. Savage's book thoroughly, and have failed to detect the omission of a single point necessary for complete book description. Every item which annotators have from time to time insisted upon—scope of work, authority of work, period, contents, standpoint, qualifications of author, &c.—has been carefully and exhaustively dealt with in the form of both theory and rule. The result is a highly satisfactory and perfect code of rules for annotation, which should prove suggestive, helpful and valuable to everybody who uses the book."—*Library World*, August.

"Most of the rules and suggestions in this little work appear to us to be useful and sensible . . . This very suggestive little book."—*Publishers' Circular*, September 1st.

"As a pioneer manual the book is deserving of the highest praise. The first impression it gives is one of amazement at the vast amount of knowledge and information required in [annotation] The second is that, after all, the thing is so simple when put into concrete form; and finally the reader is left wondering why the work of the book has not been done before. The breadth of view taken of the subject is commendable."—*The Academy*, July 21st.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*, June 16th.

Cr. 8vo. Cloth 5s. Net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.



Libraco
"Portable Shelving"

SECTIONAL CONSTRUCTION
LATERAL EXTENSION
EASILY ERECTED
SHELVES ADJUSTABLE
METAL FITTINGS

A BOOKCASE

to hold approx. 270 vols.
COSTS ONLY 39s.

SIZE

90 in. High 38½ in. wide 8 in. deep

EXTENSION CASE COSTS
29s. 6d.

SEND FOR LIST.

LIBRARY SUPPLY CO.
181 Queen Victoria St. E.C.

"Deserves the attention of everyone interested in arresting the degradation of bookbinding."—*Scotsman*.

Manual of Library Classification and Shelf ARRANGEMENT. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Lillington Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. net, post free.

"All the systems worth consideration are fully and carefully represented here."—*Library Journal*.

Manual of Library Cataloguing. By J. H. QUINN, *Librarian, Chelsea Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"All that pertains to the subject is dealt with thoroughly and well."—*Library World*.

Manual of Practical Indexing. By A. L. CLARKE, *Librarian, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

"It is as complete and thorough a treatise on indexing as anyone could possibly desire."—*Scotsman*.

Adjustable Classification for Libraries.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper covers, interleaved, price 1s. 6d. net, post free.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP. By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 2vo, paper, 1s. 1d., post free.

Contains an exhaustive list of books and articles on Practical Librarianship, fully annotated. Also Tables of Factors and Percentages by which any problem which may arise in connection with the planning of a library can be worked out.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for LIBRARY CATALOGUES. By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, *Chief Librarian, Wallasey Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth 5s. net.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."— *Glasgow Herald*.

The Library World & Book Selector. A MONTHLY

VOL. IX., No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1906.

NEW SERIES.

(Successor of The New York Book Index to General Usage Matters)

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
AND
Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s. post free.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

59, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

Made thick,
Cheap, and
Convenient
gun for stick-
ing in scraps,
and - joining
pages together

**THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER-PADDED LEADENHALL PRESS
LTD.,** Publishers and Printers, 25, Leaden-
hall Street, London, E.C.3. (exclusively hairless
paper, over which the pen slips with perfect
freedom. Sixpence each, 3s. per dozen,
ruled or plain. New Pocket Size, 1s. per
dozen, ruled or plain. Authorship note
that THE LEADENHALL PRESS LTD. cannot
be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire
or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be
retained.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries a
speciality.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;

Single copies, 2/6 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Memorials of the Counties of England.

General Editor: Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

Beautifully Illustrated. Demy 8vo, Cloth Extra, Gilt Top, 15s. each net.

MEMORIALS OF OLD OXFORDSHIRE.

Edited by the REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A. Dedicated by kind permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

"This beautiful book contains an exhaustive history of 'the wondrous Oxford,' to which so many distinguished scholars and politicians look back with affection. We must refer the reader to the volume itself and only wish that we had space to quote extracts from its interesting pages."—*SPECTATOR*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD DEVONSHIRE.

Edited by F. J. SNELL, M.A. Dedicated by kind permission to the Right Hon. Viscount Ebrington, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

"A fascinating volume, which will be prized by thoughtful Devonians wherever they may be found....richly illustrated, some rare engravings being represented."—*NORTH DEVON JOURNAL*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD HEREFORDSHIRE.

Edited by Rev. COMPTON READE, M.A. Dedicated by kind permission to Sir John G. Cotterell, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the County.

"Another of these interesting volumes like the 'Memorials of Old Devonshire,' which we noted a week or two ago, containing miscellaneous papers on the history, topography, and families of the county by competent writers, with photographs and other illustrations."—*TIMES*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD HERTFORDSHIRE.

Edited by PERCY CROSS STANDING. Dedicated by kind permission to the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain.

"....The book, which contains some magnificent illustrations, will be warmly welcomed by all lovers of our county and its entertaining history."—*WEST HERTS AND WATFORD OBSERVER*.

"....The volume as a whole is an admirable and informing one, and all Hertfordshire folk should possess it, if only as a partial antidote to the suburbanism which threatens to overwhelm their beautiful county."—*GUARDIAN*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD HAMPSHIRE.

Edited by the Rev. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A. Dedicated by kind permission to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

"'Memorials of the Counties of England' is worthily carried on in this interesting and readable volume."—*BOOTSMAN*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD SOMERSET.

Edited by F. J. SNELL, M.A. Dedicated by kind permission to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Bath.

"In these pages, as in a mirror, the whole life of the county, legendary, romantic, historical, comes into view for in truth the book is written with a happy union of knowledge and enthusiasm—a fine bit of glowing mosaic put together by fifteen writers into a realistic picture of the county."—*STANDARD*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD WILTSHIRE.

Edited by Miss ALICE DRYDEN.

"The admirable series of County Memorials....will, it is safe to say, include no volume of greater interest than that devoted to Wiltshire."—*DAILY TELEGRAPH*.

MEMORIALS OF OLD KENT.

Edited by P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., and GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S. Dedicated by special permission to the Right Hon. Lord Northbourne, F.S.A.

Among the contents are articles on St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury; Mediæval Rood Lofts and Screens; Seventeenth Century Church Architecture; Old Canterbury; Dickens and Kent, &c.

MEMORIALS OF OLD SHROPSHIRE.

Edited by THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

Among the contents are articles on Mediæval and Post-Mediæval Religious Movements; Folklore; Legends and Old Customs; Ludlow and the Council of the Marshes; Illustrious Salopians, &c.

Other Volumes in Preparation.

Complete Catalogue will be sent on application.

LONDON: BEMROSE & SONS, LTD., 4, Snow Hill, E.C.; and DERBY.

T. MILES & CO

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

**95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.**

*NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.*

READY IN JANUARY, 1907.

**NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF**

Manual of Library Economy

By **JAMES DUFF BROWN,**
BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON.

WITH NEARLY 200 ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS.

Demy 8vo. Cloth. About 450 pp. Price 8s. 6d. net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE BEST ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

TO THE

Gift Books of the Season

IS

The ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS NUMBER of
The Publishers' Circular & Booksellers' Record.

**CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR DIRECT FROM
THE PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, Ltd.,
ST. DUNSTON'S HOUSE, FETTER LANE, E.C.**

KINS.

**GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.**

**ALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.**

**ured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).**

LUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by . . .

**EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,
ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1906.

Juvenile Libraries. By J. B. R.

The Book War. By Horace Barlow.

Library Publications.

Libraries and Librarians.

Oversize Books. By James D. Stewart.

Library Press.

Library Associations. Library Association; Pseudonyms;
Bibliographers.

The Librarian's Library.

The Book Selector.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

In a worthy spirit of enterprise the Great Central Railway Company are catering largely for Christmas traffic. Extensive arrangements have been made for running express trains with buffet car, at excursion fares, on Saturday, December 22, and Monday to more than 200 of the principal towns and resorts in the Midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. These facilities, on the Saturday and Monday, are offered so that the convenience of different sections of the public may be suited.

It is good to see the Railway Companies more closely studying the needs of travellers. There is no doubt a large number will leave Marylebone and elsewhere on the Saturday, but those whose business keeps them until Christmas Eve will have the advantage of suitable trains for the "Home holiday" of the year.

By applying at Marylebone Station, or any of the Company's agencies, or sending a post card to Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W., passengers will be supplied with an A B C Excursion programme, showing how, and at what cost, a journey may be taken by this comfortable and quick route.

TRUSLOVE & Discount

Ltd.,

153, OXFORD STREET, W., }
6^B, SLOANE STREET, S.W., } **LONDON.**

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.



AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

BOOK BARGAINS.

FINE COPIES.

Myer's Human Personality, 2 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; Yule's Marco Polo, 2 vols., 63/- net, last edition for £2 2s.; Scott's Voyage of the Discovery, 2 vols., 42/- net for 25/-; Black's 20/- net Colour Books, 15/- each, viz., World's Children, Japan, Venice, Channel Islands, Egypt; Big Game Shooting, Newnes, 2 vols., 25/- net for 15/-; Morley's Life of Gladstone, 3 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; Memorials of Edward Burne Jones, 2 vols., 1st edition, 30/-; Farmer and Henley's Complete Slang Dictionary, 7 vols., privately printed £12 6s. net, for £3 10s.; Balfour's Life of Stevenson, 2 vols., 25/- net for 12 6; Fitzmaurice's Life of Lord Granville, 2 vols., 30/- net for 12 6; Schilling's With Flashlight and Rifle, 2 vols., 24/- net for 15/-; Gardiner's Great Civil War, 4 vols., 24/- for 14/-; International Library, 20 vols. cloth, £3 10s., 3/- levant £5 5s., 4/- calf £4 10s. (cost double); Crawford's Rulers of the South, 2 vols., 21/- for 12 6; Crawford's Gleanings from Venetian History, 2 vols., 21/- for 12 6; Art of Walter Crane, 63/- for 25/-; Slater's Art Sales, 1902, 21/- net for 5/-; Boccaccio's Decameron, 3 vols., with extra plates, 35/-; Burton's Arabian Nights, 12 vols., illus., £7 10s.; Bennett's Flora of the Alps, 2 vols., 21/- for 7 6; Calderon's Select Plays in Spanish, 14/- for 6/-; Compton's Twentieth Century Dog, 2 vols., 15/- net for 9/-; Lawrence-Archer's Orders of Chivalry, £3 3s. for 21/-; Landon's China and her Allies, 2 vols., 9/-; Miles' Pugilistica, 3 vols., 25/-; Prescott's Works, 12 vols. £3 for 38 6; Reynolds' Mysteries of London and Court of London, 12 vols., £3 10s.

100,000 Books in Stock. Rare and Out-of-Print Books supplied.

THE MOST EXPERT BOOKFINDER EXTANT.

Please state wants to—

EDWARD BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP,
14-16, John Bright St., BIRMINGHAM.

LIBRARY BINDING.

B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.



STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from the Sheets.

PATENT SEWING.

RE-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.



Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on application.

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD,
London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for 3 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co.,

Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

HEARTY CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

TO THOSE GOING HOME FOR CHRISTMAS
AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

A.B.C. PROGRAMME containing full particulars of
SPECIAL EXPRESS EXCURSIONS by **GT. CENTRAL RAILWAY**

From **LONDON (Marylebone)** to more than 200 of the Principal
Cities and Towns in **Yorkshire, Lancashire, North of England,**
and **Scotland**, can be obtained Free at Marylebone Station
and Agencies on and after December 8th, or will be forwarded, post
free, to any address from :—

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT,
216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Au Revoir ! Pleasant Journey.

No doubt about its Visible Writing.

No doubt about its Double Type-bar.

No doubt about its Reputation.

THEREFORE

The

OLIVER

Typewriter

Must be **THE** Machine of your choice.

Takes Cards of any thickness for
"Index" Work.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., Ltd.,

75, Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Class List of Best Books,
1905-1906.

LIST OF COMPILERS.

- In Bibliography and Library Economy;** by BERNARD KETTLE, Guildhall Library, City of London.
In Philosophy and Religion; by C. H. LINBRICK, Sub-Libn., Sion College, London.
In Sociology; by J. McKILLOP and ISABEL TAYLOR, London School of Economics.
In Philology; by J. L. DOUGAN, B.A., Librarian, Public Library, Oxford.
In Science; by L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc., Assistant Keeper, Science Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
In Useful Arts; by H. V. HOPWOOD, Patent Office Library, London.
In Fine Arts; by G. H. PALMER, B.A., Keeper, National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.
In Literature; by E. A. BAKER, M.A., Librarian, Public Libraries, Woolwich.
In Juvenile Literature; by the Staff of the Croydon Public Libraries.
In History; by W. E. DOUBLEDAY, Librarian, Public Libraries, Hampstead.
In Travel; by J. R. BOOSÉ, Librarian, Royal Colonial Institute, London.
In Biography; by H. R. TEDDER, F.S.A., Libn. and Sec., The Athenæum, London.

Royal 8vo. Paper Covers. 1s. net.

PUBLISHED FOR THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BY THE
LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.

Ready Shortly.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

AND OFFICE PAPERS.

By L. STANLEY JAST,
Librarian, Croydon Public Libraries.

Extracted from James Duff Brown's 'Subject Classification.'

Printed in single columns, with wide margins for annotations, on paper with a writing surface. With FULL ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Librarians will find it invaluable for printed books, pamphlets, MSS., correspondence, stationery, supplies and processes.

8vo. Price 2s. 6d. net.

PUBLISHED BY
LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.

Subject Classification :

WITH COMPLETE INDEX, TABLES FOR SUBDIVIDING SINGLE
SUBJECTS, AND DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON.

Author of "Manual of Library Economy," "Manual of Library Classification," "Annotated Syllabus for the Study of Librarianship," etc.

"By using 24 letters of the alphabet in the first instance, an initial power of division into 24 parts is obtained. Then the digits of numbers are used to three places. Thus a power of division into 24,000 parts is obtained. Next comes the application—at the end of the three places of digits of the main classification—the application of digits with a point prefixed, not more than three in number, from what Mr. Brown calls Categorical Tables. The word 'categorical' 'is used to denote a table of forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, &c., which apply more or less to every subject or division of a subject.' . . . **The classification of this book is in our opinion an excellent one, showing great industry and intelligence in the author, probing far into the minute subdivision of knowledge. Every librarian, no matter to what system he is pledged, will find it of the greatest advantage to keep Mr. Brown's work beside him for frequent consultation. A huge quantity of that miscellaneous information for which the librarian not seldom on an emergency delves anxiously in gazetteer, or dictionary, or elsewhere, is here ready for use. . . . The Brown classification and the Brown notation show in several important points superiority to Dewey. Mr. Brown in his use of the letters of the alphabet to reinforce the numeral digits seems to us to have hit on a most happy mnemonic. These letters have always the same meaning. But what a splendid advantage over Dewey to Brown is that first division into twenty-four parts, not ten !**

We have read with great interest and profit Mr. Brown's introduction on the principles of classification for libraries, and on their application in his own scheme. Librarians who have worked with any scheme of close classification will be glad of this valuable study of general and special difficulties, problems, cruxes."—*Library Association Record*.

"For the first time in this country an elaborate and extended system of classification for libraries has been devised and scheduled."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Royal 8vo. 424 pp. Price 15s. Net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

MANUAL OF
Descriptive Annotation
For LIBRARY CATALOGUES.

BY
ERNEST A. SAVAGE.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note

BY
ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.

PRESS NOTICES.

"We are delighted with Mr. Savage's book; indeed all librarians will welcome it as a very useful addition to the librarian's library. . . . An extremely able book that marks an important stage in public library growth."—*Library Association Record*, August 6.

"As a pioneer manual the book is deserving of the highest praise. The first impression it gives is one of amazement at the vast amount of knowledge and information required in [annotation] The second is that, after all, the thing is so simple when put into concrete form; and finally the reader is left wondering why the work of the book has not been done before. . . . The breadth of view taken of the subject is commendable."—*The Academy*, July 21st.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*, June 16th.

"A much-needed manual . . . a most admirable guide to the higher development of cataloguing. . . . We have tested Mr. Savage's book thoroughly, and have failed to detect the omission of a single point necessary for complete book description. Every item which annotators have from time to time insisted upon—scope of work, authority of work, period, contents, standpoint, qualifications of author, &c.—has been carefully and exhaustively dealt with in the form of both theory and rule. The result is a highly satisfactory and perfect code of rules for annotation, which should prove suggestive, helpful and valuable to everybody who uses the book."—*Library World*, August.

Cr. 8vo. Cloth 5s. Net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE LIBRARIAN'S LIBRARY.

Class List of Best Books, 1905-1906.

Classified according to the Dewey Classification. Annotated and Indexed. Published for the Library Association. Royal 8vo., 70 pp. Paper covers, 1s. net.

"The compilation is the combined result of the work of a number of contributors, by whom individually and collectively various classes were presented. As a whole the list is very acceptable."—*Public Librarian*, November, 1906.

Subject Classification. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Islington Public Libraries*. 392 pp. Royal 8vo, cloth, 15s. net.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for LIBRARY CATALOGUES. By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, *Chief Librarian, Wallasey Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth 5s. net.

Adjustable Classification for Libraries.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper covers, interleaved, price 1s. 6d. net, post free.

The Library World & Book Selector. A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR LIBRARIANS & OTHERS INTERESTED IN LIBRARY WORK. PRICE 6d. MONTHLY. Subscription (July-June) 7/- per ann., post free.

Classification of Library Economy and OFFICE PAPERS. By S. L. JAST, *Librarian, Croydon Public Libraries*. 8vo, price 2s. 6d. net. (READY SHORTLY.)

Text-Books Adopted by Library Association.

FOR FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.

Manual of Library Cataloguing. By J. H. QUINN, *Librarian, Chelsea Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net, post free.

Manual of Library Classification and Shelf ARRANGEMENT. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Islington Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. net, post free.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP. By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper, 1s. 1d., post free.

Contains an exhaustive list of books and articles on Practical Librarianship, fully annotated. Also Tables of Factors and Percentages by which any problem which may arise in connection with the planning or stocking of a library can be worked out.

Manual of Library Economy. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Islington Public Libraries*. 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d. net. (READY IN JANUARY.)

PUBLISHED BY

Library Supply Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Portable Shelving

SECTIONAL CONSTRUCTION
LATERAL EXTENSION
EASILY ERECTED
SHELVES ADJUSTABLE
METAL FITTINGS

A BOOKCASE

to hold approx. 270 vols.
COSTS ONLY 39s.

SIZE

90 in. High. 38½ in. wide. 8 in. deep.

EXTENSION CASE COSTS
29s. 6d.

SEND FOR LIST.

VOL. IX, No. 1

JANUARY, 1907.

NEW SERIES.

(Continued at the New York Post Office at Special Yearly Rates)

GENERAL LIBRARY

UNIV. OF CHICAGO

FEB 7 1907

THE

LIBRARY WORLD

AND

Book Selector.



PRICE SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 75/- post free.

PUBLISHED BY OFFICE:—

81, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:—5, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

Much Stew,
Cassat, and
Gessner, then
can be watch-
ing to scrap,
and joining
paperization

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS

PAPER-PAD The LEADERSHIP, PAPER-
LTD., Publishers and Printers, 30, London-
road Street, London, E.C.4, contains hairless
paper, over which the pen slips with perfect
freedom. Suspense each, by the direct,
solid of plate. New Pocket size, by pen
Anson, ruled or plain. Authors should note
that The Company, in these lines, cannot
be responsible for the loss of 3000 by fire
or otherwise. Duplicate copies would be
sent.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries
speciality.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application

The Westminster Review

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR SPRING, 1907

WOMEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE

By FREDERIC LOLIÉ. Translated by ALICE IVIMY. With 51 Portraits, three in Photogravure. Demy 8vo. 21/- net.

* * * "Beautiful women are necessary to a Court," writes the author of this book in his preface. If this be so, never was a Court so well supplied with the necessities of life as that of Napoleon III. In the drama of the Second Empire women played a prominent part, and what they lacked in native worth and morals was made up for in imposing titles, personal beauty and gorgeous draperies. There was no monotony where these brilliant stars were collected, and a chronicler of the period has ample material at his disposal; for the Court buzzed with scandal and teemed with stories of gallantry. A feature of this volume is the illustrations; as a collection of "beauties" the series is difficult to equal.

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE

Edited by his Daughter, LAURA E. RICHARDS. With Notes and a Preface by F. B. SANBORN, and an Introduction by MRS. JOHN LANE. Demy 8vo. 16/- net.

* * * There have been many works dealing with particular phases of the many-sided life of this distinguished philanthropist; but the full story has until now remained untold. The editor has acted upon the principle that the narrative of a man's life is best told in his own words, and has consequently compiled the present volume from journals and letters, with just sufficient comment or additional information to bind the extracts together. Like Byron, Howe volunteered his services to the Greeks, then fighting for their independence. Inspired by a love of freedom, a hatred of cruelty, and an eagerness to relieve suffering—perhaps even prompted by the magnificent and romantic example of the past—the young American physician willingly sacrificed ease, comfort, and a remunerative practice to link his destiny with the patriots of a foreign country. His journals give a continuous and remarkably luminous account of this period, and under the skilful hands of Mrs. Richards and Mr. Sanborn, form a work of great interest and value, both historical and biographical.

LIFE OF LORD CHESTERFIELD.

An Account of the Ancestry, Personal Character, and Public Services of the Fourth Earl of Chesterfield.

By W. N. CRAIG, M.A. With numerous Illustrations and Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo. 16/- net.

NAPOLEON'S CONQUEST OF PRUSSIA, 1806

By F. LORAINÉ PETRE, Author of "Napoleon's Campaign in Poland, 1806-7." With an Introduction by Field-Marshal EARL ROBERTS, K.G., &c. Numerous Maps, Battle Plans, Portraits, and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON

By OSCAR BROWNING, Author of "The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon." Numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo. 16/- net.

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD, VIGO ST., LONDON, W.

T. MILES & CO.

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.

NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.

ACID-FREE SKINS.

CAPE GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.

SEALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.

Coloured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).

GLUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by . . .

EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,

ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE English Catalogue of Books

For the Five Years, 1901—1905.

In One Handsome Royal 8vo Volume of about 1,300 pages.
Half-bound in Best Sealskin.

NOW READY Price **£3 13s. 6d. net.** NOW READY

Office: *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.*

BOOK-AUCTION RECORDS

Librarians should note the fact that *Book-Auction Records* is by far the most extensive publication of its kind. The volume for 1902-3 contains 19,594 records; that for 1903-4 contains 14,611 records; that for 1904-5 contains 15,751 records; that for 1905-6 contains 15,200 records; and the current volume will contain upwards of 15,000 records. It is issued in quarterly parts, each arranged in a single alphabet, permitting of instantaneous reference, with an index at the end of each year. Each part contains also a plate, and supplementary pages of literary and bibliographical interest, the last issued being a new portrait of Dr. Richard Garnett, with a bibliography of his works, and an unpublished sonnet by him. The next part will contain an account of the Shakespeare Memorial Library, Birmingham, with a view. Notices of booksellers' catalogues also appear in each part, and everything possible is done to make the publication serviceable to those interested in books, in addition to its being a record of prices. A London Public Librarian wrote recently, "Once again, my heartiest congratulations upon your interesting and useful book." The subscription is the trifling one of **£1 1s.** per annum, and volumes will be sent post free, on inspection, upon application.

Karslake & Co., 35, Pond Street, Hampstead, London, N.W.

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1907.

The Home Bindery. By Henry T. Coutts.

The Genealogy of the Scots Novel.

The Dust Problem in Libraries.

Libraries and Librarians.

The Selection of Periodicals.

Library Literary Societies.

Library Publications.

Library Press.

Library Associations. Library Association ; Bristol and Western District Branch ; Society of Public Librarians ; Library Assistants' Association ; Pseudonyms.

By-the-way Notes.

Correspondence.

The Book Selector.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.O.

READY SHORTLY.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

MANUAL OF

LIBRARY ECONOMY,

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON,

With nearly 200 Illustrations and Diagrams.

Demy 8vo. Cloth. About 450 pp. Price 8/6 net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

TRUSLOVE & Discount

153, OXFORD STREET,
6^B, SLOANE STREET,

Ltd.,

LONDON.

Public Library Orders.

AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

BOOK BARGAINS.

FINE COPIES.

Yule's Marco Polo, 2 vols., 63/- net, last edition for £2 2s.; Big Game Shooting, Newnes, 2 vols., 25/- net for 15/-; Morley's Life of Gladstone, 3 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; Memorials of Edward Burne Jones, 2 vols., 1st edition, 30/-; Farmer and Henley's Complete Slang Dictionary, 7 vols. privately printed £12 5s. net, for £3 10s.; Balfour's Life of Stevenson, 2 vols., 25/- net for 12/6; Fitzmaurice's Life of Lord Granville, 2 vols., 30/- net for 12/6; Gardiner's Great Civil War, 4 vols., 24/- for 14/-; International Library, 20 vols. cloth, £3 10s., 3/- levant £5 5s., 3/- calf £4 10s. (cost double); Crawford's Rulers of the South, 2 vols., 21/- for 12/6; Art of Walter Crane, 63/- for 25/-; Slater's Art Sales, 1902, 21/- net for 5/-; Boccaccio's Decameron, 3 vols., with extra plates, 35/-; Burton's Arabian Nights, 12 vols., illus., £7 10s.; Calderon's Select Plays in Spanish, 14/- for 6/-; Compton's Twentieth Century Dog, 2 vols., 15/- net for 9/-; Lawrence-Archer's Orders of Chivalry, £3 3s. for 21/-; Landor's China and her Allies, 2 vols., 9/-; Miles' Pugilistica, 3 vols., 25/-; Prescott's Works, 12 vols., £3 for 38/6; Reynolds' Mysteries of London and Court of London, 12 vols., £3 10s.; Allen's National Sports, folio, coloured plates, £5 5s. for 35/-; Arts & Crafts, vols. 1, 2, 3, with portfolio to each, 14/-; Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables, illus., 2 vols., 21/- net for 7/6; Scudder's Life of J. R. Lowell, large paper, only 25 copies issued, 32/- net for 15/-; Turbayne's Monograms & Cyphers, 35/- net for 18/-; Florentine Heraldry, 10/6 for 2/6; Times Encyclopædia Britannica, 35 vols., £13 13s. or half-morocco £15 15s. (cost double).

100,000 Books in Stock. Rare and Out-of-Print Books supplied.

THE MOST EXPERT BOOKBINDERS EXTANT.

Please state wants to—

EDWARD BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP,
14-16, John Bright St., BIRMINGHAM.

LIBRARY BINDING.

B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.

STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from
the Sheets.

PATENT SEWING.

BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.

Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on
application.

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.
London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,
purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for
3 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

GOOD ADVICE !!

LIBRARIANS and others are recommended to journey by the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
WESTWARD to *Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington, and Liverpool.*
NORTHWARD to *Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and York.*
EASTWARD to *Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.*

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES

are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Rotherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Banbury to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Chaltenham and Gloucester.

VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARS.

Full particulars of Train Service, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station Town Office or Agency.

Ready Shortly.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AND OFFICE PAPERS.

By L. STANLEY JAST,
Librarian, Croydon Public Libraries.

Extracted from James Duff Brown's 'Subject Classification.'

Printed in single columns, with wide margins for annotations, on paper with a writing surface. With FULL ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Librarians will find it invaluable for printed books, pamphlets, MSS., correspondence, stationery, supplies and processes.

8vo. Price 2s. 6d. net.

PUBLISHED BY

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.

"THE LIBRARY,"

A Quarterly Review of Bibliography
and Library Lore.

Price 3/- net., or 10/6 per annum.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY.

The Livelihood of the Professional Writer,
circa. 1600.

PH. SHEAVYN.

The Printer of Andrew Borde's Introduction
to Knowledge.

E. GORDON DUFF.

The Lady Margaret as a Lover of
Literature.

W. E. A. AXON.

Stephen Bulkley, Printer at London, York,
and Newcastle.

H. R. PLOMER and
R. A. PEDDIE.

The History of the Lithuanian Bible,
printed by Evan Tyler.

R. STEELE.

An Eighteenth Century Bookroom.

ELEANOR GRAINGE.

Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer.

A. W. POLLARD.

Reviews.

ALEXANDER MORING, Ltd.

(THE DE LA MORE PRESS),

32, George St., Hanover Sq., London, w.

Subject Classification :

WITH COMPLETE INDEX, TABLES FOR SUBDIVIDING SINGLE
SUBJECTS, AND DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,

BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON.

Author of "Manual of Library Economy," "Manual of Library Classification," "Annotated Syllabus for the Study of Librarianship," etc.

"By using 24 letters of the alphabet in the first instance, an initial power of division into 24 parts is obtained. Then the digits of numbers are used to three places. Thus a power of division into 24,000 parts is obtained. Next comes the application—at the end of the three places of digits of the main classification—the application of digits with a point prefixed, not more than three in number, from what Mr. Brown calls Categorical Tables. The word 'categorical' 'is used to denote a table of forms, phases, standpoints, qualifications, &c., which apply more or less to every subject or division of a subject.' The classification of this book is in our opinion an excellent one, showing great industry and intelligence in the author, probing far into the minute subdivision of knowledge. Every librarian, no matter to what system he is pledged, will find it of the greatest advantage to keep Mr. Brown's work beside him for frequent consultation. A huge quantity of that miscellaneous information for which the librarian not seldom on an emergency delves anxiously in gazetteer, or dictionary, or elsewhere, is here ready for use. . . . The Brown classification and the Brown notation show in several important points superiority to Dewey. Mr. Brown in his use of the letters of the alphabet to reinforce the numeral digits seems to us to have hit on a most happy mnemonic. These letters have always the same meaning. But what a splendid advantage over Dewey to Brown is that first division into twenty-four parts, not ten !

We have read with great interest and profit Mr. Brown's introduction on the principles of classification for libraries, and on their application in his own scheme. Librarians who have worked with any scheme of close classification will be glad of this valuable study of general and special difficulties, problems, cruxes."—*Library Association Record*.

"For the first time in this country an elaborate and extended system of classification for libraries has been devised and scheduled."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Royal 8vo. 424 pp. Price 15s. Net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

MANUAL OF
Descriptive Annotation
For **LIBRARY CATALOGUES.**

BY

ERNEST A. SAVAGE.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note

BY

ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.

PRESS NOTICES.

"We are delighted with Mr. Savage's book; indeed all librarians will welcome it as a very useful addition to the librarian's library. . . . An extremely able book that marks an important stage in public library growth."—*Library Association Record*, August 6.

"As a pioneer manual the book is deserving of the highest praise. The first impression it gives is one of amazement at the vast amount of knowledge and information required in [annotation] The second is that, after all, the thing is so simple when put into concrete form; and finally the reader is left wondering why the work of the book has not been done before. . . . The breadth of view taken of the subject is commendable."—*The Academy*, July 21st.

"The author, with all the thoroughness of the modern librarian, states his views with moderation, and lays down a code of rules that, if generally followed, must be of the greatest usefulness to intending readers."—*Glasgow Herald*, June 16th.

"A much-needed manual . . . a most admirable guide to the higher development of cataloguing. . . . We have tested Mr. Savage's book thoroughly, and have failed to detect the omission of a single point necessary for complete book description. Every item which annotators have from time to time insisted upon—scope of work, authority of work, period, contents, standpoint, qualifications of author, &c.—has been carefully and exhaustively dealt with in the form of both theory and rule. The result is a highly satisfactory and perfect code of rules for annotation, which should prove suggestive, helpful and valuable to everybody who uses the book."—*Library World*, August.

Cr. 8vo. Cloth 5s. Net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE LIBRARIAN'S LIBRARY.

Class List of Best Books, 1905-1906.

Classified according to the Dewey Classification. Annotated and Indexed. Published for the Library Association. Royal 8vo, 70 pp. Paper covers, 1s. net.

"The compilation is the combined result of the work of a number of contributors, by whom individually and collectively various classes were presented. As a whole the list is very acceptable."—*Public Libraries*, November, 1906.

Subject Classification. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Liffington Public Libraries*. 392 pp. Royal 8vo, cloth, 15s. net.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for LIBRARY CATALOGUES. By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, *Chief Librarian, Wallbury Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth 5s. net.

Adjustable Classification for Libraries.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper covers, interleaved, price 1s. 6d. net; post free.

The Library World & Book Selector. A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR LIBRARIANS & OTHERS INTERESTED IN LIBRARY WORK. PRICE 6d. MONTHLY. Subscription (July-June) 7/- per annum, post free.

Classification of Library Economy and OFFICE PAPERS. By S. L. JAY, *Librarian, Croydon Public Libraries*. 8vo, price 2s. 6d. net. (READY SHORTLY.)

Text-Books Adopted by Library Association.

FOR FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.

Manual of Library Cataloguing. By J. H. QUINN, *Librarian, Chelsea Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. net, post free.

Manual of Library Classification and Shelf ARRANGEMENT. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Liffington Public Libraries*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. net, post free.

Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic STUDY OF LIBRARIANSHIP. By JAMES DUFF BROWN. 8vo, paper, 1s. 1d., post free.

Contains an exhaustive list of books and articles on Practical Librarianship, fully annotated. Also Tables of Sources and Percentages to assist any problem which may arise in connection with the planning or stocking of a library or its book stock.

Manual of Library Economy. By JAMES DUFF BROWN, *Librarian, Liffington Public Libraries*. 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d. net. (READY SHORTLY.)

PUBLISHED BY

Library Supply Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Portable Shelving

**SECTIONAL CONSTRUCTION
LATERAL EXTENSION
EASILY ERECTED
SHELVES ADJUSTABLE
METAL FITTINGS**

A BOOKCASE

to hold approx. 270 vols.
COSTS ONLY 39s.

SIZE

90 in. High. 38½ in. wide. 8 in. deep.

**EXTENSION CASE COSTS
29s. 6d.**

**SEND FOR LIST.
Supply Co.**

Vol. IX., No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

NEW SERIES.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
AND
Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s. post free.

PUBLISHERS' OFFICE —

Note the New 3d. Size,
with cap and brush.

Moist, Shave,
Chop, and
Trim, and
gain the skin
in shape,
and bring
paper to order.

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS
PAPER-PADDER. LIAISON. PAPER
P.D., Publishers and Editors, 28, London
and Street, London, E.C.1. contains hairless
paper, over which the pen slips with perfect
freedom. Measures each, 10 per cent,
rule or plain. New-Padder also 10 per
cent, ruled or plain. Applies the 10 per
cent, the 10 per cent, the 10 per cent,
be responsible for the loss of 10 per cent,
or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be
retained.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries
speciality.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

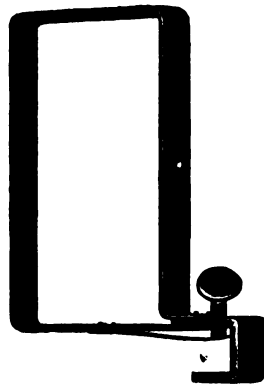
Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

The Three Best Book Supports.



The "YALE" in Use.



THE "YALE."
90/- per 100.
9/6 per 10.
1/- each.



The "MARLBOROUGH"
40/- per 100.
5/6 per doz.
6d. each.



The "LIBRARY"
40/- per 100.
5/6 per doz.
6d. each.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

T. MILES & CO

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

**95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.**

NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.

ACID-FREE SKINS.

CAPE GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.

SEALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.

Coloured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).

GLUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by . . .

EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,

ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE
English Catalogue of Books

For the Five Years, 1901—1905.

In One Handsome Royal 8vo Volume of about 1,300 pages.
Half-bound in Best Sealskin.

NOW READY Price **£3 13s. 6d.** net. NOW READY

Office: St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Special Offer to Library Assistants.

IN response to numerous applications, we are prepared to supply Library Assistants with any of our publications at the published price, carriage paid, on the deferred payment system. To cover the extra cost of opening the account, posting receipts, &c., an extra sum of one shilling is charged. The "Library World and Book Selector" annual subscription of 7/- may be included with the books.

1/- with order and the balance in twelve equal monthly instalments.

SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS.

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.

Newsroom Reform. By G. E. Roebuck.

Books for very young Children. By James Duff Brown.

Children's Departments in Municipal Libraries. By Mizpah Gilbert.

Libraries and Librarians.

Thoughts on the Proposed Advance in the Standard of Technical Qualification.

Library Publications.

By-the-way Notes.

Correspondence.

The Book Selector.

Reviews.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

BROMLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, KENT.

INDICATOR FOR SALE.

THE Public Library Committee have for sale an Indicator (Cotgreave), in good condition, for 10,000 volumes.

No reasonable offer will be refused. Further particulars will be forwarded on application.

Offers should be addressed to :

WM. J. HARRIS,
*Public Library,
Bromley, Kent.*

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

THE Town Council invite applications for the office of LIBRARIAN of their NEW FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Salary £100 per annum.—Applications, stating age, present and past occupation, with recent testimonials (copies in first instance), to be sent to me not later than 28th February, inst.

J. H. CRAIK,
Town Clerk.

TO ADVERTISERS.

AN ADVERTISEMENT of this Size costs 6/3 for ONE INSERTION, and £3 for TWELVE INSERTIONS.

TRUSLOVE & Ltd., Discount

153, OXFORD STREET, }
6^B, SLOANE STREET, S. } **LONDON.**

Public Library Orders.

AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

BOOK BARGAINS.

Dumas's *Celebrated Crimes*, 8 vols., £4 4s. net for £2 10s.; Trigg's *Formal Garden* £4 4s. net for £3 3s.; Moncreu Conway's *Autobiography*, 2 vols. 30/- net for 7/6; Clowes's *Royal Navy*, 7 vols. £4 10s. Cruikshank's *Water Colours*, large paper, 42/- net for 21/-; Vernon Lee's *Euphorion*, 7/6 for 4/-; R. L. Stevenson's *Edinburgh Days*, 6/- for 2/-; Schmeil's *Text Book Zoology* 10/6 for 6/-; Hadyn's *Dictionary Dates*, half morocco, 25/- net for 16/-, 1904; Morley's *Life of Gladstone*, 3 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; Memorials of Edward Burne Jones, 2 vols., 1st edition, 30/-; Farmer and Henley's *Complete Slang Dictionary*, 7 vols., privately printed, £12 6s. net, for £3 10s.; Fitzmaurice's *Life of Lord Granville*, 2 vols., 30/- net for 12/6; *International Library*, 20 vols. cloth, £3 10s., 3/- levant £5 6s., 3/- calf £4 10s. (cost double); Art of Walter Crane, 63/- for 25/-; Slater's *Art Sales*, 1902, 21/- net for 5/-; Boccaccio's *Decameron*, 3 vols., with extra plates, 35/-; Calderon's *Select Plays in Spanish*, 14/- for 6/-; Compton's *Twentieth Century Dog*, 2 vols., 15/- net for 7/6; Lawrence-Archer's *Orders of Chivalry*, £3 3s. for 21/-; Landon's *China and her Allies*, 2 vols., 9/-; Miles' *Pugilistica*, 3 vols., 25/-; Presscott's *Works*, 12 vols. £3 for 38/6; Reynolds' *Mysteries of London and Court of London*, 12 vols., £3 10s.; Alken's *National Sports*, folio, coloured plates, £5 5s. for 35/-; Arts & Crafts, vols. 1, 2, 3, with portfolio to each, 14/-; Scudder's *Life of J. R. Lowell*, large paper, only 25 copies issued, 32/- net for 15/-; Turbayne's *Monograms & Cyphers*, 35/- net for 18/-; Florentine *Heraldry*, 10/6 for 2/6; Times *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 35 vols. £13 13s., or half-morocco £16 15s. (cost double).

100,000 Books in Stock. Rare and Out-of-Print Books supplied.

THE MOST EXPERT BOOKFINDERS EXTANT.

Please state wants to—
EDWARD BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP,
14-16, John Bright St., BIRMINGHAM.

LIBRARY BINDING.

B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.

STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from the Sheets.

PATENT SEWING.

RE-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.

Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on application.

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.

London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for 2 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

GOOD ADVICE !!

LIBRARIANS and others are recommended to journey by the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
WESTWARD to *Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington,
and Liverpool.*
NORTHWARD to *Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and York.*
EASTWARD to *Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.*

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES

are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Botherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Banbury to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Cheltenham and Gloucester.

**VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.**

**ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARS.**

Full particulars of Train Service, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station Town Office or Agency.

READY SHORTLY.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY,

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,
BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON,

With nearly 200 Illustrations and Diagrams.

Demy 8vo. Cloth. About 450 pp. Price 8/6 net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

The Most Effective Issue System.

The "GRAHAM" Indicator for Fiction and Juvenile Literature combined with Card Charging is the least expensive and most effective system for recording the issue and return of books. It gives complete satisfaction.

REQUIREMENTS.

Indicator showing the names of authors in alphabetical order, with the numbers under each name.

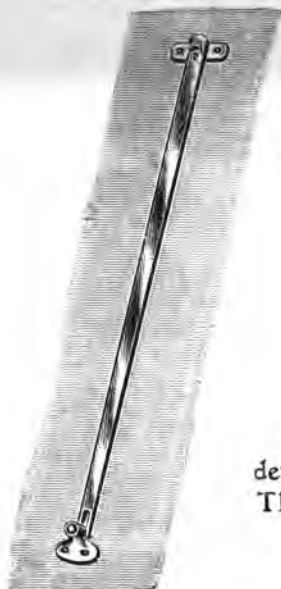
Charging Cards with pockets to go in each book in the library.

Reader's Tickets.

Set of Date Issue Trays with date guides, &c.

INCLUSIVE PRICE QUOTED FOR COMPLETE OUTFIT.

Newspaper Fastenings.



The "LIBRACO"
Newsrod.

THE "BOWRY" FILE.

Will bind securely a single sheet or 100. The best method of displaying files of newspapers. Any length supplied from 8 to 31 inches.

Price One Penny per inch.

Racks to hold these files made to order.

THE "LIBRACO" NEWSROD

For newspaper stands is one of the simplest devices on the market. Thousands are in daily use. There are no springs or hinges to get out of order.

Prices: 5/- each; 25/- for six; 48/- per doz.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.

Library

Card Systems.



"Libraco" Cards are the best for public and private libraries. Cards and slips are supplied in various qualities from 2/- per 1,000. Guide Cards in various shapes and colours, plain or printed, are supplied from 1/6 per 100. "Libraco" Card Cabinets give exceptional value. They are furnished with sideless trays, gravity or duplex rods, tray stops, perfect adjusting back struts, &c., supplied in cabinets from one tray, or in building up sections of five trays. Send for Card System Catalogue.

WHAT TO USE.

Public Card Catalogues.

Use best quality medium or thick cards, "Libraco" sideless trays with gravity rods and tray stops.

Librarian's Author Catalogue.

Use second quality medium cards, and "Libraco" sideless trays with duplex rods.

Stock Record. Use "Libraco" G. C. Outfit.

Card Charging. Use "Libraco" System, with 4" x 2½" size cards

Filing of Pamphlets. Use "Libraco" Vertical Folder System.

Voucher Cards.

Use "Libraco" printed third grade cards, and "Libraco" inexpensive R. C. Cabinets (25/- per 4 oak drawers).

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.

"Libraco" Nine Tray **Roller Curtain Cabinet.**

A useful cabinet for the Librarian's Office.
Contains nine sliding trays for holding correspondence, &c.
Convenient for holding the Patent Letter File Binders, and is
closed and locked by the roller curtain.

USEFUL FOR STORAGE OF

Price Lists,
Catalogues,
Pamphlets,
Sheet Music,
Papers,
Memoranda,
Correspond-
ence, &c.



Price 56s.



SIZE OF CABINET.

46" high.
19½" wide.
17½" deep.



SIZE OF TRAYS.

14½" wide.
12" deep.
3½" high.

Price 56s.

Adjustable easel on top can be fixed to any height.
Is convenient for consulting catalogues, &c.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 
181, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E. C.

LIBRARY SUPPLY CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Write for full Catalogue of Publications.

READY SHORTLY

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Manual of Library Economy.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Brighton

WITH NEARLY 200 ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS.

Demy 8vo. Cloth. About 450 pp. Price 3s. 6d. net.

READY IMMEDIATELY

Classification of Library Economy and Office Papers.

By T. STANLEY JAST, Chief Librarian, Exeter.

Extracted from James Duff Brown's "Subject Classification."

Royal 8vo. Art Linen. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Subject Classification.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Brighton

With Complete Index, Tables for Subdividing Single Subjects, and Descriptive Introduction.

Royal 8vo. Cloth. 424 pp. Price 18s. net.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for Library Catalogues.

By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, Chief Librarian, Wiltshire

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note, by Ernest A. Baker, M.A.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 5s. net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Portable Shelving

SECTIONAL CONSTRUCTION

LATERAL EXTENSION

EASILY ERECTED

SHELVES ADJUSTABLE

METAL FITTINGS

A BOOKCASE

to hold approx. 270 vols.

COSTS ONLY 39s.

SIZE

90 in. High 38½ in. wide 8 in. deep

EXTENSION CASE COSTS

29s. 6d.

SEND FOR LIST.

LIBRARY SUPPLY CO.

121 Queen Victoria St. E.C.

Vol. IX, No. 3.

MARCH, 1907.

NEW SERIES.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Postage paid at New York, N.Y.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Authorised for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

March 1907

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
—A—
Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual subscription (payable in advance) 7s. 6d. free by post.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

191, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:—53, GILT DALLS, E.C.

By L. S. JAST,
Chief Librarian, Croydon.

Printed with wide margins for notes by
readers. On paper with a soothing
surface.

ROYAL 8vo. Linen. 2/6 net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND HAND BOOKS in
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries
speciality.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review

ESTABLISHED 1824

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/.

Three numbers, 8/3.

Single copies, 2/9 net, Post 1/.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Science, Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Sociology, Jurisprudence,
Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Belles-Lettres, and
Arts, &c.

"Libraco" Card Charging Systems.

No. 1 SYSTEM provides a pocket in every book into which a numbered card to represent the book is placed. When the book is issued the card is withdrawn and is put into a loose pocket together with the borrower's ticket, and then filed in the issue tray, behind the day's date guide in the numerical order of book numbers.

REQUIREMENTS:

BOOK CARDS. Machine-ruled on both sides,
No. 1 quality 4/6 per 1,000; No. 2 quality 6/- per 1,000
Numbering 1/6 per 1,000.

BOOK POCKETS. Also suitable for conjoining card and
ticket 4/- per 1,000

ISSUE TRAYS in oak, with follower block and guard rod, 5/6 each.

DATE GUIDES, 1-31, in enamelled steel 15/- the set.
In black fibre, numbered in aluminium 6/6 " "

GUIDES, numbered 1,000, 2,000, &c., to divide up issues,
also lettered guides A, B, &c., to divide classes 4d. each.

FINE GUIDES, 1d., 2d., 3d., &c., and special headings as
Repairing, Binding, &c. 5d. each.

BORROWER'S TICKETS printed to order ... from 9/6 per 1,000

SORTING TRAYS to hold conjoined cards at the issue
desk, 10 divisions, in oak 15/- each.

READER'S TICKET RACK, 25 divisions, in oak ... 18/- each.

No. 2 SYSTEM provides trays for the book cards, which are arranged in numerical order. This system can be used as an indicator by the assistant to see whether books asked for are in or out. The further requirements of this system, in addition to the above, are:—

BOOK CARD TRAYS 5/6 each.

GUIDES to divide into hundreds (1-9) 1/6 per set.

"Libraco" Card Charging Systems are used at Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Brisbane, &c., &c.

Library Supply Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

T. MILES & CO

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

**95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.**

*NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.*

THE English Catalogue of Books

For the Five Years, **1901—1905.**

In One Handsome Royal 8vo Volume of about 1,300 pages.
Half-bound in Best Sealskin.

NOW READY Price **£3 13s. 6d. net.** NOW READY

Office : St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

IN response to numerous applications, we are prepared to supply any of our publications at the published price, carriage paid, on the deferred payment system, (the "Library World and Book Selector" annual subscription of 7/- may be included with the books). To cover the extra cost of opening the account, posting receipts, &c., an extra sum of one shilling is charged. Send 1/- with order and the balance in twelve equal monthly instalments. Full Catalogue of Publications sent on application to
LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SKINS.

E GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.
ALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.
oured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).
LUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by . . .
EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,
ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1907.

The Indicator considered as a Modern Library Appliance.

By A. Kirby Gill.

Reform in Indexing Methods. By Archibald L. Clarke.

Research Work in Public Libraries: A word with Information Desk Assistants. By James B. Thomson.

Tramcars as Travelling Libraries: A well developed Scheme. By Bersay Pepcroy.

Libraries and Librarians.

Library Press.

Library Associations. The Library Association. North Western Branch. Pseudynoms.

The Book Selector.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

EASTER & SPRING TOURS.

TOURISTS AND VISITORS TO
PARIS, ROME AND SEVILLE,
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF

Marlborough's "SELF-TAUGHT" SERIES

Which contains Travel Talk for Railway and Steamboat, Customs, Hotel, Post Office, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, Commercial Terms, Conversations, Vocabularies, Elementary Grammar, etc., with ENGLISH Phonetic PRONUNCIATION, arranged for learning AT A GLANCE.

*FRENCH	} Self-Taught.	*ITALIAN	} Self-Taught.
*GERMAN		†SPANISH	

Blue Wrapper, 1/- each; Red Cloth, 1/6 each.

*DUTCH	} Self-Taught.	EGYPTIAN (Arabic)	} Self-Taught.
*PORTUGUESE		ARABIC (Syrian)	
‡GREEK (Modern)		HINDUSTANI	

Blue Wrapper, 2/- each; Red Cloth, 2/6 each.

* With Cycling, Photographic and Motoring Terms. † With Cycling and Photographic Terms.
‡ With Photographic and Archæological Terms.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSTALLS.

London: E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51, Old Bailey, E.C.

TRUSLOVE & Discount

td.,

153, OXFORD STREET, W., } **LONDON.**
6^B, SLOANE STREET, S.W., }

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.



AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

BOOK BARGAINS.

Dumas's Celebrated Crimes, 8 vols., £4 4s. net for £2 10s.; *Trigg's Formal Garden* £4 4s. net for £3 3s.; *Moncure Conway's Autobiography*, 2 vols. 30/- net for 7/6; *Clowes Royal Navy*, 7 vols. £4 10s. *Cruikshank's Water Colours*, large paper, 42/- net for 21/-; *Vernon Lee's Euphorion*, 7/6 for 4/-; *R. L. Stevenson's Edinburgh Days*, 6/- for 2/-; *Schmell's Text Book Zoology* 10/6 for 6/-; *Hadyn's Dictionary Dates*, half morocco, 25/- net for 16/-; 1904; *Morley's Life of Gladstone*, 3 vols., 42/- net for 32/-; *Memorials of Edward Burne Jones*, 2 vols., 1st edition, 30/-; *Farmer and Henley's Complete Slang Dictionary*, 7 vols., privately printed, £12 5s. net, for £3 10s.; *Fitzmaurice's Life of Lord Granville*, 2 vols., 30/- net for 12/6; *International Library*, 20 vols. cloth, £3 10s., 3/- levant £5 5s., 3/- calf £4 10s. (cost double); *Art of Walter Crane*, 63/- for 25/-; *Slater's Art Sales*, 1902, 21/- net for 5/-; *Boccaccio's Decameron*, 3 vols., with extra plates, 35/-; *Calderon's Select Plays in Spanish*, 14/- for 6/-; *Compton's Twentieth Century Dog*, 2 vols., 15/- net for 7/6; *Lawrence-Archer's Orders of Chivalry*, £3 3s. for 21/-; *Landon's China and her Allies*, 2 vols., 9/-; *Miles' Pugilistica*, 3 vols. 25/-; *Prescott's Works*, 12 vols. £3 for 38/6; *Reynolds' Mysteries of London and Court of London*, 12 vols., £3 10s.; *Aiken's National Sports*, folio, coloured plates, £5 5s. for 35/-; *Arts & Crafts*, vols. 1, 2, 3, with portfolio to each, 14/-; *Scudder's Life of J. R. Lowell*, large paper, only 25 copies issued, 32/- net for 15/-; *Turbayne's Monograms & Cyphers*, 35/- net for 18/-; *Florentine Heraldry*, 10/6 for 2/6; *Times Encyclopædia Britannica*, 35 vols. £13 13s., or half-morocco £15 15s. (cost double).

100,000 Books in Stock. Rare and Out-of-Print Books supplied.

THE MOST EXPERT BOOKFINDERS EXTANT.

Please state wants to—
EDWARD BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP,
14-16, John Bright St., BIRMINGHAM.

LIBRARY BINDING.

B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.



STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from the *Sheets*.

PATENT SEWING.

RB-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.



Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on application.

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.
London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,
purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for 2 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

A LIBRARIAN

Needs a substantial and well equipped desk for office work. Roll Top Desks are sold at all prices from £5 to £60, but, considering the detail, material and workmanship necessary, one cannot expect, nor does one receive, much for £5 or £10. Desks at these prices to bear a profit to the timber merchant, the manufacturer, and the retailer, must of necessity be made of the poorest material of its kind, the cheapest labour, and have only a lick of a finish that represents the maximum quickness with which it can be done, regardless of durability. A desk is a desk to a large number of people, whatever its price, and only by experience do they realize that the name is frequently misapplied.

The "Standard" desks are made under conditions that enable the best value for money to be given, and the librarian who purchases a "Standard"

may be comfortable

in the assurance that he has a piece of furniture that will last for generations. For an important educational institution the No. 9 "Standard" can be recommended. It is built and finished entirely in England, from machined parts supplied by one of the largest American firms, who own timber forests and are able to select the best material for high grade desks. All the timber in the No. 9 is most carefully selected for its beautiful figure, and carefully seasoned to withstand the damp British climate. To ensure durability, and to prevent shrinking, warping or splitting, the desk top, the writing bed and the panels are specially constructed of five layers of oak, each with the grain running the opposite way to the one above or below, and these five layers of timber in the bed and top are dovetailed to a binding edge by special machinery and welded together into one piece under enormous pressure. Such work represents the maximum of high-grade construction, and the finish is equally good. The locking device is unique, the curtain being fitted with a patent paracentric lock that bolts into the arms and thus leaves the writing bed free from troublesome lock plates.

The No. 9 "Standard" is in every respect equal to the high-grade furniture now demanded by modern libraries as represented by the work supplied to the libraries of Islington, Hammersmith, Herne Hill, &c. The design harmonizes with such work as regards massive construction, material, square edges and finish. Every detail has been carefully thought out and carried to a conclusion, and the purchaser obtains the very best value that money, brains, and experience can produce

for £20.

Illustration and
further particulars
from

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

THE "GRAHAM" INDICATOR...

To those who favour an Indicator for "Fiction" to show what is "IN" and what is "OUT," combined with the Card Charging System, we would strongly recommend the "GRAHAM" Indicator supplied by us. It is an author catalogue indicator, and consists of a frame containing slides bearing the Names of Authors. These author-name slides are arranged in strict alphabetical order, and between them appear numbered slides representing their books. These numbered slides are reversible—the numbers appearing on the ends on different coloured grounds, red indicating OUT, and green IN.

The "GRAHAM" does away with indicator keys, it shows at a glance in one place, and under the author's name all the books the library contains by that author, and thus enables the reader to make his selection quickly, and with the least number of references to the catalogue.

The system of issue recording is by card charging and either No. 1 or No. 2 system may be adopted.

Mr. Groves, the late chairman of the Lewisham Public Libraries, writes:—

"On every hand users of the library praise the great advantages, simplicity, and the saving of time secured by this new system.

We were the first to adopt this indicator, and, personally, I had some doubts as to its likely success, but after the few months it has been in use, these have been dispelled, and I should have no hesitation in strongly recommending its adoption to any committee or librarian in search of an indicator."

Other users are equally pleased with the system, and there is every reason to claim that this is the best and most economical system for modern libraries that do not adopt "open access."

—❖—

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

—❖—

***LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.***

Registration of Borrowers.

The Voucher Card System as in use at Croydon, Islington, Woolwich, Hampstead, Wandsworth, &c., has been very successful. Almost every new library has adopted the system, and many old libraries have recognised its advantages and discarded the old-fashioned forms. The illustration below shows the form of card adopted; there are many other forms, samples of which can be had on application.

Baker, James No. *4054*

Voucher Form for Applicants who are NOT enrolled upon the current Roll of Burgesses of the Borough of Croydon.

CROYDON PUBLIC LENDING LIBRARIES.

I, the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Croydon, hereby apply to the Public Libraries' Committee for a Burgess's Ticket, entitling me to borrow Books from a Lending Library, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, by which I agree to be bound.

Name in Full *James Baker*

If a Lady, state if Mrs. or Miss

Residence *3, St. John's Terrace*

Occupation *Clerk* Age *35*

Date *3 Jan. 1901*

WRITE LEGIBLY IN INK.

☒ The Applicant must also obtain the Signature of a Burgess to the Guarantee on the other side.

Apply personally for the Ticket, which will be issued not later than one week after this Voucher has been judged with the Librarian.

* Copies of the Rules and Regulations may be had gratis at the Library.
† Whose Name shall appear on current Burgess Roll, or who produces due receipt for payment of Poor Rate.

L.S.—B.L.S. 1112.

The Voucher Cards are arranged in alphabetical order in "Libraco" sideless tray cabinets. A numerical register of borrowers is kept from which the voucher cards are numbered, and this number is written on the borrower's ticket.

The system is the very essence of simplicity, and does away with elaborate books and the necessity for keeping them up to date.

PRICES.

Voucher Cards are printed to order	...	...	from 9/- per 1,000
Guides in various shapes	...	...	1/6 per 100
Index Cabinets or Trays ...	...	...	from 4/6
Numerical Register , 3-quire book, bound in half leather	...	...	10/-

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

GOOD ADVICE!!

LIBRARIANS and others are recommended to journey by the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
*WESTWARD to Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington,
and Liverpool.*
NORTHWARD to Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and York.
EASTWARD to Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES
are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Rotherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Banbury to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Cheltenham and Gloucester.

VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARS.

Full particulars of Train Service, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station Town Office or Agency.

READY SHORTLY.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY,

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,
BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON,
With nearly 200 Illustrations and Diagrams.

Demy 8vo. Cloth. About 450 pp. Price **8/6** net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

LIBRARY SUPPLY CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Write for full Catalogue of Publications.

READY SHORTLY

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Manual of Library Economy.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Islington.

WITH NEARLY 200 ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS.

Demy 8vo. Art Linen. About 450 pp. Price 8s. 6d. net.

READY.

Classification of Library Economy and Office Papers.

By I. STANLEY JAST, Chief Librarian, Croydon.

Extracted from James Duff Brown's "Subject Classification."

Royal 8vo. Art Linen. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Subject Classification.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Islington.

*With Complete Index, Tables for Subdividing Single Subjects, and
Descriptive Introduction.*

Royal 8vo. Cloth. 424 pp. Price 18s. net.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for Library Catalogues.

By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, Chief Librarian, Falmouth.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note, by Ernest A. Barker, M.A.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 5s. net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 161, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.



shelf by shelf, as may be required. Hundreds of days "PORTABLE" SHELVING has been sold, not only to the Public Library, but for the librarian's own home use, to the bookseller and bookbuyer and to the business man.

"PORTABLE" SHELVING is the most economical and serviceable adjustable book-shelving on the market, and is meeting an ever increasing demand, because:

It is inexpensive, costs about 1d. per volume, as against 6d. and 1s. by other systems.

It is easily erected and taken down. The method of fitting the parts together is simple.

The shelves are readily adjusted to any height required.

Extension is made at smaller cost than with any other system.

Shelf by shelf can be bought as required.

A well-illustrated Catalogue of Bookshelving will be sent

VOL. IX., NO. 10.

APRIL, 1907.

NEW SERIES.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

GENERAL LIBRARY

UNIV. OF MICH.

MAY 8 1907

THE

LIBRARY WORLD

AND

Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY,

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s., post free.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

By L. S. JAST,
Chief Librarian, Croydon.

Printed with wide margins for notes by
readers. On paper with a writing
surface.

ROYAL 8vo. Linen. 2/6 net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
189, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

One of the largest stocks of
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in
England.

The supply of Public Libraries
specially.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review

ESTABLISHED 1829.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;

Single copies, 2/9 net, Post

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Science, Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Sociology, Jurisprudence,
Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Belles-Lettres,
Arts, &c.

A LIST OF SPRING VOLUMES.

WOMEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE. Chronicles of the Court of Napoleon III. By FREDERIC LOLLIEE. Translated by ALICE IVIMY. With an Introduction by RICHARD WHITING. 51 Portraits, three in Photogravure. Demy 8vo, 21/- net.

MEMOIRS OF LADY FANSHAWE. Written by Herself. With Extracts from the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe. Edited by H. C. FANSHAWE. With 38 Full-page Illustrations, including four in Photogravure and one in Colour. 8vo, 18/- net.

This Edition has been printed direct from the original manuscript in the possession of the Fanshawe Family, and Mr. H. C. Fanshawe contributes numerous notes which form a running commentary on the text. Many famous pictures are reproduced, including paintings by Velasquez and Van Dyck.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON. By OSCAR BROWNING. Author of "The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon." With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.

NAPOLEON'S CONQUEST OF PRUSSIA, 1806. By F. LORAINÉ PETRE, Author of "Napoleon's Campaign in Poland, 1806-7." With an Introduction by FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, K.G., V.C., &c. With numerous Maps, Battle Plans, Portraits and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN POLAND 1806-1807. A Military History of Napoleon's First War with Russia, verified from unpublished official documents. By F. LORAINÉ PETRE. With Maps and Plans. New Edition. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.

LIFE OF LORD CHESTERFIELD. An Account of the Ancestry, Personal Character, and Public Services of the Fourth Earl of Chesterfield, by W. H. CRAIG, M.A. With numerous Illustrations and Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE. Edited by his daughter LAURA E. RICHARDS. With Notes and a Preface by F. B. SANBORN, and an Introduction by Mrs. JOHN LANE. Demy 8vo, 15/- net.

THE ALHAMBRA OF GRANADA. Being a brief history of the Moslem rule in Spain, from the reign of Mohammed the First to the final expulsion of the Moors, together with a particular account of the construction, the architecture, and the decoration of the Moorish Palace, by ALBERT F. CALVERT. With upwards of 80 Coloured Plates and nearly 300 Black and White Illustrations (New Edition). Uniform with "Moorish Remains in Spain." Crown 4to, 42/- net.

ORNITHOLOGICAL AND OTHER ODDITIES. By FRANK FENN, B.A. (Oxon.), F.Z.S., late Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs. Demy 8vo, 10/6 net.

POETRY AND PROGRESS IN RUSSIA. By ROSA NEWMARCH. With six Full-page Portraits. Demy 8vo, 7/6 net.

NEW SIX SHILLING NOVELS.

THE WINGLESS VICTORY. By M. P. WILLCOCKS. Author of "Widdicombe." Crown 8vo.

THE STRONGEST PLUME. By HUGH DE SELINCOURT. Author of "A Boy's Marriage." Cr. 8vo.

THE MAULEVERER MURDERS. By A. C. FOX-DAVIES. Author of "The Dangerville Inheritance." Crown 8vo.

A BOY'S MARRIAGE: A Novel. By HUGH DE SELINCOURT. Crown 8vo.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF AN EVERY-DAY WOMAN. By Mrs. GORDON BROWN. Cr. 8vo.

COMPANIONS IN THE SIERRA: A Romance. By CHARLES RUDY. With a Preface by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM. Crown 8vo.

THE BELOVED VAGABOND: A Novel. By WILLIAM J. LOCKE. "Author of 'The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne.'" Crown 8vo.

ON THE WALL: Studies of East End Life. By the Rev. RICHARD FAIRB, Author of 'Seven Years' Hard.' Crown 8vo.

THE CLUTCH OF CIRCUMSTANCE. By JOHN G. NETTHART. Crown 8vo.

OTHER VOLUMES.

KING ARTHUR: A Play. By FRANCIS COUTTS. Uniform with "Musa Verticordia," "The Alhambra and other Poems, &c. Cr. 8vo. 5/- net.

THE BOOK OF JOB. A Study of the Argument. By FRANCIS COUTTS. Illustrated with the "Inventions" of Wm. Blake. Fcap. 4to, 5/- net.

THE MARRIAGE RING. By the Rt. Rev. JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, and of Dromore: a Reprint from the Fourth Edition of his *EMALTYROS*. Published in 1673. Edited, with Notes, by FRANCIS COUTTS, and a Photogravure Frontispiece after Perugino's Marriage of the Virgin. Fcap. 4to, 5/- net.

IN MY LADY'S GARDEN. Pages from the Diary of Sir John Elwynne. By KATRINA TRASH. Author of "Night and Morning," &c. Cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

SOME CLERICAL TYPES. By JOHN KENDAL. With 32 Illustrations, Title-page, and Cover Design by the Author. Crown 8vo, 3/6 net.

STRAUSS' SALOME: A Guide to the Opera. By LAWRENCE GILMAN. With Musical Illustrations. 8m. 8vo, 4/6 net. Contents:—

(1) THE STORY OF "SALOME." The Daughter of Herodias in History and Art. The Drama Itself.

(2) THE MUSIC OF "SALOME." Its Characteristics. The Score and the Motives.

THE MOTOR BOOK. By R. J. MCBRENDY. Third and Revised Edition. With new Illustrations of 1907 models. Fcap. 8vo, 3/- net.

THE STABLE HANDBOOK. By T. F. DALE. With numerous Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo, 3/- net.

A concise practical handbook on the feeding, grooming, training, housing and general management of horses, written by a well-known breeder. Especially useful to the owner of one or two horses.

STARS OF THE STAGE.

A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHIES OF THE LEADING ACTORS, ACTRESSES, AND DRAMATISTS. Edited by J. G. GREEN. Price 1/6 net each. *First Volumes*—

Ellen Terry. By CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN.

Henry Arthur Jones. By ANTHONY ELLIS

Arthur Wing Pinero. By E. A. BAUGHAN.

W. S. Gilbert. By EDITH E. BROWNE.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree. By MARIAM DUDLEY.

George Bernard Shaw.

JOHN LANE, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.

FOR SALE.

Second
Hand.
Ideal
Keyboard

**HAMMOND
TYPE-WRITER.**

Specialy adapted for Card Typing.
Complete in Oak Case. Price £9.

Apply LIBRARIAN,
c/o LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

FOR SALE.

In Good
Condition.
6,000
Section.

**GOTGREAVE'S
INDICATOR.**

No reasonable offer will be refused.

A. KIRBY GILL, *Librarian*,
Public Library,
TWICKENHAM.

KINS.

E GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.

ALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.

ured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).

LUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by...

EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,
ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**THE
English Catalogue of Books**

Containing all Books published from

JANUARY 1, 1906, to DECEMBER 31, 1906.

310 pp., Royal 8vo, Cloth, Price 6s. net.

LONDON :

Published for the PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, Ltd., by
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., Ltd.,
100 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.; and 17a PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

Lovers of Shakespeare,

The Greatest Name in English Literature, will be interested in

"SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE,"

The popular book by CHARLES ELLIS. It shows, by means of copious extracts from the Bible and from the works of Shakespeare, arranged on opposite pages, to what a great extent the Holy Scriptures permeate the words and thoughts of the Immortal Bard. A reproduction of Houlraken's engraving, the finest portrait of Shakespeare, is included in the volume, together with specimen autographs of the great poet.

May be had at the special low rate of 2s. 6d. post free, from—

Mr. G. F. HILCKEN, *Secretary and Librarian*,
Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, London.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LIBRARIES, 1/- ; by Post, 1/4.

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1907.

The Profession and the Press, Professional and Other.

By A. J. Philip.

Professional Examinations of the Library Association.

By L. Fairweather.

Lovely Woman in the Library. By Douglas Hartham.

Metallurgical Bibliography. Part I. By R. A. Peddie.

Net Books Conference.

Library Planning.

Review.

Library Press.

The British Museum Reading-room.

Libraries and Librarians.

Library Association. Examination and March Meeting.

Correspondence.

The Book Selector.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Imperial 8vo, Cloth, Gilt. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Containing about 200 pages, with over 100 illustrations of modern examples and fittings from photographs and drawings.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

A Treatise on their Design, Construction, and Fittings.

WITH A CHAPTER ON

The Principles of Planning and a Summary of the Law

By **AMIAN L. CHAMPNEYS, B.A., Architect.**

THE present work is the only comprehensive handbook of Library Architecture in the English language. A large number of papers, pamphlets, and books have dealt with the subject in various phases and aspects, some more, some less fully; but such incomplete and isolated sources of information have merely emphasised the want of a complete and practical aid to the Library Architect, the Librarian, and the Library committee. Such a want the present work will, it is hoped, fill.

By means of the rigid exclusion of all irrelevant and inessential matter it has been possible to deal very exhaustively with every detail, and to produce a complete and practical yet concise handbook, filled with the most modern examples and ideas, on a subject a knowledge of which has become in the present generation as necessary to the architect as to all others concerned in the building, organisation or management of libraries.

 *Detailed Prospectus sent, post free, on application.*

B. T. BATSFORD, Publisher, 94, High Holborn, London.

TRUSLOVE & Discount

153, OXFORD STREET,
6^a, SLOANE STREET,

td.,

LONDON.

Public Library Orders.

AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

T. MILES & CO

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.

NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.

LIBRARY BINDING.

B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.



STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from
the Sheets.

PATENT SEWING.

RE-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.



Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on
application.

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.
London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD.)

(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for
2 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

GOOD ADVICE !!

LIBRARIANS and others are recommended to journey by the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
**WESTWARD to Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington,
and Liverpool.**
NORTHWARD to Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and York.
EASTWARD to Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES

are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Rotherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Banbury to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Cheltenham and Gloucester.

VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARS.

Full particulars of Train Service, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station Town Office or Agency.

READY SHORTLY.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY,

BY JAMES DUFF BROWN,
BOROUGH LIBRARIAN, ISLINGTON,

With nearly 200 Illustrations and Diagrams.

Demy 8vo. Cloth. About 450 pp. Price **8/6** net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

"THE LIBRARY,"

A Bibliography

Price 3/- net, or per annum.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| The Library of Richard Smith. | E. GORDON DUFF. |
| Writers and Official Censors under Elizabeth and James I. | PH. SHEAVYN. |
| Recent Foreign Literature. | ELIZABETH LEE. |
| Bishop Bancroft and a Catholic Secret Press. | H. R. PLOMER. |
| The Objects and Methods of Bibliographical Collations and Descriptions. | A. W. POLLARD. |
| The Books presented to Christ College, Cambridge, by Lady Margaret. | NORMAN McLEAN. |
| Bagford's Note as to his Scrapbooks. | ROBERT STEELE. |

ALEXANDER MORING, Ltd.

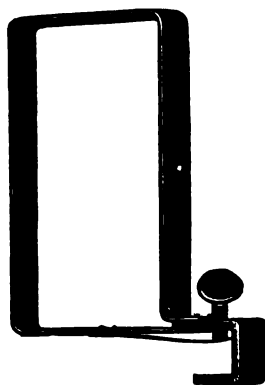
(THE DE LA MORE PRESS),

32, George St., Hanover Sq., London, W.

The Three Best Book Supports.



The "YALE" in Use.



THE "YALE."

90/- per 100.

9/6 per 10.

1/- each.



The "MARLBOROUGH"

40/- per 100.

5/6 per doz.

6d. each.



The "LIBRARY"

40/- per 100.

5/6 per doz.

6d each.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Registration of Borrowers.

The Voucher Card System as in use at Croydon, Islington, Woolwich, Hampstead, Wandsworth, &c., has been very successful. Almost every new library has adopted the system, and many old libraries have recognised its advantages and discarded the old-fashioned forms. The illustration below shows the form of card adopted; there are many other forms, samples of which can be had on application.

Baker, James No. *4057*

Voucher Form for Applicants who are NOT enrolled upon the current Roll of Burgesses of the Borough of Croydon.

CROYDON PUBLIC LENDING LIBRARIES.

I, the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Croydon, hereby apply to the Public Libraries' Committee for a Borrower's Ticket, entitling me to borrow books from a Lending Library, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, by which I agree to be bound.

Name in Full *James Baker*

If a Lady, state if Mrs. or Miss *St. John's Terrace*

Residence *3, St. John's Terrace*

Occupation *Clerk* Age *35*

Date *3 Jan. 1901*

WRITE LEGIBLY IN INK.

☒ The Applicant must also obtain the Signature of a Burgess † to the Guarantee on the other side.

Apply personally for the Ticket, which will be issued not later than one week after this Voucher has been lodged with the Librarian.

* Copies of the Rules and Regulations may be had gratis at the Library.

† Whose Name must appear on current Burgess Roll, or who possesses last receipt for payment of Poor Rate.

L.S.—10,280 311/20.

The Voucher Cards are arranged in alphabetical order in "Libraco" sideless tray cabinets. A numerical register of borrowers is kept from which the voucher cards are numbered, and this number is written on the borrower's ticket.

The system is the very essence of simplicity, and does away with elaborate books and the necessity for keeping them up to date.

PRICES.

Voucher Cards are printed to order	...	...	from 9/- per 1,000
Guides in various shapes	...	...	1/6 per 100
Index Cabinets or Trays ...	...	...	from 4/6
Numerical Register , 3-quire book, bound in half leather	...	...	10/-

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

LIBRARY SUPPLY CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Write for full Catalogue of Publications.

READY SHORTLY

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Manual of Library Economy.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Jaffers.

WITH NEARLY 200 ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS.

Demy 8vo. Art Linen. About 450 pp. Price 8s. 6d. net.

READY.

Classification of Library Economy and Office Papers.

By E. STANLEY JAST, Chief Librarian, Gresham.

Extracted from James Duff Brown's "Subject Classification."

Royal 8vo. Art Linen. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Subject Classification.

By JAMES DUFF BROWN, Borough Librarian, Jaffers.

*With Complete Index, Tables for Subdividing Single Subjects, and
Descriptive Introduction.*

Royal 8vo. Cloth. 424 pp. Price 18s. net.

Manual of Descriptive Annotation for Library Catalogues.

By ERNEST A. SAVAGE, Chief Librarian, Glasgow.

With Chapter on Evaluation and Historical Note, by Ernest A. Baker, M.A.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 5s. net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.



quired. Hundreds of bags of "PORTABLE" SHELVING have been sold, not only to the Public Library, but for the library's own home use, to the bookseller and bookbuyer and to the business man.

"PORTABLE" SHELVING is the most economical and serviceable adjustable book-shelving on the market, and is meeting an increasing demand, because

It is inexpensive, costs about 1½d. per volume, as against 6d. and 1s. by other systems.

It is easily erected and taken down. The method of fitting the parts together is simple.

The shelves are readily adjusted to any height required.

Extension is made at smaller cost than with any other system.

Shelf by shelf can be bought as required.

VOL. IX, No. 11.

MAY, 1907.

NEW SERIES.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF CALIF.
JUN 5 1907

THE
LIBRARY WORLD
AND
Book Selector.



PRICE: SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 7s. post free.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—

461, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE:—52, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

ORDER AT ONCE

**CLASSIFICATION
OF
LIBRARY ECONOMY
AND
OFFICE PAPERS.**

By L. S. JAY,

Chief Librarian, Erydon.

Printed with wide margins for notes by
readers. On paper with a writing
surface.

ROYAL 8vo. Linen. 2/6 net.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**JOHN & EDWARD
BUMPUS,
Ltd.,**

BOOKSELLERS

By Appointment to H.M. the QUEEN.

LONDON:

350, OXFORD ST., W.

One of the largest stocks of NEW
and SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the
Kingdom.

The supply of Public Libraries a
speciality.

Terms upon Application.

Catalogues on application.

The Westminster Review.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 2/6 net.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Annual, payable in advance,
30/-.

Three numbers, 8/3;
Single copies, 2/9 net, Post free.

CONTAINS ARTICLES ON...

Science, Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Sociology, Jurisprudence,
Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Belles-Lettres, and
Arts, &c.

All communications and Books for Review should be addressed to

THE EDITOR, "Westminster Review,"

c/o E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., Publishers,

51, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

A LIST OF SPRING VOLUMES.

- WOMEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.** Chronicles of the Court of Napoleon III. By FREDERIC LOLLÉE. Translated by ALICE IVIMY. With an Introduction by RICHARD WHITTING. 51 Portraits, three in Photogravure. Demy 8vo, 21/- net.
- MEMOIRS OF LADY FANSHAW.** Written by Herself. With Extracts from the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe. Edited by H. C. FANSHAW. With 38 Full-page Illustrations, including four in Photogravure and one in Colour. 8vo, 18/- net.
This Edition has been printed direct from the original manuscript in the possession of the Fanshawe Family, and Mr. H. C. Fanshawe contributes numerous notes which form a running commentary on the text. Many famous pictures are reproduced, including paintings by Velasquez and Van Dyck.
- THE FALL OF NAPOLEON.** By OSCAR BROWNING. Author of "The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon." With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.
- NAPOLEON'S CONQUEST OF PRUSSIA, 1806.** By F. LORRAINE PETRE. Author of "Napoleon's Campaign in Poland, 1806-7." With an Introduction by FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, K.G., V.C., &c. With numerous Maps, Battle Plans, Portraits and other Illustns. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.
- NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN POLAND 1806-1807.** A Military History of Napoleon's First War with Russia, verified from unpublished official documents. By F. LORRAINE PETRE. With Maps and Plans. New Edition. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.
- LIFE OF LORD CHESTERFIELD.** An Account of the Ancestry, Personal Character, and Public Services of the Fourth Earl of Chesterfield, by W. H. CRAIG, M.A. With numerous Illustrations and Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, 12/6 net.
- LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE.** Edited by his daughter LAURA E. RICHARDS. With Notes and a Preface by F. B. SANBORN, and an Introduction by Mrs. JOHN LANE. Demy 8vo, 16/- net.
- THE ALHAMBRA OF GRANADA.** Being a brief history of the Moslem rule in Spain, from the reign of Mohammed the First to the final expulsion of the Moors, together with a particular account of the construction, the architecture, and the decoration of the Moorish Palace, by ALBERT F. CALVERT. With upwards of 80 Coloured Plates and nearly 300 Black and White Illustrations (New Edition). Uniform with "Moorish Remains in Spain." Crown 4to, 42/- net.
- ORNITHOLOGICAL AND OTHER ODDITIES.** By FRANK FINN, B.A. (Oxon.), F.Z.S., late Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs. Demy 8vo, 10/6 net.
- POETRY AND PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.** By ROSA NEWMARCH. With six Full-page Portraits. Demy 8vo, 7/6 net.

NEW SIX SHILLING NOVELS.

- THE WINGLESS VICTORY.** By M. P. WILLCOCKS. Author of "Widdicombe." Crown 8vo.
- THE STRONGEST PLUME.** By HUGH DE SELINCOURT. Author of "A Boy's Marriage." Cr. 8vo.
- THE MAULEVERER MURDERS.** By A. C. FOX-DAVIES. Author of "The Dangerville Inheritance." Crown 8vo.
- A BOY'S MARRIAGE: A Novel.** By HUGH DE SELINCOURT. Crown 8vo.
- THE CONCLUSIONS OF AN EVERY-DAY WOMAN.** By Mrs. GORDON BROWN. Cr. 8vo.
- COMPANIONS IN THE SIERRA: A Romance.** By CHARLES RUDY. With a Preface by R. B. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM. Crown 8vo.
- THE BELOVED VAGABOND: A Novel.** By WILLIAM J. LOCKE. "Author of 'The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne.'" Crown 8vo.
- ON THE WALL: Studies of East End Life.** By the Rev. RICHARD FREE, Author of 'Seven Years' Hard.' Crown 8vo.
- THE CLUTCH OF CIRCUMSTANCE.** By JOHN G. NEITHART. Crown 8vo.

OTHER VOLUMES.

- KING ARTHUR: A Play.** By FRANCIS COUTTS. Uniform with "Musa Verticordia." "The Alhambra and other Poems, &c. Cr. 8vo. 5/- net.
- THE BOOK OF JOB.** A Study of the Argument. By FRANCIS COUTTS. Illustrated with the "Inventions" of WM. BLAKE. Fcap. 4to, 5/- net.
- THE MARRIAGE RING.** By the Rt. Rev. JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, and of Dromore: a Reprint from the Fourth Edition of his ENAYTOS. Published in 1673. Edited, with Notes, by FRANCIS COUTTS, and a Photogravure Frontispiece after Perugino's Marriage of the Virgin. Fcap. 4to, 5/- net.
- IN MY LADY'S GARDEN.** Pages from the Diary of Sir John Elwynne. By KATRINA TRASH. Author of "Night and Morning," &c. Cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
- SOME CLERICAL TYPES.** By JOHN KENDAL. With 32 Illustrations, Title-page, and Cover Design by the Author. Crown 8vo, 2/6 net.
- STRAUSS' SALOME: A Guide to the Opera.** By LAWRENCE GILMAN. With Musical Illustrations. Sm. 8vo, 4/6 net. Contents:—
(1) THE STORY OF "SALOME." The Daughter of Herodias in History and Art. The Drama Itself.
(2) THE MUSIC OF "SALOME." Its Characteristics. The Score and the Motives.
- THE MOTOR BOOK.** By R. J. MEORNDY. Third and Revised Edition. With new Illustrations of 1907 models. Fcap. 8vo, 3/- net.
- THE STABLE HANDBOOK.** By T. F. DALE. With numerous Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo, 3/- net.
A concise practical handbook on the feeding, grooming, training, housing and general management of horses, written by a well-known breeder. Especially useful to the owner of one or two horses.

STARS OF THE STAGE.

- A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHIES OF THE LEADING ACTORS, ACTRESSES, AND DRAMATISTS.** Edited by J. G. GREIN. Price 2/6 net each. First Volumes:—
Ellen Terry. By CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN. Henry Arthur Jones. By ANTHONY ELLIS
Arthur Wing Pinero. By E. A. BAUGHAN. W. S. Gilbert. By Edith E. BROWNE.
Herbert Beerbohm Tree. By MARIAN DUDLEY. George Bernard Shaw.

JOHN LANE, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.

**EVERY LIBRARIAN
OF A
CARNEGIE LIBRARY**

should have the details of the

**Bronze
Memorials**

OF

Dr. Andrew Carnegie

as supplied to the Libraries
of Herne Hill, Brockley,
Lower Sydenham, Dundee,
&c., &c.

Full Particulars from

*LIBRARY SUPPLY Co.,
181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.*

ACID-FREE SKINS.

CAPE GOATS, Sumac Tanned, Levant,
Long and Hard Grain.

SEALS, Monster & Small Skins,
Plain Finish or Grained.

Coloured Calf, Pigs & Seal Splits
(Dressed as Rough Calf).

GLUE AND ROLLER COMPO.



Manufactured by...

**EDW. & JAS. RICHARDSON,
ELSWICK LEATHER WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

**THE
English Catalogue of Books**

Containing all Books published from

JANUARY 1, 1906, to DECEMBER 31, 1906.

310 pp., Royal 8vo, Cloth, Price 6s. net.

LONDON :

Published for the PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, Ltd., by

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., Ltd.,

100 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.; and 17a PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

SUNDRY LIBRARY ITEMS.

"MATCH" STRIKING PLATES. Designed to fix on library entrance
walls. **2/-** each.

PAMPHLET CASES. Complete list of all sizes in "Marlborough,"
"Libraco" and "Bridge House" patterns. From **7d.** each.

"BOOK NUMBERS." Gold-blocked or printed. List on application.

"CLASSIFICATION." Dewey headings, printed on cards. **3d.** each.

"NEWSPAPER" TIME LIMIT NOTICES. In metal and bone. "Ten
Minutes" and "Fifteen Minutes" notices. Samples **4d.** ea. post free.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Library World & Book Selector.

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1907.

- Specialization in Library Work.** By Henry T. Coutts.
The Net Book System. By Horace Barlow.
Comments on an Article concerning Library Indicators.
By A. Cotgreave.
Classification of Library Economy and Office Papers.
By A. Kirby Gill.
Reform in Indexing Methods. By Alexander Mill.
The New Public Libraries Bill.
Metallurgical Bibliography. Part II. By R. A. Peddie.
Libraries and Librarians.
Library Association. The Library Association. North Midland
Library Association. Northern Counties Library Association.
Correspondence.
The Book Selector.
Book Notices.

Published by the LIBRARY SUPPLY CO., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Gold-Blocked Numbers.

Gold-blocked Number Labels are used for affixing to Library books, for which purpose their distinctness renders them well suited. Being blocked on leatherette they will practically last "for ever" when fixed with Fish Glue or "Phermphix."

2846

The Numbers are supplied in Strips of 10, on dark green Leatherette.

For any set of 100 numbers.	For each complete 1,000 numbers.	For each complete set.
0 to 1999 ... 1/2 per 100	0 to 999 ... 10/- per set	0 to 999 ... 10/- per set
2000 to 3999 ... 1/3 ..	1000 to 1999 ... 10/6 ..	0 to 1999 ... 20/- ..
4000 to 5999 ... 1/4 ..	2000 to 2999 ... 11/- ..	0 to 2999 ... 30/- ..
6000 to 7999 ... 1/5 ..	3000 to 3999 ... 11/6 ..	0 to 3999 ... 40/- ..
8000 to 9999 ... 1/6 ..	4000 to 4999 ... 12/- ..	0 to 4999 ... 50/- ..
For any set of 500 numbers.	5000 to 5999 ... 12/6 ..	0 to 5999 ... 60/- ..
0 to 1999 ... 5/6 per 500	6000 to 6999 ... 13/- ..	0 to 6999 ... 70/- ..
2000 to 3999 ... 6/- ..	7000 to 7999 ... 13/6 ..	0 to 7999 ... 80/- ..
4000 to 5999 ... 6/6 ..	8000 to 8999 ... 14/- ..	0 to 8999 ... 90/- ..
6000 to 7999 ... 7/- ..	9000 to 9999 ... 15/- ..	0 to 9999 ... 100/- ..
8000 to 9999 ... 7/6 ..		

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

TRUSLOVE & HANSON, Ltd.,

Discount Booksellers,

153, OXFORD STREET, W., } **LONDON.**
6^B, SLOANE STREET, S.W., }

Special attention given to Public Library Orders.

**LIBRARIANS ARE INVITED TO WRITE
FOR CATALOGUES AND TERMS.**



**AMERICAN BOOKS SUPPLIED
AT SHORT NOTICE.**

T. MILES & CO.

Booksellers and



Librarians, . . .

**95, Upper St.,
LONDON, N.**

**NEW CATALOGUE of REMAINDERS
and REDUCED BOOKS at extremely low
prices, all very suitable for Public
Libraries and Institutions, sent on
application.**

**LIBRARY
BINDING.**



B. RILEY & Co., Ltd.,

ARE SPECIALISTS IN

LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.



**STANDARD FICTION supplied bound from
the Sheets.**

PATENT SEWING.

RE-BINDING in all Styles and Materials.

**STANDARD LEATHER,
Acid Free guaranteed.**



**Catalogues, Price Lists, &c., on
application.**

Note Address:—

Works: WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD.

London Office: 376, STRAND, W.C.

USE "FLORIGENE" (REGD)

**(AWARDED THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE BRONZE MEDAL)
on all kinds of Wood Flooring, Linoleum, Cork Matting, &c., for**

Absorbing and Fixing Dust and Dirt,

purifying the atmosphere, preserving floors, saving time, labour and money.

"FLORIGENE" is STILL (and has been for THREE YEARS) applied to the floors of

H.M. PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY,

**THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CAMBRIDGE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT LIBRARIES;
also Art Galleries, Museums, Offices, Schools, Warehouses, &c. Each application is effective for
2 to 4 months, or longer, according to the wear. For Particulars, Prices and Reports, write—**

The "DUST-ALLAYER" Co., **Offices—165, QUEEN VICTORIA
STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Contractors to The Lords of the Admiralty, H.M. Office of Works, &c., &c.

GOOD ADVICE !!

LIBRARIANS and others are recommended to journey by the GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

They will find it RAPID TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

The LONDON EXPRESS TRAINS CENTRE ON SHEFFIELD, branching therefrom—
WESTWARD to *Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Warrington,
and Liverpool.*
NORTHWARD to *Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and York.*
EASTWARD to *Doncaster, Grimsby, Hull and North Lincolnshire.*

CROSS-COUNTRY EXPRESSES & THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COMPANIES

are a distinct feature of the Great Central services. Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield are linked up by Corridor Trains with Hull, Lincoln, Harwich, Lowestoft, Norwich, and the Great Eastern system. Newcastle, Sunderland, Durham, York, Bradford, Huddersfield, Rotherham and Sheffield are provided with Through Trains, via Nottingham, Leicester, and Banbury to and from Newport, Cardiff, South Wales, Southampton, Bournemouth, and the South Western Line. Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Torquay, Kingswear, Plymouth and the Cornish Riviera are reached by Express Trains from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

The services between the Great Western and the Great Central systems centre upon Oxford for South and West, and Banbury for Cheltenham and Gloucester.

VIA MARYLEBONE IS LONDON'S
POPULAR ROUTE
FOR STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS INCLUDE
BUFFET, BREAKFAST,
LUNCHEON or DINING CARS.

Full particulars of Train Services, Fares, &c., can be obtained at any Great Central Station Town Office or Agency.

Points that tell . . .

IN

LIBRACO CARD INDEX CABINETS



TRAYS WITHOUT SIDES ; Reference Facilitated.
BACK-STRUTS (Follower Blocks) ; A Mechanical Device.
RODS (gravity & duplex) ; Simple, Ingenious, Effectual
TRAY CATCHES ; which retain the trays when extended.
TRAYS made of Solid Oak
FURNITURE of Gun Metal

Libraco CARD INDEX CABINETS are well constructed,
French Polished, and designed to be pleasing in appearance and strong
and effectual in use. Every detail has been carefully studied.

Write for Catalogue, or call :—

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co..

**181, Queen Victoria St.
London, E.C.**

BEMROSE & SON'S LIST

MANX CROSSES; or the Inscribed and Sculptured Monuments of the Isle of Man, from about the end of the Fifth to the beginning of the Thirteenth Century.

By P. M. C. KEMMONE, F.S.A.Scot., &c. The Illustrations are from drawings specially prepared by the Author, founded upon rubbings, and carefully compared with photographs and with the stones themselves. In one handsome Quarto Volume 11½ in. by 8½ in., printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper, bound in full buckram, gilt top, with special design on the side. Price to Subscribers, 42/- net. The edition is limited to 400 copies. [Nearly ready.]

SOME DORSET MANOR HOUSES, WITH THEIR LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

By SIDNEY HEATH, with a fore-word by R. Bosworth Smith, of Bingham's Melcombe. Illustrated with forty drawings by the Author, in addition to numerous rubbings of Sepulchral Brauses by W. de C. Pridenax, reproduced by permission of the Dorset Natural History and Field Club. Dedicated by kind permission to the Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury. Royal 4to, cloth bevelled edges. Price to Subscribers, 30/- net. [Nearly ready.]

OLD ENGLISH GOLD PLATE.

By E. ALFRED JONES. With numerous Illustrations of existing specimens of Old English Gold Plate, which by reason of their great rarity and historic value deserve publication in book form. The examples are from the collections of Plate belonging to His Majesty the King, the Dukes of Devonshire, Newcastle, Norfolk, Portland, and Rutland, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Earls of Craven, Derby, and Yarborough, Earl Spencer, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Waleran, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, &c. Royal 4to, buckram, gilt top. Price to Subscribers, 21/- net. [Nearly ready.]

THE OLD CHURCH PLATE OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

By E. ALFRED JONES. With many illustrations including a pre-Reformation Silver Chalice and Paten, an Elizabethan Benker, and other important pieces of Old Silver Plate and Pewter. Crown 4to, buckram. Price 10/6 net.

"The volume has been prepared with much care, and is excellently illustrated."—SCOTSMAN.

THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE DIOCESE OF BANGOR.

By E. ALFRED JONES. With Illustrations of about One Hundred Pieces of Old Plate, including a pre-Reformation Silver Chalice, hitherto unknown; a Mazer Bowl, a fine Elizabethan Domestic Cup and Cover, a Tazza of the same period, several Elizabethan Chalicees and other important Plate from James I. to Queen Anne. Demy 4to, buckram. Price 21/- net.

"This handsome volume is the most interesting book on church plate hitherto issued."—ATHENÆUM.

THE VALUES OF OLD ENGLISH SILVER AND SHEFFIELD PLATE. From the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries.

By J. W. CALDIQUOTT. Edited by J. STARRIS GARDNER, F.S.A. 3,000 Selected Auction Sale Records; 1,600 Separate Valuations; 560 Articles. Illustrated with 87 Collotype Plates. 300 Pages. Royal 4to, cloth. Price 42/- net.

"A most comprehensive and abundantly illustrated volume. . . . Enables even the most inexperienced to form a fair opinion of the value either of a single article or a collection, while as a reference and reminder it must prove of great value to an advanced student."—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

LONGTON HALL PORCELAIN; Being further Information relating to this Interesting Fabrique.

By WILLIAM BEMROSE, F.S.A., Author of "Bow, Chelsea, and Derby Porcelain," &c. Illustrated with 27 Coloured Art Plates, 21 Collotype Plates, and numerous line and half-tone Illustrations in the text. Bound in handsome "Longton-blue" cloth cover, suitably designed. Price 42/- net.

"This magnificent work on the famous Longton Hall ware will be indispensable to the collector."—BOOKMAN.

MEMORIALS OF OLD KENT.

Edited by P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., and GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S. Dedicated by special permission to the Right Hon. Lord Northbourne, F.S.A. With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.

"Another volume in Messrs Bemrose's famous series of books dealing with the archaeology of English Counties. Printing, illustrations, and matter leave nothing to be desired."—DAILY GRAPHIC.

MEMORIALS OF OLD SHROPSHIRE.

Edited by THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A. With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top. Price 15/- net.

"A well-written and finely illustrated volume, rich in sidelights, not merely on Shropshire (of which, indeed, the picture is intimate), but on the affairs of the kingdom."—STANDARD.

BAPTISMŌN DIDACHĒ; OR SCRIPTURAL STUDIES ON BAPTISMS, ESPECIALLY CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

By PHILALETHES. This Treatise is on the Doctrine of Baptisms, and especially on that of Christian Baptism in its Catholic or Universal Aspect. 634 pp. Royal 8vo, cloth. Price 7/6 net. Post free 8/-.

"So far as we can remember, there has never before been written so full an account of what Baptism is and what it leads to. It is a . . . volume for which the publishers as well as the author deserve our thanks."—REPOSITORY TIMES.

Complete Catalogue will be sent on application.

London: BEMROSE & SONS, Ltd., 4, Snow Hill, E.C.; and Derby.

FOR THE NEWS ROOM.

.....

"Libraco Newspaper Rod." The best device for securing newspapers on stands. Holds paper firmly, and is locked. No hinges or springs to get out of order. Many thousands have been sold to British and Colonial Libraries. Price 5s. each or 48s. per dozen.

"Libraco" Leaning Rails. With brass tube or oak rail. Very heavy solid brass or gun metal brackets. The rails are socketted and screwed to brackets.

Brackets for 1" tube 3s. each. 1½" tube 3s. 9d. each.

Rail. 1" Brass tube 1s. per foot run. Oak rail 11d. per foot run.

Revolving Newsrods for illustrated papers. 10s. 6d. each.

"Periodicals" Clips from 3s. per pair.

Reading Easels in oak or walnut. From 18s. 6d. each.

"Adjustable" Periodicals Lists. In all sizes. Prices on receipt of list of names.

"Bowry" Newspaper File and Binder. For weekly and monthly file of back numbers. Any size supplied. One penny per inch. "Times" size (24") 2s. "Daily Telegraph" (28") 2s. 4d.

Wire Racks for magazines. 1s. 6d. per set. On boards to take four papers. 4s. 6d. each. Oak boards 5s. 6d. each.

Wooden Clips with cord laces. 15", 6d. 24", 1s. Other sizes made to order.

Newspaper Name Tablets.

Enamelled Copper. 1" letters, 20s. per 100 letters.

" " 1½" " 30s. " " "

China Tablets 3s. each.

Embossed Cards (new process) 2s. each.

Gold-blocked Tablets, in frame with xylonite covering, 1s. 9d. each.

Ivory Tablets from 1s. 6d. each.

"Newspaper" Time Limits. 3d. each.

Reading Room Chair. Over 5,000 in use. Bent Arm, 5s. 4d. each.

Rubber Chair Pads. 30s. per gross.

LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Libraco Nine Tray

Roller Curtain Cabinet.



OPEN.

Useful for holding catalogues pamphlets, correspondence, price lists, music, &c.

Made in Oak, dark polished, with reading easel, adjustable to various heights. Furnished with nine removable trays.

The roller curtain works smoothly and easily, and closes the cabinet neatly and securely.

Fitted with special spring lock.

SIZES.

Cabinet:—

46 in. high. 19½ in. wide.
17½ in. deep.

Trays:—

14½ in. wide. 12 in. back
to front. 3½ in. deep.

Price 63s. net.



LIBRARY SUPPLY Co., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

